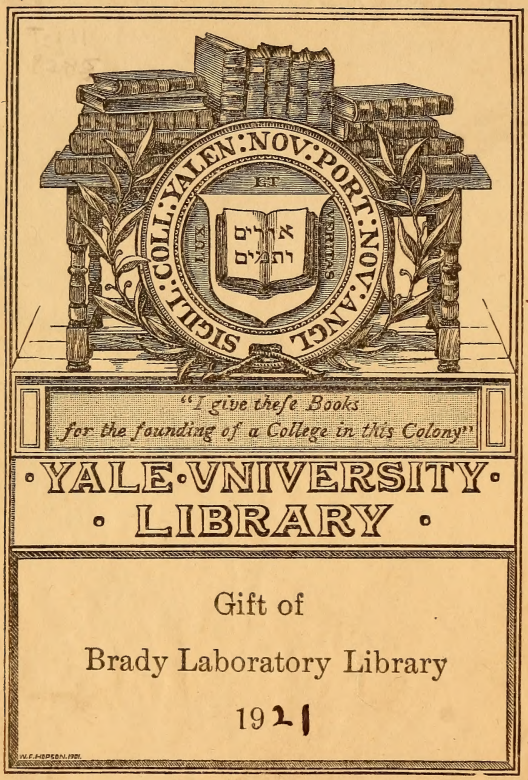
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A

SUPPLEMENT TO THE PHARMACOPŒIA:

BEING

A TREATISE

ON

PHARMACOLOGY

IN GENERAL;

INCLUDING NOT ONLY THE

DRUGS AND COMPOUNDS

WHICH ARE USED BY

PRACTITIONERS OF MEDICINE,

BUT ALSO

MOST OF THOSE WHICH ARE USED IN THE CHEMICAL ARTS, OR WHICH UNDERGO CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS.

TOGETHER WITH A

COLLECTION OF THE MOST USEFUL MEDICAL FORMULÆ;

AN EXPLANATION OF THE CONTRACTIONS USED BY PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS;

AND ALSO

A very copious Index, English and Latin, of the various Names by which the Articles have been known at different Periods.

THE FOURTH EDITION,

CONSIDERABLY ENLARGED; INCLUDING THE ALTERATIONS IN THE NEW LONDON PHARMACOPŒIA, AND THE NEW FRENCH MEDICINES.

BY SAMUEL FREDERICK GRAY,

LECTURER ON THE MATERIA MEDICA, PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY, AND BOTANY.

LONDON:

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TO

WILLIAM SIMONS, Esq.

TREASURER OF THE WORSHIPFUL SOCIETY OF

APOTHECARIES

OF THE

City of London,

THIS WORK

IS DEDICATED,

IN TOKEN OF RESPECT AND GRATITUDE,

BY

THE AUTHOR.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The favourable reception with which this Work has met, has induced the Author, although labouring the whole time under a long and painful illness, to bestow much care in improving this Fourth Edition. The several kinds of Compounds are subdivided, according to the use made of them; whether it be in the practice of Medicine, or as Veterinary Medicine, or in the kitchen, or for the table, as perfumes or cosmetics; and lastly, those used in the arts, under which head most, if not all, the articles used as tests will be found. The prices of the articles most commonly used in England, which are now added for the first time, are to be considered in almost every case as the highest prices: those of many articles vary frequently within certain limits; the price of others have remained the same from the time of Charles the Second, and probably longer, but that no price lists have been preserved of earlier date.

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PREFACE.

As physicians do not themselves prepare the medicines they exhibit to their patients, it is very convenient for them to intimate to the neighbouring retailers, whom the sick employ for this purpose, the medicines they are likely to order, and the mode in which they wish certain compounds, that require time for their preparation, should be kept ready in the shops: this, and this alone, is the true office of a Pharmacopœia. And indeed the Faculty of Medicine in Paris, in the Preface to their Codex Medicamentarius, or Pharmacopœia, expressly disclaim any intention of hindering practitioners from using other remedies, or shopkeepers from keeping other articles, besides what are mentioned by them; and further observe, that they have inserted several popular medicines, although not likely to be ordered by the faculty themselves, in order that they may be uniformly prepared, and of course uniform in their action.

Before the publication of local Pharmacopœias, the apothecaries kept in their shops the six following books; Avicenna on Simples; Serapion on the same subject; Simon Januensis De Synonymis, and his Quid pro quo on Substitutes; the Liber Servitoris of Bulchasim Ben Aberazerin, treating of the preparation of minerals, plants, and animals, similar to the chemical part of the modern Phar-

macopœias; the Antidotarium of Johannes Damascenus or Mesue, arranged in classes like the Galenical part of our present Pharmacopœias; and the Antidotarium of Nicolaus de Salerno, containing these Galenical compounds, arranged alphabetically, of which there were two editions in use: in the common edition, or Nicolaus Parvus, as it was called, several of the compositions of the Nicolaus Magnus were omitted, and those that were retained were directed to be made upon a smaller scale than in the other.

The London College of Physicians first published, or rather distributed amongst the apothecaries, a Pharmacopœia of their own in May 1618, selected from the two latter of these works, with a few additions from the modern authors then in repute; but this work was found so full of errors, that it was obliged to be called in immediately, the whole impression cancelled, and a new edition published in December following. This Pharmacopœia was published, like all the succeeding ones, in Latin; being intended, in the language of the preface, for the filii Apollinis only. Indeed, the college appear to have been very angry with Culpeper for translating it and the works of the principal authors on medicine into the vulgar tongue, refusing him, as it should seem, although educated at Cambridge, a licence to practise, and thus converting him into a bitter enemy. Unfortunately, the great popularity of his writings, still considered as classical amongst the common people, gave a currency to his opinions, and exposed the college to much obloquy.

The difficulties placed upon an admission into the college, originally with a view to confine the members to a small number, like the contemporaneous monopoly of the proctors of the civil and canon law, naturally led those who found them-

selves excluded to endeavour to evade its powers, at first by merely advising their patients to buy some medicine which had been prescribed by a member of the college for a similar complaint: a practice which some physicians, as Daffy, Goddard, &c. in Charles the Second's reign, endeavoured to counteract, by ordering a nostrum, which could only be had at their own house, or that of a confidential apothecary, in most of their prescriptions, communicating, however, the preparation to their fellow-members of the college under the seal of secrecy for their life; while others, as Merrett, Mortimer, &c. furnished their patients with the necessary medicines, without any other charge than their usual fee.

Afterwards the unlicensed practitioners or apothecaries did not think it necessary to confine themselves to recommending the prescriptions of physicians, but acted upon their own judgments, especially when the House of Lords decided the case of the College v. Rose, for selling medicines not ordered by a physician to a patient, in their favour. Hence that preferable mode of the practice of medicine, resting entirely in the hands of prescribers, was altered, by the college confining their licences exclusively to those bred up in academical learning, which, however ornamental to its possessor, is certainly not essential to success in practice; not considering how much better it were to have had unlearned physicians for their brethren, than to convert the dispensers into rivals. It seems as if the college were afterwards sensible of their error, by their publishing a statute, inviting unlearned practitioners to be examined in the vulgar tongue, in any part of physic they might choose, and offering to license them for whatever department they might be found qualified.

Whether the state of medical practice, produced by the difficulties thus laid upon practising as a prescriber, is of advantage to the public, may be doubted; as, from the mode adopted to evade the laws respecting it, by the practitioner pretending only to sell medicine, patients are frequently obliged to swallow more medicines than are necessary, that the apothecary, or dispensing practitioner, may be compensated for his attendance. Those medicines must, in most cases, be made unpalatable, lest the patient should conceive himself to be furnished with mere slops for the sake of a charge being made. And, as the medicines are prepared by the practitioner himself, a patient standing in some peculiar circumstances may be poisoned without much danger of detection. It is but a few years since a respectable practitioner, in the west of England, was tried for this crime, to which he was supposed to be impelled by the desire of hastening the receipt of the patient's, his mother-in-law, property: and several similar cases have occurred both in England and France. Against all these disadvantages the public have only the convenience of having medical attendance and medicines upon credit. It is singular that the House of Lords did not, in their decision upon Rose's case, perceive the great danger that arose from allowing the compatibility of medical practice with the dispensing of medicines, which has long been forbidden in some of the best regulated continental states; in order that the dispenser may serve as a check upon the prescriber, advise with him if any accidental error is suspected to occur in the prescriptions, and by keeping the prescriptions themselves, enable them to be exhibited in case of any untoward event occurring.

This danger has been greatly increased of late

by the almost universal junction of midwifery with apothecary practice, since midwifery accustoms the general practitioner to consider the saving or destruction of a human life as a mere matter of calculation; as also by the recent extension of our knowledge respecting vegetable poisons, and by the great attention which is now called to the subject by the present fashionable study of medical jurisprudence; there being reason to apprehend, from the imitative habits of mankind, that reading detailed accounts of crimes rouses in some cases the latent sparks of vice, and at the best serves to perfect badly inclined persons in devising the securest modes of effecting their purpose.

To the original Pharmacopœia some additions were made in 1627 and 1635; and in 1650 an improved edition came forth, to which further additions were made in 1677. No alterations of much consequence, however, were made until 1720, when a new edition was published under the auspices of Sir Hans Sloane. He being a botanist, the botanical names of the plants were added to the officinal names, which was a great improvement.

In a new edition, published in 1745, the system of curtailment, begun by the Edinburgh College in 1738, was pursued to a considerable extent, no compound being admitted but what had a majority of voices in favour of its insertion; it was also at first proposed to omit the drugs entirely, then to give only a list of those used in making up the compounds in the work; and at last a list was made out of those which the majority of the committee supposed to be the most efficacious, and the botanical names were omitted. In this edition, the college first began the practice of changing the names of articles, on account of the alleged impro-

priety of their significations: a practice which has since been carried to the greatest excess.

Respecting the curtailments that were thus made in this edition, and which have occasioned the decline of pharmacological knowledge among the profession, it may be observed, that the object of a Pharmacopœia being to fix the composition of whatever medicines physicians might be likely to order, it is evident that the very contrary course to that pursued by the committee ought to have been adopted. The real duty of these committees seeming to be confined to correcting any defects in the standing medicines of the shops, to the rejection of those entirely obsolete, and the addition of whatever new compositions may be proposed by any of the members, after the best general mode of preparing them has been discussed; nor does it seem necessary to wait for a new edition for the regulation of these additions, which, when very active, as Prussic acid, vinum colchici, and the like, require an uniformity of preparation to be speedily instituted; as an official communication might be made to the society of apothecaries, the different medical journals, and the teachers of materia medica, for the information of the profession.

As the edition of 1745 excelled in Galenic pharmacy, the next, of 1788, may be regarded as the best compendium of chemical pharmacy the college has produced. Some new names were, indeed, introduced from Bergmann, but they were only such as the improved state of that science called for. In the Galenical compositions simplicity was pursued to the utmost, and probably to an injurious extent; since it is well known, that a mixture of drugs will frequently have more effect than

the same quantity of either of them separately, and a mixture of spices is more agreeable than any of them alone.

The edition of 1809 is chiefly remarkable for the entire adoption of the chemical nomenclature of Lavoisier and his coadjutors. It does not appear that any necessity existed for this adoption of Lavoisier's names; since, although our experimental chemists had adopted this innovation, as being more conversant with the French authors, than with the 1788 edition of the Pharmacopœia, in which Bergmann's nomenclature of salts had been reduced to actual use; yet even the French school of mineralogy, little as that nation is inclined to prefer foreign usages, still follow the nomenclature of Bergmann, and therefore the retention of those names would not have been without precedent, even in Paris itself.

A preference was evidently given, in ordering the chemical preparations, to the moist way, with the idea of enabling the apothecaries to prepare this class of medicines themselves; but in fact the college might more properly have put the whole of them into the drugs, merely noticing the strength of some of them, as they have done with oil of vitriol and spirit of wine; and following the old models of Mesue and Nicolaus, have confined their directions to the Galenic department, since the chemicals are usually prepared in the country, where house-room, labour, and fuel are cheap, by manufacturers, who totally disregard the directions of the college. This being the case, the chemicals are not likely ever to be prepared by the apothecaries themselves; besides, much of the merit of chemical processes depends upon their concatenation with others carried on in the same laboratory, to make the waste of one process serve

as the ingredient for another, a circumstance that cannot be considered by the college as depending upon an infinite variety of circumstances, but which has a most material influence upon the price at which the articles can be brought into the market; and it may be added, that the chemicals are always identical, or nearly so, in whatever manner they are prepared.

The Pharmacopœia printed in 1815 is only a corrected impression of the edition of 1809; and the new Pharmacopœia of 1824 is very slightly altered, in a few points, from its predecessor.

To enforce the performance of the directions of the Pharmacopœia, the censors of the college, and the wardens of the apothecaries, were, on the separation of the society of apothecaries from the company of grocers, empowered to search the shops of apothecaries in and about London, to destroy all they found unfaithfully prepared, and even fine the parties. The ill-will occasioned by this separation, and by the examination being referred to the apothecaries, was so great that it was made one of the grievances complained of by the House of Commons in 1627; and from the answer made to this petition of grievances, by King James, in his last speech from the throne, a few months before his death, we learn that this separation was devised by our British Solomon himself*.

* Petition of the Commons (in 1624) to the King, complaining of divers grievances.—[Cobbet's Parliamentary History, vol. i. col. 1491.]

"Apothecaries.] Whereas the apothecaries of the city of London have been anciently members of the Company of Grocers of the same city, and whereas the said grocers did and do far exceed the number of apothecaries, and did even buy and sell all manner of drugs as well as apothecaries, which drugs at several times of the year, were by the President and Censors of the College of the Physicians searched out and viewed whether the same were useful

While the apothecaries were only dispensers, this regulation could be strictly enforced; but when they changed into dispensing practitioners, and chemists and druggists opened shops under the sanction of the physicians, to supply the place of the old apothecaries for dispensing, and also sold perfumery, dye stuffs, paints, &c. this power

or not; and whereas as well the said grocers, as others, did use to distil all kinds of waters, a great part whereof was transported beyond the sea, to your Majesties great and yearly benefit. The said apothecaries, without the consent of the said grocers, obtained letters patent, bearing date 6 Dec. in the 15th year of your reign, whereby the said apothecaries are incorporated and divided from the Company of Grocers; by colour of which letters patent the apothecaries have appropriated to themselves the whole buying and selling of all drugs, and the whole distillation and selling of all waters within the said city, and 7 miles thereabout. Which division from the grocers, without their consent, and the appropriating of the distillation of the said waters unto the apothecaries, and the sole selling thereof by them, is against the law, to the impoverishing of many persons and their families. Your loyal subjects, therefore, humbly pray your Majesty graciously to be pleased to declare the said letters patent to be void, and that the same shall not hereafter be put into execution."

It appears from the pamphlets published on this subject, that the number of apothecaries in London, and within seven miles thereof, was at this time about 140.

The King's answer to such part of the Commons' petition as related to the apothecaries, in which he thus retaliates on them:

" Another grievance of mine is, that you have condemned the patents of the apothecaries in London. *I myself* did devise that corporation, *and do allow it.* The grocers who complain of it are but merchants; the mystery of these apothecaries were belonging to apothecaries, wherein the grocers are unskilful; and therefore *I think it fitting* they should be a corporation of themselves. They bring home rotten wares from the Indies, Persia, and Greece, and here with these mixtures make waters, and sell such as belong to apothecaries, and think no man must control them, because they are not apothecaries."

These quarrels between the apothecaries and grocers, respecting the distilling and selling of spirituous liquors and cordial compounds, were settled in 1639, by the distillers, rectifiers, and compounders being then made a separate company.

of examination, when not employed as a means of vexation, as in Goodwin's case and some others *,

* The following is a history of the cases here referred to, as far as can be collected from the pamphlets preserved by Sir Hans Sloane, and now in the British Museum:

The Apothecaries Company, soon after the subscription of a joint stock for trade, memorialized the Lord High Admiral, that the surgeons' chests fitted up by the London chemists, were defective and furnished with bad articles; whereupon the Prince of Denmark, Lord High Admiral, ordered, 30th June, 1703, the surgeons of her Majesty's ships to furnish and provide their chests at the Common hall of the Company of Apothecaries, "the said Company having assured me that they will furnish both good and cheap." They next endeavoured to obtain the supply of the East India Company, and obtained an order for that purpose; but the Company appointing a special committee of members having some knowledge in drugs and medicine to inspect their invoices, these were dissatisfied with both quantity and price, and called in two eminent wholesale apothecaries to join in a report to the general committee to this effect.

Upon this rebuff, the Apothecaries Company attempted to condemn some chests which had been fitted out by these two apothecaries; but not succeeding, they visited the shop of one of them (Mr. Lawrence,) when the owner was absent, and took samples of his goods for examination at the hall. Foreseeing the result, he sent some of his particular friends to the shops of the managers of the Company, to purchase the same articles. On answering to the summons about his medicines, he said, that the samples were not fairly taken from his shop, as the medicines were not finished making, but that he had brought some with him, which he would stand by. He then produced the samples bought out of their own shops, which they immediately condemned. Upon this decision, he offered to bring forward the parties, who were waiting at the door, to swear that these very medicines had been bought at their own shops; but they immediately made the matter up.

The Company also wished to supply the Royal Household; but being disappointed, and Mr. Malthus being appointed, they immediately visited his shop, and condemned his medicines.

Mr. Goodwin's case was different: he was a wholesale apothecary, and manufacturing chemist; he also supplied the Royal African Company with medicines for their forts, after much opposition from the Company of Apothecaries. Dr. Shadwell having bought some small articles from him, which were booked,

dwindled of necessity into a mere recommendation to use better articles; as the retailer can assert

the collecting clerk, at Christmas, inserted the amount in his list, and called several times on the Doctor for the money, which was only a few shillings; vexed at the trouble given him for such a trifle, the collecting clerk got into a passion, and the Doctor threatened vengeance. Upon which, on the 10th of June, 1727, the visitors came to Goodwin's house, at Charing-Cross, during his absence on Change, and burnt many of his articles in the street; told a person who came to buy some oleum anisi, that it was not good, nor any thing in the shop; and carried off, to justify their proceedings, some emplastrum meliloti, which had been two or three years in Africa, and had come back in a chest brought to be refitted. They then went to another shop of his in Charles-street, Westminster, and condemned the goods there, taking away a chest of articles to be examined. Mr. Goodwin did not sit down quietly over this injurious treatment, but appealed to the law, and recovered, I believe, 600*l.* damages.

It further appears from these pamphlets, that after supplying the East India Company for some years, the Apothecaries' Company lost the supply, which was given to Bevin and Company, of Lombard-street, and Johnson of Fenchurch-street. Upon which they procured a pamphlet to be written, entitled, "Frauds detected in Drugs;" of which I have not been able to obtain a sight. This appeal seems to have been successful, for they again obtained the supply of the East India Company, which they still retain, although they have lately lost that of the Navy, in consequence of the discussions, it is said, that took place upon their unsuccessful attempt to procure the supply of the Army also. It is probably on account of this loss, that Mr. Brande, the superintending chemical operator, has published, "The Origin of the various Establishments for conducting Chemical Processes, and other Medicinal Preparations, at Apothecaries' Hall;" and inserted the whole in the Quarterly Journal, as being that which is most read among the higher classes of society, of authority in the State. Whether this puff oblique will be as effectual as the former pamphlet, remains to be seen.

The pamphlets alluded to are,

1. Monopoly made a Property; or, the Navy Surgeons' Memorial to the managing Apothecaries in Black Friars. 1708. 8vo. pp. 76.

2. The Case of James Goodwin, Chymist and Apothecary. 1727. Folio, pp. 4.

3. The Apothecary displayed; or, an Answer to the Apothe-

that his customers require the deterioration of the article, being unwilling to give more than a certain price; a plea which is much facilitated by the changes in the names of the compositions, so that the articles asked for by retail customers can seldom be legally considered as those now ordered by the college; or that in practising medicine he conceives the alteration to be of advantage to his own patients; or that they are not designed for medical use, but for some other purpose: hence the present mode of examination is of necessity confined to asking for the articles used by him in dispensing prescriptions; and this admits of an easy evasion, by keeping a small stock of choice articles. This power of examining drugs, &c. being lodged in the Society of Apothecaries, has also excited much ill-will among themselves; for, although the real dispensers have no objection to any examination by the College of Physicians, or would even court it, as being their patrons; yet since some of the apothecaries have subscribed a stock to supply the public with drugs, compounds, and even lately to make up prescriptions, it has been suggested, that it is contrary to the general principles of British legislation, that fellow-tradesmen, and still less the stock-holders of a corporation, trading themselves on a common joint stock in any articles, should be constituted examiners of them when kept for sale by others, especially as it has been asserted that there is an intention to oblige all licensed apothecaries to purchase their medicines at the Society's hall; but this is said to be a mere surmise, the offspring of the opposition

cary's Pamphlet, called Frauds detected in Drugs; wherein his Profession and important Character is truly considered. 1748. 8vo. pp. 48. Extremely well written.

with which the late Apothecaries' Act has been received.

The original idea of this Act certainly arose from the ancient and interminable dispute, respecting the comparative merit of a public or private education; or, as applied to medicine, between the methodics, who acquire their knowledge by attending the public schools of medicine, and practise upon the general principles there promulgated; and the empirics, who acquire their knowledge at home by the practical instruction of their parent, a private master, or solitary study, in every case for a much longer period than any apprenticeship, or course of academical study. But the immediate origin of the Act was a meeting convened on the 3d July, 1812, to consider the high price of glass, in consequence of the duty levied upon it. The trade being thus called together for the redress of one grievance, others were thought on; and after several meetings, they addressed, on the 5th December, in that year, a letter to the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, and to the Society of Apothecaries, that they conceived it necessary that a fourth *privileged body* should be established to license practising apothecaries and surgeon-apothecaries, and that the apothecary "should possess a legal claim to moderate remuneration for his attendance and professional skill, under such modification as may hereafter be judged necessary." As the three medical corporations declined joining in the proposed application to Parliament, the associated apothecaries themselves presented a petition to Parliament, 12th January, 1813, stating that several persons practised without any regular medical education, and that in consequence they could obtain few apprentices; whence they begged leave to introduce a bill, for regulating the practice

of apothecaries, surgeon-apothecaries, midwives, and dispensing chemists. This was, in all probability, the first time in which the complaint of being able to obtain few apprentices was ever made to Parliament, although it was common for it to have petitions against masters taking too many apprentices. An unprejudiced observer could not be mistaken in the meaning of this petition to be the enhancing the price of apprentice fees; or in a just estimate of the double dealing, in professing one main object in their letter to the old corporations, and another to the Parliament.

That the apprentice fees should form so prominent a feature in the grievances of the apothecaries arises from their being, in most instances, the means of a young apothecary discharging the debt incurred for his stock, &c. on setting up in business; and also forming a considerable part of his profits even when established. In consequence of these high fees, there are not wanting some notorious instances, even in London, of masters, whose principal trade is in apprentices; and as soon as they have received the fee, they use the apprentices so ill, that they are taken away by their friends; or, if this resource is denied them, the unhappy victims of this nefarious practice are at length driven to run away.

Accordingly a bill was prepared (as it should seem by Dr. then Mr. Burrowes, who had five hundred guineas presented to him for his *gratuitous* services in this affair), providing, that a fourth medical corporation of apothecaries and surgeon-apothecaries should be formed, the superior officers of which should be chosen by the majority of votes of the practitioners in London and its neighbourhood, with power to appoint subordinate com-

mittees in the country; that in future no person should practise as an apothecary, surgeon-apothecary, midwife, or dispensing druggist, unless they were members of the college of surgeons, or society of apothecaries, without being examined by this body, under a penalty for each offence; that apothecaries and surgeon-apothecaries should either serve an apprenticeship, or attend some accredited school of medicine in England, Scotland, or Ireland, and undergo an examination of their proficiency; that if they practise surgery, they should also take a diploma from the college of surgeons. Besides certain fees for the certificate of this examination, all these persons, and even those now practising as such, to pay certain sums for an annual licence, with power in the superintending body to refuse this licence in case of infamous or immoral behaviour. In consequence of this superintendence, apothecaries and surgeon-apothecaries to claim reasonable charges for their attendances, visits, and journies; the penalties for practising as an apothecary, surgeon-apothecary, midwife, or dispensing druggist, to be recoverable by common informers, who were to have half the penalty; that apprentices should also pay a certain sum, part of which should be applied to the giving of lectures at the hall of the corporation.

It is a singular instance of the delusion under which the mind often labours, when self-interest is strongly excited, that the associated apothecaries should imagine a bill of this kind could pass without the strongest opposition from all classes, both of the profession and of the public in general. The College of Physicians could not see without jealousy the associated apothecaries placed upon a better footing than themselves, and allowed to sue for their attendance, which neither physicians nor

surgeons can do. The Society of Apothecaries regulated their motions by those of the Physicians, yet could not but be jealous of a new corporation, formed upon a basis of contributions, and usurping their place. The College of Surgeons were apparently to be benefited by this Act, which extended their authority over the whole kingdom; but as the governors are mostly lecturers in the hospitals, these must have been interested against the formation of a rival school; especially as this being connected with the examining body, must naturally have been preferred by the students: while the public could not but be alarmed at the encouragement given to that hateful class, common informers, and the inquisitorial idea of refusing an annual licence, on the ground of such an undefinable thing as moral character, by which a person who had spent his life in the profession might have been ruined in his old age, upon some pique taken against him by the committee. Even the country committees could not be well pleased with their great subjection to the London superintending body.

In consequence of the opposition experienced in respect to this bill, it was amended, and much art was certainly displayed in attempting to interest all the opposing parties, except those who were in fact the two parties against which it was originally levelled, namely the female midwives and the chemists and druggists *; although, from the lan-

* The English apothecaries are desirous of securing to themselves the dispensing of physicians' prescriptions, as being a very profitable branch of their business, and thus to restrain the chemist and druggist to the retailing of simple articles only. It is singular, that in Paris, although a similar difference between these two branches of the profession exist, yet the circumstances are entirely reversed. There the chemist and druggist (apothe-

guage held out to the public in general, they were led to suppose it was intended against advertising quacks and nostrummongers. An attempt was made to interest the government in the bill, by offering that the indentures of apprenticeship should have a stamp of 25*l.* on them; and if the party had not served an apprenticeship by indenture, that his certificate of examination should bear the same stamp: a proceeding singularly at variance with the preamble of the bill, which stated, that in the present depressed state of medicine, the apothecaries and surgeon-apothecaries could not obtain a sufficient number of apprentices to supply his Majesty's naval and military services with medical practitioners. And, aware of the influence of the female sex, their interest was attempted to be secured by a proposal made in the committee, but not appearing in the bill, that the licensing money should be appropriated to the use of the widows and orphans of medical men.

In spite of these manœuvres of the associated apothecaries, it was speedily discovered, that even in this amended state the bill was not likely to pass into an act. They therefore gave notice, they meant to expunge every thing relative to the compounding chemist and druggist, to the erecting of a medical school, or to the uniting of the heads of the already constituted medical bodies with the superintending body; and, indeed, confined their views entirely to causing apothecaries and surgeon-apothecaries to be examined as to their proficiency, and to obtaining for them a different mode of re-

caries) complain of the dispensing practitioners (herbalistes) selling the preparations of the Codex, making up prescriptions, and even visiting the sick, which is rigorously forbidden to the French apothecaire; but for which the herbaliste gets a licence, by attending the schools of medicine, and undergoing an examination.

compense for their visits and professional skill: but not a word about the original object, the procuring of apprentices. Feeling, however, that the hostility against the bill was still too active for them to encounter, the idea of forming a fourth medical corporation was given up by the associated apothecaries; but as more than a thousand of the apothecaries had thus agreed to a taxation of their apprentices, and urged the necessity of their attending certain courses of lectures before setting up in business, although they had, in signing the indentures of their own apprentices, covenanted to teach them the whole art and mystery of an apothecary; by which these men proclaimed to the world their own remissness in performing their engagements, the Society of Apothecaries seized the opportunity of extending their control from London and its neighbourhood, to one over the whole kingdom, and of raising a revenue for their own members by taxing the apprentices, not only of their own members, but also of all apothecaries, when they should wish to set up in business. Accordingly, a new bill was brought into Parliament by this Society, which, after some opposition, passed on the third reading, by a single vote, at the moment the House was breaking up for the session.

This Act, repealing the power of the Society of Apothecaries of examining medicines in shops, houses, cellars, &c. in and about London, substitutes for it the power of examining the medicines in the "shop or shops" of apothecaries through England and Wales, with power of fining the party if the medicines are not found good; the first time 5*l.* the second 10*l.* and every succeeding offence 20*l.* It is expressly declared, § 5, to be "*the duty of every person using or exercising the art and mystery of an apothecary, to prepare with*

exactness, and to dispense such medicines as may be directed for the sick by any physician lawfully licensed to practise physic;" and it directs apothecaries refusing to compound, or unfaithfully compounding such medicines, to be fined upon the complaint of a physician; the first time 5*l.* the second 10*l.* and the third to be rendered incapable of practising "as an apothecary," unless he promises, and gives sufficient security, not to offend in future. Persons not already in practice on August 1, 1815, to be examined by twelve persons, appointed by the Society of Apothecaries, "to ascertain the skill and abilities of such person or persons in the science and practice of medicine, and his or their fitness and qualification to practise as an apothecary:" who are "empowered either to reject such person, or to grant a certificate of his qualification." None to be allowed but those who are twenty-one years old, who have served an apprenticeship of not less than five years to an apothecary, and who shall produce testimonials of a sufficient medical education and of good moral conduct. Assistants who have not served a five years' apprenticeship to be examined either by the Society, or by apothecaries to be appointed in each county for that purpose. Each apothecary to pay 10*l.* 10*s.* for a licence for London and ten miles round, or 6*l.* 6*s.* for a country licence, and 4*l.* 4*s.* in addition, if he removes to London, and each assistant 2*l.* 2*s.* Apothecaries acting without licence to forfeit 20*l.* for each offence, and assistants 5*l.* and not to recover charges in any court of law, unless it is first proved on the trial that he is duly licensed, or was in practice before August 1, 1815. If the examiners refuse a licence to a person, he may apply again in not less than six months for an

apothecary's licence, or three months for an assistant's; and "if on such re-examination he" appears "to be properly qualified," the examiners to grant a licence. (No mention is made of rejection on this re-examination, nor of any other than this second application.) A list to be published annually of those licensed in that preceding year, with their respective residences. This part of the act has not been complied with, nor indeed would it afford much information, as the residence of the parties examined is most commonly a temporary lodging near the hospital at which they attend. The money for licences to belong to the Society of Apothecaries; but the penalties for offences to be given, half to the informers and half to the society. Penalties above 5*l.* recoverable by action, in the name of the master, &c. of the society, in any court of record; and under 5*l.* by distress, by warrant from any justice of the peace; and if not sufficient distress, the person to be imprisoned without bail for a time not exceeding a calendar month. (How a penalty of exactly 5*l.* is to be recovered does not appear on the act.) "*Not to prejudice or in any way affect the trade or business of a chemist and druggist in the buying, preparing, compounding, dispensing, and vending drugs, medicines, and medicinal compounds, wholesale and retail; but all persons using and exercising the same trade or business, shall and may use, exercise, and carry on the same trade and business in such manner as fully and amply, to all intents and purposes, as the same trade or business was used, exercised, or carried on by chemists and druggists before the passing of this Act.*" The rights and privileges of the Universities, and the Colleges of Physicians and of Surgeons, and the Society of Apothecaries, are fully

reserved; and all actions limited to six months next after the fact committed, or the ceasing thereof if there was a continuation.

The associated Apothecaries and Surgeon-apothecaries did not oppose this bill; yet they objected strongly, and still object, to the clause which obliges a licensed apothecary to compound faithfully the prescriptions of physicians, as keeping them still in the rank of tradesmen, by obliging them to be sellers of medicines whether they would or not.

This Act has had the singular fortune of being violently opposed, as insufficient, by those who were its original promoters, of being esteemed as a burden by many of those whom it was meant to benefit, and of being looked upon with indifference by those against whom it was intended to act, since the Act was altered and restricted to those who "practise as apothecaries," with an express declaration that it did not extend to the chemists and druggists, whose shops are in general confounded with those of the apothecaries, and whose business differs no otherwise than that, with the dispensing physician, or modern apothecary, medical practice is the principal object, retail and dispensing the secondary; while, with the chemist and druggist, or old apothecary, retail and dispensing are the principal, and medical practice, mostly confined to the counter or to a few personal acquaintance, the secondary; à fortiori, the midwives, herbalists, cuppers, barbers, electricians, galvanisers, dentists, farriers, veterinary surgeons, village wisemen, and cow-leeches, are left in full possession of their ancient practice, and may be employed by those who place confidence in them, as they cannot be confounded with apothecaries, though the chemist and druggist may.

The originators of the Bill were displeased with the supposed ambiguity of the word, " to practise as an apothecary." It is true that it took 150 years of litigation, to determine the meaning of the phrase, " to practise physic," as used in the statute of 15 Henry VIII. For the Court of King's Bench always adjudged, that this expression did not allow a seller or dispenser of medicines, that is to say, an apothecary, to give his advice to sick persons, as to what medicines it might be advantageous for them to take; and even went so far, as to give verdicts, at the instance of the College of Physicians, against persons for selling articles accompanied with a printed description of their virtues, as coming within the legal meaning of this phrase. Yet, when in the case of the King v. Rose, an apothecary, for practising physic by selling a patient such medicine as he judged proper for his disorder, a more determined stand was made, and the matter carried into the House of Lords, as the dernier resort of law, they determined the matter in favour of the sellers of medicine; and this decision is the authority by which all dispensing practitioners now practise physic, as sellers only of medicines. Whether " to practise as an apothecary" will take as long to determine must be left to time. The question will probably remain in this undetermined state, until the parties whom the Society of Apothecaries, or rather their neighbours who are licentiates of that society, prosecute for practising as apothecaries, although they disclaim that title, shall unite for their mutual defence, and follow the example set by the apothecaries themselves in 1721, by an appeal to the definitive sentence of the House of Lords, whether all dealers in medicines have not the same right to recommend the use of them to purchasers, and to go to their

houses to receive orders, in the same manner as the dealers in other commodities. It were to be wished that the Barbers' Company of London would form a point of union for those practitioners to whom it is inconvenient to apply to the Society of Apothecaries for a licence.

The use of the licence of the College of Physicians being certainly to assure the public that if a patient should send for a licentiate, who is not known to him or his friends, there is a moral probability that this person, practising under the title of a physician, will be found deserving of their confidence; so it should seem that the object of the apothecaries' Act is certainly to give the public a similar assurance, that a person who exercises the medical profession under the title of an apothecary, has gone through a certain routine of education, and may therefore be reasonably judged capable of performing what is required from him in that profession; whereas, in committing themselves to the care of those who practise under other titles, patients do it at their own peril, and are guarded only by the general responsibility of all practitioners to the common law of the land, which gives damages to those injured through their gross neglect. As the privileges of the College of Physicians do not hinder apothecaries, according to the above decision of the House of Lords, from practising under a different title, in order that the public may not mistake the proper rank of the practitioner, so it seems probable, especially since the repeated rejection of the Surgeons' Bill, that although the courts of law sticking to the letter and neglecting the spirit of the law, may grant verdicts in many cases against retailers who have incautiously visited sick persons, the Legislature neither does nor will become a party to establish a medical

monopoly throughout the country, but intends to leave the practice of medicine and surgery open to free and honourable competition, only preventing persons from practising under the cover of titles by which they are liable to be confounded with others who have gone through a certain course of study. Indeed, the obliging persons who have a strong natural genius for medicine to transport themselves to some foreign clime, because the poverty or waywardness of their parents prevented them from being brought up in the profession, would deprive the country of many ingenious persons; since the history of medicine, like that of other arts, exhibits instances of persons, as Sydenham, Boerhaave, and others, who were originally bred in other professions, and some, as Thomas Willis, and Verheyen, in the most humble, who yet have proved the ornaments of the medical faculty, and gradually attained its highest honours.

Many apothecaries themselves are averse to the provisions of this Act, considering some of them as hardships, and are moreover apprehensive of the consequences that may arise from these burdens. For the restraint laid upon that mode of practising physic which is most advantageous to both the public and the practitioner himself, namely, as a physician, inasmuch as his prescriptions are open to investigation, by the College requiring the party to have been educated for a certain time at some particular schools, has eventually and gradually led to the prevalence of a different state of medical practice, by obliging those persons, who had not been educated in the prescribed manner, to evade the restraints, and, however desirous of joining the College, to become the rivals of the physicians; while the mode of evasion, by imposing on these persons a commercial

character, has led to their giving credit for the medicines they supply, and thus procured for them a preference amongst the middling classes. Hence, it is supposed, there is some danger, lest the operation of the burdens imposed by this Act should throw the present business of the apothecaries into other channels, as the cuppers, who already begin to increase in number, or the chemists and druggists.

The first hardship complained of is that which obliges all country apothecaries, from even the smallest villages, after their apprenticeship is expired, to go up to London, and to stop there for six months and upwards, which is a heavy expense, totally out of the power of many, and in some cases attended with the hazard of another practitioner settling, during their absence, in the place; hence these must of necessity evade the Act by setting up as surgeons, or as chemists and druggists, trusting to the confidence their friends and acquaintance may repose in them; and thus, as their apprentices cannot in either case be received as apothecaries, the number of the profession is gradually lessened, and that of its rivals increased. In this respect the Act goes beyond the 5th of Elizabeth, which only required the mechanics of corporation and market towns to serve an apprenticeship, but left the villages free from this restriction. The experience of two centuries has shewn the impolicy of this Act, in the decay, or at least the stunted prosperity, of the towns subject to this law, and the rapid progress of Manchester and many other villages, in consequence of their being free for the exertion of genius in whatever line a person chooses to employ himself, and in the improvement made in the manufactures of those places by allowing the free competition of

all. It is, therefore, singular that so many members of a profession justly esteemed liberal, and from whom we might therefore expect a correspondent liberality of sentiment, with these examples before their eyes, should have been so blinded by the interested measures of a few artful leaders, as to lend their support to the application for this Act, in less than thirteen months after the mechanics had procured (18th July, 1814,) a repeal of the apprentice law of Elizabeth, except so far as regards the city of London, or the bye-laws of those corporations, or companies, who may choose to impose these fetters on their own freemen. It must be allowed, that the original Bill proposed by the associated apothecaries was more liberal in this one respect; for it allowed persons to apply for a certificate who produced either their indentures of apprenticeship, or testimonials of a regular medical education, or of proper attendance in some accredited school of medicine; whereas the present Act positively requires an apprenticeship of not less than five years to an apothecary, and thus goes beyond the education required by the College for a physician; which is only two years' study in the university in which they take their degree. This evidently shews that it is not the public good of obliging apothecaries to have undergone a certain course of studies previous to practising, but the private good of securing apprentice fees, as stated by the associated apothecaries in their original letter. It seems also necessary that the apprenticeship should be served in England or Wales.

It is also considered as an aggravation of this hardship, that although a person, after serving a regular apprenticeship of five, or even eight years, may have also practised as a visiting assistant for years, to the satisfaction of the patients of his

master; yet he is prevented from even offering himself for examination, previous to setting up in business for himself, without pursuing, at a great expense, a second course of study, certainly of an inferior nature to apprenticeship when the master does his duty; since no one can suppose, that much can be learned by a few hours' attendance on the most celebrated lecturers in London, especially as the necessary attention to pecuniary matters obliges the pupils to hurry from one lecture to another, without first digesting what they have just heard.

As to the examination itself, although no person, intending to set up in business, ought to object to this test of his abilities, if fairly conducted, without any private predilection to the interest of particular teachers, by favouring their scholars and endeavouring to remand those of other teachers; yet it is alleged, that however advantageous examinations may be in public schools, to create an artificial interest among young men of property, who have no other stimulus to excite their exertions; or however proper it may be for the superior medical officers of the military and naval services, to examine the qualifications of those seeking medical or surgical employment in those departments; or even the examination of candidates for the fellowship or licence of the College of Physicians, or for becoming a member of the College of Surgeons, considering these as honorary testimonies of superior abilities and education to the ordinary practitioners; yet the examination of an apprentice in favour of the public is a novel measure and useless, since he has the stimulus of profit to lead him to perfect himself in his art. It is, indeed, true, that similar examinations take place in other countries, but they are in favour of the apprentice against his late master; if the ap-

prentice be not found competent, the master is fined so much as the wardens of the trade think it reasonable he should give to another master to be fully instructed. May it not admit of some doubt, whether the covenant to instruct the apprentice fully in the mystery of his business, does not enable a person remanded for insufficiency to recover by law from his former master the expenses incurred by such rejection, for deficient instruction in his art?

It is also objected to this Act, that the monies levied from the licentiates is not applied to any public use, as was intended by the associated apothecaries, but that it is taken to the use of a private London society. It has been answered, that this society keep a botanic garden, have botanic excursions and demonstrations, and even lectures on materia medica; but these are not open, either to the licentiates or their apprentices, being confined to the apprentices of the members of the society.

However much the totally unprecedented extension of the Apothecaries' Act to villages may be deprecated by every liberal-minded person, it is certain that this Act, by the Society of Apothecaries rendering the examination as efficient as the time will allow, and making it necessary that three of the examiners should sign the certificate, or seven of them vote for the person under examination being remanded, has already had the effect of obliging a few careless youths to be more attentive to their studies than heretofore, through the fear of being remanded. The prevailing error, and which is fostered by this Act, is to consider the mere passing of the examination as the great object to be obtained, rather than the acquirement of that general knowledge without which an apothecary cannot perform the duties of his profession with honour to himself, and with benefit to his patients.

Some teachers of medicine, knowing the importance attached by students to passing examination at the Hall, undertake to *cram* their pupils for an additional hour daily, under the name of examination; and so much does the taste for this parrot-like instruction prevail, that the majority of pupils would rather absent themselves from any other, or even all their other pursuits, than be absent from this mock examination by these *grinders*.

Whether the public will be ultimately benefited by these attempted restrictions upon medical practice, is even already doubtful. The licensed practitioners, it appears from the public papers, presuming upon their freedom from competition, often refuse to give medical assistance to the poor in accidents, until their remuneration is guaranteed to them; they have even taken the opinion of counsel, whether they might not disobey, unless their expenses are tendered them, the coroner's warrant to give their evidence in cases of murder, &c. although all other persons, of whatever rank, are obliged to attend, as a personal duty owing to the state; and they have further proposed, that the bodies of the poor who die friendless, or of unknown travellers dying on their journey, shall be delivered to them for dissection. This last proposal is a nefarious one, in a country where dissection forms a part of the criminal law, as a punishment for the most heinous crimes; and which is thus to be inflicted upon innocent persons, provided they are friendless in the place where they happen to die. The first object of anatomists should be, to get this punishment set aside, as the greatest obstacle in the way; and then, as to the supply of subjects, the practice of the German and Swedish Universities, in carrying the bodies of the professors and servants of the University to the anatomical theatre for inspection

before burial, is the most rational, and might be extended to the whole medical faculty, their wives, and children under age and unmarried, by an Act ordering their bodies to be carried to the nearest hospital, or the senior surgeon of the hundred, &c. for dissection. If the medical faculty set the example, by soliciting an act to this effect, and thus shewing that they do not ask to treat the bodies of others any otherwise than they are willing their own corpse and those of their families should be treated, after the performance of funeral rites over them, there can be little doubt, but that the friends of other deceased persons would, in a very short time, allow the examination of the bodies, or even sell them for complete dissection. Thus those who are benefited by the practice of dissection would alone be forced to contribute their bodies to this purpose, and not the poor and friendless. If the supply thus obtained was not sufficient, the bodies of the beneficed clergy, and of the holders of offices under government, with those of their wives and children, would surely suffice; and the tacking this condition to the acceptance of these charges and offices in future, would injure none.

As to the forcible suppression of home-bred, or even unlearned empirics altogether, the trouble and expenses of a law-suit, and the obloquy that attends those who attempt to deprive a man of the fruits of his industry and skill, through the want of technical formalities, are so great, that it is only the strong stimulus of personal enmity, or a feeling that the licentiate's interest is deeply involved in getting rid of a popular neighbour, that would occasion a prosecution. The grossest ignorance and real unskilfulness, therefore, escapes when clothed in the garb of poverty, and especially considering the facility with which the poor slip

from the fangs of the law, by changing their residence, as it would never be worth while in such case to hunt them out, even if it were possible. Hence it is only the active and intelligent practitioner, like Sutton the inoculator, that is likely to be prosecuted, because by such as him alone, can the neighbouring licentiates be seriously injured.

In this respect, the present Act is far preferable to that contemplated by the associated apothecaries; namely, that it does not make the practising as an apothecary unlicensed, a public crime; but by directing the prosecution to be carried on in the name of the Master, &c. of the Society, moderates the extreme severity of the penalties, which have been adopted from the former Bill, of 20*l.* for each separate act of practising as an apothecary, which may bring it to several hundred pounds a day; whereas, the penalty for practising as a physician, even in London, is only 5*l.* a month, and practising for less time than a month is not cognizable by the College. Indeed, the Society of Apothecaries seem so sensible that a jury would never find a verdict to the full amount, that in all the prosecutions hitherto undertaken, they have constantly declared for one penalty only; and they are charged by their licentiates, and particularly by those in the country, with not sufficiently securing to them, by prosecutions, the monopoly of the practice in their neighbourhoods. But the Society appears to be perfectly aware that the want of success in any one lawsuit, or even the expenses of many, although they were successful in all of them, would outweigh any possible benefit which could arise from a rigid exercise of their power, and the instant prosecution of all unlicensed practitioners; which, by creating a great sensation in the country, would probably lead to a repeal of the Act itself, which was procured with

such difficulty, and deprive the Society of the profits they now derive from it.

Moreover, as to the real justice of attempting the forcible suppression of empirics, or home-bred practitioners, however mortifying it must be to the pride of the philosopher, or the intense labours of the scholar, truth will oblige the historian of the practice of medicine to confess, with a sigh over the vanity of human learning, that our choicest remedies, and our most approved modes of cure, are generally, if not universally, derived from empirics, and those the most unlearned; and that, however the methodics, or school-bred practitioners, have laboured to explain the modes of action, and the reasons for the effects produced, they have done little or nothing towards the improvement of the practice.

It must be owned, indeed, that it is not a little mortifying to a practitioner, educated in the best medical schools, to see himself cast off for the advice of an empiric, especially as this rejection is not confined to the soldier or the ploughman, but happens even in the palace, where although on the first accession of disease the school-bred methodic, who practises in a general way, is consulted; yet, if the disease proves tedious, the confidence of the patient is shaken, the school-bred attendant is dismissed, and the patient throws himself into the power of some home-bred empiric, of known experience in the medical art, although, in other respects, perhaps the rudest and most ignorant of his neighbours, whose medicines are taken and his directions followed with that implicit obedience and faith, which had they been given in the first instance to the original practitioner might have had the desired success.

And it may be finally remarked, that the home-bred practitioner, although he is frequently igno-

rant, notwithstanding his thirst for knowledge, because his poverty obliges him to content himself with any old medical books that may accidentally fall in his way, yet he is not the enemy of the school-bred practitioner, and in general a paltry rival, because he scarcely practises except in remote villages, or upon the poor, who cannot afford the attendance of a regular-bred man, or in chronic cases which have been previously treated by the school-bred practitioner until the patience of the sick is exhausted.

The real enemies of the fair practitioner are those persons who, impelled by a commercial rather than a philosophic spirit, become nostrum-mongers, and frequently, in defiance of their better knowledge, recommend, in pompous terms, some inert or dangerous medicine to the notice of the sick, and thus encourage them to practise upon themselves. A practice of the most hazardous kind; to which, indeed, the rashest trials of the most ignorant village empiric, who derives the whole of his book-learning from a well-thumbed copy of some old black-letter herbal, are comparatively safe; since, in the latter case, there is some chance that his own experience may enable him to perceive his error in time to retrieve it, and at the worst a salutary caution would be inculcated, and a repetition of the trial avoided.

The true method of combating the enemies of the fair practitioner, is not by soliciting harsh penal laws against practitioners who have not studied at certain schools, or who have not been apprenticed to medicine by their parents. For as the sick, disregarding the existing jealousies between the several ranks of the medical profession, will solicit the advice of those persons in whose knowledge they place confidence, the attempt only leads both practitioners and patients to invent

modes of evasion, and widens the breach between the different branches of the profession. If we reflect upon the existence of smuggling in spite of the whole power of government arrayed against it, and the great rewards offered to discover offenders, we shall be convinced that no legal restraints, however strictly worded, can forcibly restrain the practice of medicine to any set of monopolists, as long as both patients and unlicensed practitioners have a common interest to elude them; while the attempt only produces irritation on both sides, and prevents persons, having a common study and interest, from meeting in good fellowship together, and is thus highly derogatory to that enlargement of mind which ought to distinguish the members of a scientific profession. The right mode is, surely, to rest content with securing their proper distinctions to those who have gone through the trouble and expense of obtaining them, and on the other hand, bestowing these honorary distinctions only on those that merit them; but leaving the sick and their friends perfectly at liberty to search for relief wherever they think it most likely to be found; thus creating an honourable competition and rivalry, instead of that continual bickering which at present pervades the different branches of the medical profession; as they may be well assured that the mass of mankind are not so blind as to be incapable of judging in a matter that so nearly concerns them as their health, or so inattentive to their own interest, as not to prefer those practitioners whose greater success in practice shall attest their superior skill; while the attempt to establish a monopoly, if we may speak the truth, only tends to render those licentiates, who thus procure the prosecution of their home-bred neighbours, to be suspected of real ignorance, and afraid of the collision of open and fair competition.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Medicines, except a few hereafter mentioned, were formerly sold, and the prescriptions of physicians made up, by the common English weight, called Avoirdupois. The ounce of that weight being then, as appears by all the old authors on arithmetic, subdivided into 8 drams, 24 scruples, and 480 English grains; the medical pound differing from the common by its containing only twelve ounces, while the Troy ounce had for its fractions pennyweights and Troy grains. The College of Physicians having at length in the 1720 edition of the Pharmacopœia, ordered the drams, scuples, and grains to be adjusted to the Troy ounce, hence, as the dispensers of medicines were the only persons who used these small weights, those adjusted to the Avoirdupois ounce went out of use, and were no longer made, and the quarter ounce was the smallest Avoirdupois weight in common use, as it still continues; but as the Italian rotolo for raw silk has been adjusted to the Avoirdupois weight, and made 24 ounces a pound; a smaller weight, the Spanish adarme, equal to the 16th part of the Avoirdupois ounce, was used under the name of a dram, for weighing silk, and this has now become an established fraction of this ounce, but it is scarcely used by any other persons than haberdashers, and for all weights less than the quarter of an ounce Troy, Apothecaries' weights are employed, although as the Avoirdupois pound is established by statute at 7000 Troy grains, the quarter ounce containing 109 gr. 375, and the dram 27 gr. 34375, are most inconvenient numbers for reduction.

TABLE OF AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

Commercial Fractions.	Troy Grains.	Decimal Fractions.
1 pound	7000.	1.0000
15 ounces	6562.50	0.9375
14 ———	6125.00	0.8750
13 ———	5687.50	0.8125
12 ——— or $\frac{3}{4}$ po'.	5250.00	0.7500
11 ———	4812.50	0.6875
10 ———	4375.00	0.6250
9 ———	3937.50	0.5625
8 ——— or $\frac{1}{2}$ po'.	3500.00	0.5000
7 ———	3062.50	0.4375
6 ———	2625.00	0.3750

Commercial Fractions.	Troy Grains.	Decimal Fractions.
5 ounces	2187.50	0.3125
4 ——— or ¼ po'.	1750.00	0.2500
3 ———	1312.50	0.1875
2 ———	875.00	0.1250
1 ———	437.50	0.0625=1.0000
15 drams	410.16	0.0586=0.9375
14 ——-	382.81	0.0547=0.8750
13 ——-	355.47	0.0508=0.8125
12 ——- or ¾ oz...	328.13	0.0469=0.7500
11 ——-	300.78	0.0430=0.6875
10 ——-	273.44	0.0391=0.6250
9 ——-	246.09	0.0352=0.5625
8 ——- or ½ oz...	218.75	0.0313=0.5000
7 ——-	191.41	0.0273=0.4375
6 ——-	164.06	0.0234=0.3750
5 ——-	136.72	0.0195=0.3125
4 ——- or ¼ oz...	109.35	0.0156=0.2500
3 ——-	82.03	0.0117=0.1875
2 ——-	54.69	0.0078=0.1250
1 ——-	27.34	0.0039=0.0625
½ ——-	13.67	0.0019=0.0313

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT.

A few choice articles of the Materia Medica, as lapis bezoar, seed pearl, white amber, balm of Mecca, oil of cinnamon, and some electaries, high in popular estimation, and imported from Italy, as Venice treacle and orvietan, were always weighed by the Troy ounce, and its subdivisions into pennyweights and grains, and still pay duties at the Custom-House by that weight, as may be seen in the Book of Rates. But it was not until the directions given in the London Pharmacopœia, edition of 1720, that the Troy ounce was divided into the same fractions of drams, scruples, and grains as the Avoirdupois, for the purpose of dispensing all such drugs as were ordered by weight. This alteration must have been and is still productive of very great confusion, by obliging the same person to have two sets of weights,—one for buying and selling, the other for preparing the officinal preparations and compounds, and for making up prescriptions. It does not clearly appear why this alteration was made in respect only to drugs ordered by weight, by which their proportion in the officinal preparations and compositions was increased 1-10th; as the Avoirdupois ounce, with its old divisions into 8 drams, and drops, 60 of which were presumed equal to the dram, was, and is still retained, in respect to drugs that are dispensed by measure.

TABLE OF APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT.

Usual Fractions.	Troy Grains.	Decimal Fractions.
1 pound	5760	1.0000
11 ounces	5280	0.9167
10 —	4800	0.8333
9 — or $\frac{3}{4}$ lb.	4320	0.7500
8 —	3840	0.6667
7 —	3360	0.5833
6 — or $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	2880	0.5000
5 —	2400	0.4167
4 —	1920	0.3333
3 — or $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	1440	0.2500
2 —	960	0.1667
1 —	480	0.0833=1.0000
7 drams	420	0.0729=0.8750
6 —	360	0.0625=0.7500
5 —	300	0.0521=0.6250
4 — or $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce	240	0.0417=0.5000
3 —	180	0.0315=0.3750
2 —	120	0.0208=0.2500
1 —	60	0.0104=0.1250
2 scruples	40	0.0070=0.0833
$\frac{1}{2}$ dram	30	0.0052=0.0625
1 scruple	20	0.0035=0.0416
$\frac{1}{2}$ scruple	10	0.0017=0.0212
	5	0.0008=0.0106
	3	0.0005=0.0062
	2	0.0003=0.0041
	1	0.0002=0.0021

As apothecaries or chemists seldom keep Troy weight beyond 4 or 8 ounces, the relation between the Apothecary or Troy pounds and ounces and the common weight, is often required in preparing the officinal preparations, and is here given; the quarter ounce being used instead of the Avoirdupois dram, as the latter weight is seldom or never kept by chemists or dispensers.

Troy or Apothecary Pounds.	Avoirdupois lb.	oz.	qr.	grains.
100 =	82	4	2	31.250
50 =	41	2	1	15.625
30 =	24	10	3	96.875
20 =	16	7	1	28.125
10 =	8	3	2	68.749

Troy or Apothecary Pounds.	Avoirdupois lb.	oz.	qr.	grains.
5 =	4	1	3	34.375
3 =	2	7	1	108.125
2 =	1	10	1	35.625
1 =		13	0	72.500

Apothecary Weight.		Avoirdupois oz.	qr.	grains.
℥ix	=	9	3	54.375
℥vj, or lbss	=	6	2	36.250
℥iij	=	3	1	18.125
℥ij	=	2	0	85.000

Apothecary Weight.		Avoirdupois oz.	qr.	grains.
℥j	=	1	0	42.500
ʒiv, or ℥ss	=		2	21.250
ʒij	=		1	10.625

Although the quarter ounce is only 109 grains ·375, it will be convenient in adding two or more of these reductions together to take the even 110 grains as its value.

The Scotch pound trone is equal to 9600 grains Scotch Troy weight, or 9527 gr. English ·25: the Scotch Dutch Troy pound is equal to 7680 Scotch grains, or 7620 gr. Engl. ·8: both pounds are divided into 16 ounces, the ounce Dutch equal to 476 gr. Engl. ·3.

Besides the regular weights, articles are sometimes quoted by the weight of seeds or kernels, as the weight of a nutmeg, or of so many black pepper corns. In India they use the paddy weight, or that of the grains of rough rice, each of which is equal to about 2-5ths of a grain; the gulivindum weight, or that of a jumble bead, equal to about 1 grain 5-16ths; the retti weight, equal to about 2 grains 3-16ths. Gold coins are sometimes used, as the gold fanam weight equal to 8 grains; the star pagoda weight equal to about 84 grains.

FRENCH WEIGHTS.

Before the Revolution there was only one pile of weights in common use: in endeavouring to introduce one upon philosophical principles, there are now no less than four.

The old French Poids de Marc, established by Charlemagne.

French Weight.		Troy Grains.		lb.	Avoirdupois oz.	dr.	grains.
1 livre, poids de marc	=	7561.000	=	1	1	4	13.125
1 livre, poids de médicine	=	5670.750	=		12	15	10.594
1 marc, or 8 ounces	=	3780.500	=		8	10	7.062
4 ounces	=	1890.250	=		4	5	3.522
2 ounces	=	945.125	=		2	2	15.438
1 ounce	=	472.562	=		1	1	7.717
6 gros or dragmes	=	344.421	=			12	16.296
¼ ounce, or 4 gros	=	236.281	=			8	17.531
2 gros	=	118.140	=			4	8.765
1 ——	=	59.070	=			2	4.383
½ ——, or 36 grains	=	29.535	=			1	2.192
¼ ——, or 18 grains	=	14.767					
12 grains	=	9.843					
6 ——	=	4.922					
3 ——	=	2.461					
2 ——	=	1.640					
1 grain	=	0.820					

The Revolutionists, misled by the apparent facility of a decimal scale, introduced the metrical system in 1795.

Metrical Weights.	Old French Weight. lb.	oz.	gros.	gr.	lb.	Avoirdupois oz.	dr.	grains.
1 myriogramme	20	6	6	63.500	22	1	0	2.450
1 kilogramme, or kilo	2	0	5	35.150	2	3	4	22.125
1 hectogramme		3	2	10.710		3	8	2.152
1 decagramme			2	44.270			5	17.721
1 gramme				18.820				15.444
1 decigramme				1.880				1.544
1 centigramme				0.180				0.154
1 milligramme				0.018				0.015

A metrical quintal is 10 myriogrammes.
A millier is 1000 kilos.

The academicians complain much that the great government departments of the navy and artillery have never adopted this weight, not considering the great expense that it would occasion to recast all the artillery and balls.

The faculty of medicine at Paris, in translating their Codex Medicamentorum, or Pharmacopœia, into this new system of weights, did not esteem it necessary to use the exact reduction, but adopted a system of round numbers, and in some parts quoted both the old and their new weights, that the preparers might use either: thus a third system of weights was established.

Old French Weight.	Exact Metrical Weight. Grammes.	Round Numbers of the Codex. Grammes.
2 lb	979.02	1000.
1 lb	489.51	500.
½ lb	244.75	250.
4 ounces	122.376	128.
2 —	61.188	64.
1 ounce	30.594	32.
½ —	15.297	16.
2 gros	7.6485	8.
1 —	3.82	4.
36 grains	1.91	2.
20 —	1.062	1.
10 —	0.531	0.5
2 —	0.1062	0.1
1 grain	0.0531	0.05
½ grain	0.0265	0.0

It is not a little singular, that the medical faculty of Paris should, like that of London, prefer creating a new pile of weights rather than employ the same as are used by all other persons.

In 1812, the metrical system was abandoned; but instead of reverting to the old pound of Charlemagne, a new pound was decreed; and thus four systems of weights are in common use, including that of the Codex.

New French Weight.	Metrical Weight Grammes.	Avoirdupois lb.	oz.	dr.	grains.
1 lb	= 500.	= 1	1	10	11.07
½ lb	= 250.	=	8	13	5.03
¼ lb, or 4 oz	= 125.	=	4	6	16.18
2 oz	= 62.5	=	2	3	8.09
1 oz	= 31.25	=	1	1	17.71
½ oz. or 4 gros	= 15.625	=		8	22.52
2 gros	= 7.812	=		4	11.26
1 gros	= 3.906	=		2	5.63
½ gros	= 1.9021	=		1	2.81
1 grain	= 0.0542	=			0.90

The franc piece of silver, with $\frac{1}{10}$ of copper, weighs 5 grammes. The sous of copper also weighs 5 grammes.

The confusion thus introduced by continual alterations may be easily conceived. The same confusion exists even in their linear measures, so that persons are obliged to carry a triangular rule, containing on one side the old royal foot equal to 12 inches ·792 English, with its inches, lines and points; on a second, the decimetres and centimetres of the metrical system; and on the third, the new foot of 1812, being the third part of the metre, and equal to 13 inches ·123 English.

ENGLISH MEASURES.

In the old editions of the London Pharmacopœia, the liquids were compounded by Avoirdupois weight; and the following terms were used for expressing a determinate number of ounces.

The Cyathus, or Cup	for	1 oz½
Hemina, or Cotyle	—	9 oz
Libra, or pint	—	12 oz
Sextarius, or ⅙ of a Congius	—	18 oz
Congius, or Gallon	—	108 oz

In 1720, when the Pharmacopœia was improved by Sir Hans Sloane and Dr. Quincy, the liquids were ordered by measure, and the gallon adopted by the London College, was that just enacted for wine and spirituous liquors, containing 231 cubic inches, divided into 8 pints; they divided the pint which holds 16 Avoirdupois ounces, 10 drams, 17 grains of water, into 16 ounces, and these into 8 drams. Smaller quantities were ordered by drops, supposed to be equal to grains; but now the dram measure is

divided into 60 minims, and graduated tubes used to measure them, so that the old divisions of the Avoirdupois ounce were, and are still retained in respect to liquids.

Aeriform fluids are measured by cubic inches.

The relation between wine measure, with the College divisions, and cubic inches, is thus expressed.

Wine and Medical Measure.	Cubic inches.	1000th parts.
10 gallons	2310	.000
5 —	1155	.000
3 —	693	.000
2 —	462	.000
1 —	231	.000
½ gallon, or 4 pints	115	.500
2 pints	57	.750
1 pint	28	.875
¾ pint, or 12 ounces medical measure	21	.645
½ pint, or 8 ounces	14	.437
¼ pint, or 4 ounces	7	.218
2 ounces	3	.609
1 ounce	1	.804
6 drams	1	.353
4 —	0	.902

Wine and Medical Measure.	Cubic inches.	1000th parts.
2 drams	0	.451
1 dram	0	.225
½ dram, or 30 minims	0	.112
20 minims	0	.056
10 —	0	.037
5 —	0	.018
3 —	0	.011
2 —	0	.007
1 —	0	.003
Scotch gill	6	.462
—— mutchken	25	.85
—— choppen	51	.7
—— pint	103	.4
—— quart	206	.8
—— gallon	827	.28

The Scotch pint is equal to 41 oz trone of Tay water, or 55 oz Troy of Leith water: specific gravity of Tay water 100, of Leith water 103.

Ale and beer measure is seldom mentioned by medical or chemical writers: the gallon contains 282 cubic inches; 32 gallons are a London barrel of ale, 34 a country barrel of either ale or beer, and 36 a London barrel of beer. Nor is dry measure often used; the Winchester bushel, of 8 gallons, measures 2150 cubic inches ·4, or 1 cubic foot ·822, and the quarter 8 bushels.

The imperial gallon, lately added to the others in use, is established by the weight of distilled water it will hold at 62 deg. Fahr. the barometer standing at 30 inches.

The gallon is to hold 10 Avoird. pounds of water, and must consequently measure 277 cubic inches ·274.

The pint is to hold 20 Avoird. ounces, and should of course measure 34 cubic inches ·659.

The Avoird. ounce measure of water is therefore 1 cubic inch ·73298.

The Troy ounce of water measures 1 cubic inch ·9013214.

The weight of a cubic inch of water is 252 grains ·456; and that of a cubic foot is 62 Avoirdupois pounds ·3206.

A cubic foot of air, or 1728 cubic inches, weighs 528 Troy grains ·367, or 1 Avoir. oz. 3 dr. 8 grains ·23.

Besides these measures, other irregular measures of uncertain content, are used:—

A table spoonful, *cochlearium magnum*, of syrop ℥ss
of distilled waters ʒiijss to ℥ss
of spirits and tinctures ʒij to ʒiij.
A desert spoonful, *cochlearium mediocre*, of water ʒij.
A tea or coffee spoonful, *cochlearium parvum*, of syrop ʒj to ʒij
of distilled waters ℈jss to ℈ij
of spirit and tinctures ℈j to ℈jss
of a light powder, as magnesia, ℈ss to ℈j
of a heavy powder, as sulphur, ℈jss to ℈ij
of a metallic oxide ʒj to ℈iiij.
A thimbleful, *clypeola metallica pro digitis*, is usually the same as a tea spoonful.
A tea-cup, *vasculum pro thea*, ℥iij to ℥iv.
A wine glass, *scyphus pro vino, cyathus*, ℥jss.

FRENCH MEASURES.

In the Codex the liquids are used by weight, and the chemists do the same; so that it is only in common affairs that measures are employed.

Old French Measure.	English Cubic Inches.
LIQUID MEASURE.	
Poisson . .	3.631
Pinte . . .	58.110
DRY MEASURE.	
Litron . . .	49.617
Boisseau . .	793.856
	Cubic Feet.
Minot . . .	1.378
Mine . . .	2.756
Septier . .	5.512
Muid . . .	66.146
Mine, char.	7.350
Voie, fire w.	65.489

Metrical Measure of 1795.	English Cubic Feet.
Myriolitre	353.1712
Kilolitre, or 1 metre cube. Stere of fire wood	35.3171
Hectolitre. Decistere of charcoal	3.5377
	Cubic inches.
Decalitre	610.2800
Litre, or 1 decimetre cube	61.0280
Decilitre	6.1028
Centilitre	0.6102
Millilitre, or 1 centimetre cube	0.0610

In the new French measures, decreed in 1812, the pinte is to be the same as the metrical litre, and the boisseau is to be 12 litres and an half, equal to 763 English cubic inches ·35.

Une verre a vin, ℥viij
Une verre d'un seul traite, ℥v
Une verre au liqueur, ʒvj
Une cuiller a bouche, ʒv

Une cuiller a caffe, $\frac{5}{4}$ths of a dram
Un seau, 48 lb, of 16 ounces
Un bassin, 4 lb.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY.

This is usually quoted in England by a reference to water as unity ; but the great convenience of Baume's hydrometer, and the ease with which it may be constructed and graduated, have brought it into universal use on the Continent.

There are two of these hydrometers usually employed ; one for liquids lighter than water, the other for those which are heavier. In both of them the same fixed points are used, namely, the floating point of the instrument in distilled water, or in a brine or solution of one ounce of dry common salt in nine ounces of water.

The correspondence between these hydrometers and the common expression of specific gravity, as given by Drs. Brugmans, Driessen, Vrolick, and Deiman, in the Pharmacopœia Batava, is here exhibited. The temperature of the liquor being between 56 and 60 degrees of Fahrenheit ; for as the hydrometers are at best but a mere approximation to the truth, it is needless to be more particular.

In Baume's hydrometer for liquids lighter than water, the instrument is poised, so that the 0 of the scale is at the bottom of the stem, when it is floating in the saline solution, and the depth to which it sinks in distilled water shews the 10th degree: the space between these fixed points being equally divided. His graduation was continued upwards to the 50th degree, but should be now continued further.

HYDROMETER FOR LIGHT FLUIDS, OR PESE-ESPRIT.

Baume.	Spec. Grav.	Baume.	Spec. Grav.	Baume.	Spec. Grav.
50	0.782	36	0.847	22	0.923
49	0.787	35	0.852	21	0.929
48	0.792	34	0.858	20	0.935
47	0.796	33	0.863	19	0.941
46	0.800	32	0.868	18	0.948
45	0.805	31	0.873	17	0.954
44	0.810	30	0.878	16	0.961
43	0.814	29	0.884	15	0.967
42	0.819	28	0.889	14	0.974
41	0.823	27	0.895	13	0.980
40	0.828	26	0.900	12	0.987
39	0.832	25	0.906	11	0.993
38	0.837	24	0.911	10	1.000
37	0.842	23	0.917	0	1.075

In the hydrometer for liquids heavier than water, the position of the fixed points is reversed; for the 0 is at the top of the stem, and denotes the level to which the hydrometer sinks in distilled water: the 10th degree is lower down, and shews the level to which it sinks in the saline solution, and the graduation is continued downwards to the 75th degree.

HYDROMETER FOR HEAVY FLUIDS, OR PESE-ACIDE.

Baume.	Spec. Grav.	Baume.	Spec. Grav.	Baume.	Spec. Grav.
1	1.007	26	1.221	51	1.549
2	1.014	27	1.231	52	1.566
3	1.022	28	1.242	53	1.583
4	1.029	29	1.252	54	1.601
5	1.036	30	1.261	55	1.618
6	1.044	31	1.275	56	1.637
7	1.052	32	1.286	57	1.656
8	1.060	33	1.298	58	1.676
9	1.067	34	1.309	59	1.695
10	1.075	35	1.321	60	1.714
11	1.083	36	1.334	61	1.736
12	1.091	37	1.346	62	1.758
13	1.100	38	1.359	63	1.779
14	1.108	39	1.372	64	1.801
15	1.116	40	1.384	65	1.823
16	1.125	41	1.398	66	1.847
17	1.134	42	1.412	67	1.872
18	1.143	43	1.426	68	1.897
19	1.152	44	1.440	69	1.921
20	1.161	45	1.454	70	1.946
21	1.171	46	1.470	71	1.974
22	1.180	47	1.485	72	2.002
23	1.190	48	1.501	73	2.031
24	1.199	49	1.516	74	2.059
25	1.210	50	1.532	75	2.087

The only inconvenience of Baume's hydrometer, is, that they require several ounces of liquor to float them, and hence they cannot be used for small quantities of liquids. In this case recourse may most conveniently be had to a statical examination, by first ascertaining how many grains of water is held by a very small light bottle with one neck of the ordinary dimensions (or, which is better, two very slender necks, that the air may escape by the one, while the liquid is poured in by the other,) when filled to a mark in the neck, and again how many grains the bottle will hold of the liquid under examination. For then as the weight of the water it holds is to that of the liquid, so is the specific gravity of water to that of the liquid.

The following are the specific gravities and degrees of Baume of some of the most usual liquids.

LIGHT FLUIDS.

	0.700	Gay Lussac's pure hydrocyanic acid.
	0.715	Purest ether.
	0.742	Very pure ether.
48.	0.792	Ether and alkohol. p. æq.
43.	0.815	Alcohol. P. L. and P. D.
42.	0.835	Spiritus rectif. P. L. Alcohol. P. E.
37.	0.840	Spiritus vinosus rectificatus P. D.
36.	0.847	Naphtha. Purest alcohol by distillation.
33.	0.863	Esprit de vin, $\frac{3}{6}$.
32.	0.868	Spirit of turpentine.
26.	0.900	Scheele's acid of Prussian blue.
23.	0.915	Strongest liquid ammonia. Olive oil.
22.	0.933	Strong eau de vie.
20.	0.930	Sp. tenuis P. L. Sp. vin. ten. P. D.
20.	0.935	Alcohol dilutum P. E.
18.	0.948	Weak eau de vie.
17.	0.958	Boiling water.
16.	0.960	Liquid ammonia.
13.	0.980	Burgundy wine.
11.	0.993	Claret wine.
10.	1.000	Distilled water.
* 0.	1.075	Standard brine.

HEAVY FLUIDS.

* 0.	1.000	Distilled water.
1.	1.007	Distilled vinegar.
2.	1.014	French wine vinegar.
below 4.	1.029	Watered milk.
4 to 5.	——	Good milk.
above 5.	1.036	Skimmed milk.
7.	1.046	Acidum aceticum fortius P. L.
8.	1.060	Wort for table ale, or malt spirit.
*10.	1.075	Standard brine.
13.	1.100	{ Wort for strong ale, { Any liquid floating a new laid egg.
20.	1.160	Acidum muriaticum P. L.
22.	1.187	Single aqua fortis.
30.	1.261	Boiling saturated syrop.
35.	1.231	Cold saturated syrop. Double aq. fort.
41.	1.398	Common nitric acid.
48.	1.500	Acidum nitricum P. L.

51.	..	1.550	.. Solut. of subcarbon. of potash.
66.	..	1.847	.. Rectified oil of vitriol.
67.	..	1.850	.. Acidum sulphuricum P. L.

THERMOMETERS.

Abridged Table of the correspondence between Celsius' or the Centigrade Scale, or Reaumur's or De Luc's Scale and Fahrenheit's Scale; for every 5 deg. of Celsius' and every 4 deg. of Reaumur's.

Centigrade.	Reaumur.	Fahrenheit.	Centigrade.	Reaumur.	Fahrenheit.	Centigrade.	Reaumur.	Fahrenheit.
100	80	212	50	40	122	0	0	32
95	76	203	45	36	113	— 5	— 4	23
90	72	194	40	32	104	—10	— 8	14
85	68	185	35	28	95	—15	—12	5
80	64	176	30	24	86	—20	—16	— 4
75	60	167	25	20	77	—25	—20	—13
70	56	158	20	16	68	—30	—24	—22
65	52	149	15	12	59	—35	—28	—31
60	48	140	10	8	50	—40	—32	—40
55	44	131	5	4	41			

The degrees of Celsius' or the Centigrade scale which are not quoted, may be found by adding or subtracting for every degree 1·8 deg. to or from the deg. of Fahrenheit, and those of Reaumur's or De Luc's scale by adding or subtracting 2·25 deg. to or from Fahrenheit's.

Temperatures which are to be noted in the practice of Pharmaceutical Chemistry.

Fahr.	
221	Temp. of boiling syrop when saturated with sugar.
$218\frac{3}{4}$	Water cont. $\frac{1}{5}$ of common salt boils.
$216\frac{1}{2}$	———— $\frac{4}{10}$ of muriate of lime boils.
212	Boiling point of pure water. Calor fervens, P. L. Temp. of water heated by a bath containing $\frac{1}{5}$ of salt: 6 deg. $\frac{3}{4}$ being lost in passing through the vessel.
$207\frac{1}{2}$	Temp. of water (or olive oil, or castor oil) heated by a bath of pure water: 4 deg. $\frac{1}{2}$ being lost.
178	Water begins to simmer. Alcohol, 22 deg. Baume, boils in a water bath.
$173\frac{3}{4}$	Alcohol, 30 deg. B. boils in a bath.
$172\frac{5}{9}$	———, 36 ditto.
$171\frac{1}{2}$	———, 40 ditto.

167	Very pure ether distils in a bath.
122	Highest temp. for drying vegetables.
$110\frac{3}{4}$	Temp. at which tea, coffee, or other hot liquors are usually drank.
$100\frac{1}{2}$	Greatest heat of a bath that the feet will bear without pain.
100 to 90	Calor lenis, P. L. Temp. for digestions.
77	Lowest temp. for drying fruits, herbs, and the like. Highest temp. for fermentation.
$65\frac{3}{4}$	Lowest ditto.
$63\frac{1}{2}$	Temp. used in France for taking specific gravities by Baume's hydrometers.
60 to 56	Temp. used in Belgium for that purpose.
55	Temp. used in the P. L. for taking spec. grav.
32	Temp. of melting ice, used for taking spec. grav. of ether and other very volatile liquids.

CONTRACTIONS.

A. Aa. Ana, of each ingredient. — *Abdom.* Abdomen, the belly; abdominis, of the belly; abdomini, to the belly.—*Abs. febr.* Absente febre, in the absence of the fever.—*Ad 2 vic.* Ad duas vices, at twice taking.—*Ad gr. acid.* Ad gratam aciditatem, to an agreeable sourness. — *Ad libit.* Ad libitum, at pleasure. — *Add.* Adde, or addantur, add; addendus, to be added; addendo, by adding. —*Admov.* Admoveatur, or admoveantur, apply.—*Adst. febre.* Adstante febre, when the fever is on. — *Aggred. febre.* Aggrediente febre, while the fever is coming on. — *Altern. horis.* Alternis horis, every other hour. — *Alvo adst.* Alvo adstricta, when the belly is bound.—*Aq. bull.* Aqua bulliens, boiling water. —*Aq. ferv.* Aqua fervens, boiling water.

Bis ind. Bis indies, twice a day. — *BB. Bbds.* Barbadensis, Barbadoes.—*B. M.* Balneum maris, a water bath. —*Bull.* Bulliat, it should boil; bulliant, they should boil.—*B. V.* Balneum vaporis, a steam heat.

Cœrul. Cœruleus, blue.—*Cap.* Capiat, take.—*C. m.* Cras mane, to-morrow morning. — *Coch. ampl.* Cochleare amplum, a large spoon.—*Coch. infant.* Cochleare infantis, a child's spoon. —*Coch. magn.* Cochleare magnum, a large spoon.—*Coch. mod.* Cochleare modicum, a dessert spoon. — *Coch. parv.* Cochleare parvum, a small spoon.—*Col.* Colatus, strained.—*Colat.* Coletur, it should be strained; colaturæ, of or to the strained liquor.—*Colent.* Colentur, they should be strained.—*Comp.* Compositus,

compounded.—*Cont. rem.* Continuentur remedia, the medicines should be continued.—*Contr.* Contritus, ground to a fine powder. —*Coq.* Coque, boil ; coquantur, they should be boiled.—*C. P.* Codex of Paris.—*Crast.* Crastinus, to-morrow.—*Cuj.* Cujus, of which.—*Cujusl.* Cujuslibet, of any.—*Cyath. theæ.* Cyatho theæ, in a cup of tea.

Deaur. pil. Deaurentur pilulæ, the pills should be gilt.—*Deb. spiss.* Debita spissitudo, a proper consistence.—*Decub.* Decubitus, of lying down. — *De d. in d.* De die in diem, from day to day.—*Dej. alvi.* Dejectiones alvi, stools.—*Det.* Detur, it should be given.—*Dieb. alt.* Diebus alternis, every other day. — *Dieb. tert.* Diebus tertiis, every third day.—*Dim.* Dimidius, one half. —*Dir. prop.* Directione propria, with a proper direction. — *Donec alv. bis dej.* Donec alvus bis dejiciat, until two stools have been obtained. — *Donec alv. sol. fuer.* Donec alvus soluta fuerit, until a stool has been obtained.

Ejusd. Ejusdem, of the same.—*Enem.* Enema, (en-e-ma), a clyster ; enemata, clysters.—*Ext. sup. alut.* Extende super alutam, spread upon leather.

F. pil. xij. Fac pilulas duodecim, make 12 pills. — *Feb. dur.* Febre durante, during the fever.—*Fem. intern.* Femoribus internis, to the inner part of the thighs. —*F. venæs.* Fiat venæsectio, bleed. — *Fist. arm.* Fistula armata, a clyster pipe and bladder fitted for use.—*Fl.* Fluidus, liquid ; also, by measure.

Gel. quav. Gelatinâ quâvis, in any kind of jelly.—*G. G. G.* Gummi guttæ Gambiæ, gambooge. — *Gr.* Granum, a grain ; grana, grains.—*Gtt.* Gutta, a drop; guttæ, drops.—*Gutt. quibusd.* Guttis quibusdam, with a few drops.

Har. pil. sum. iij. Harum pilularum sumantur tres, three of these pills should be taken. — *Hor. decub.* Hora decubitus, at going to bed.—*Hor. som.* Hora somni, just before going to sleep ; or on retiring to rest.—*Hor. un. spatio.* Horæ unius spatio, at the expiration of an hour. — *Hor. interm.* Horis intermediis, at the intermediate hours between what has been ordered at stated times.—*Ind.* Indies, from day to day, or daily.—*In pulm.* In pulmento, in gruel.—*Inj. enem.* Injiciatur enema, a clyster should be given.

Lat. dol. Lateri dolente, to the side that is affected.—*Lb.* Libra, a pound ; or libra, weight, or a wine pint ; when preceded by Arabic figures, Avoirdupois weight is generally meant ; but when succeeded by Roman numerals, Troy weight, or pint measures.

M. Misce, mix ; mensura, by measure; manipulus, a handful. *Mane pr.* Mane primo, very early in the morning.—*Min.* Minimum, the 60th part of a drachm measure.—*Mitt.* Mitte, send ; mittatur, or mittantur, there should be sent.—*Mitt. sang. ad ℥ xij saltem.* Mittatur sanguis ad uncias duodecim saltem, blood should be taken away to 12 ounces at least.—*Mod. præsc.* Modo præ-

scripto, in the manner directed.—*Mor. sol.* More solito, in the usual manner.

Ne tr. s. num. Ne tradas sine nummo, you should not deliver it without the money: as a caution to the shopman, when the presence of the customer prevents the master giving a verbal direction.—*N. M.* Nux moschata, a nutmeg.

O. Octarius, a wine pint, being $\frac{1}{8}$th of a gallon.—*Ol. lini s. i.* Oleum lini sine igne, cold drawn linseed oil. — *Omn. hor.* Omni hora, every hour. — *Omn. bid.* Omni biduo, every two days.—*Omn. bih.* Omni bihorio, every two hours.—*Omn. man.* Omni mane, every morning.—*Omn. noct.* Omni nocte, every night.—*Omn. quadr. hor.* Omni quadrante horæ, every quarter of an hour.—*O. O. O.* Oleum olivæ optimum, best olive oil.—*Oz.* The ounce Avoirdupois, or common weight, as distinguished from that prescribed by physicians in their orders.

P. Pondere, by weight.—*P. Bat.* Pharmacopœia Batava.—*P. Belg.* Pharmacopœia Belgica.—*P. D.* Pharmocopœia Dublinensis.—*P. E.* Pharmacopœia Edinensis.—*P. L.* Pharmacopœia Londinensis.—*P. L. V.* Pharmacopœiæ Londinenses, before 1745. —*P. U. S.* Pharmacopœia of the United States. — *Part. vic.* Partitis vicibus, to be given in divided doses, instead of all at once. —*Per. op. emet.* Peracta operatione emetici, when the operation of the emetic is finished.—*Post sing. sed. liq.* Post singulas sedes liquidas, after every loose stool.—*P. r. n.* Pro re nata, according as circumstances occur.—*P. rat. æt.* Pro ratione ætatis, according to the age of the patient.—*Pug.* Pugillus, a gripe between the finger and thumb.

Q. p. Quantum placet, as much as may please.—*Q. s.* Quantum sufficiat, as much as may suffice.—*Quor.* Quorum, of which.

R. Recipe, take: but for this the old authors, and the French to this day, use this sign ℞, being the old heathen invocation to Jupiter, seeking his blessing upon the formula, equivalent to the usual invocation of the poets and of Mahomedan authors, or the Laus Deo with which book-keepers' and merchants' clerks formerly began their books of account and invoices, a practice not yet quite extinct. — *Red. in pulv.* Redactus in pulverem, powdered. — *Redig. in pulv.* Redigatur in pulverem, it should be reduced to powder.—*Reg. umbil.* Regio umbilici, the parts near the navel. —*Repet.* Repetatur, it should be continued; repetantur, they should be continued.

S. A. Secundum artem, according to art.—*Semidr.* Semidrachma, half a drachm. — *Semih.* Semihora, half an hour. — *Sesunc.* Sesuncia, an ounce and a half. — *Sesquih.* Sesquihora, an hour and a half.—*Si n. val.* Si non valeat, if it does not answer. — *Si op. sit.* Si opus sit, if need shall be. — *Si vir. perm.* Si vires permittant, if the strength will allow.—*Sign.n.pr.* Signetur

nomine proprio, write upon it the usual name, not the trade name. —*Sing.* Singulorum, singularum, of each. — *S. S. S.* Stratum super stratum, layer upon layer.—*Ss.* Semi, a half.—*St.* Stet, it should stand; stent, they should stand.—*Sub fin. coct.* Sub finem coctionis, when the boiling is nearly finished.—*Sum. tal.* Sumat talem, the patient should take one like this.—*S. V.* Spiritus vinosus, ardent spirit of any strength.—*S. V. R.* Spiritus vinosus rectificatus, spirit of wine.—*S. V. T.* Spiritus vinosus tenuis, proof spirit, or half and half spirit of wine and water.

Temp. dext. Tempori dextro, to the right temple.—*T. O.* Tinctura opii, tincture of opium; generally confounded with laudanum, which is properly the wine of opium. — *T. O. C.* Tinctura opii camphorata, paregoric elixir.—*Trit.* Tritus, ground to powder.

Ult. præscr. Ultimo prescriptus, the last ordered.

V. O. S. Vitello ovi solutus, dissolved in the yelk of an egg.—*Vom. urg.* Vomitione urgente, when the vomiting begins.

Z. A mark in writing that a word is contracted, as in oz for ounce.—*Zz.* Zingiber, ginger.

℈. Scrupulum, a scruple, equal to 20 grains Troy. — ʒ. Drachma, a dram, equal to 3 scruples; or in liquids the 8th part of an ounce measure.—℥. Uncia, an ounce Troy; or in liquids the 16th part of a wine pint.

In labelling bottles, boxes, drawers, or pots in a shop, the name of the drug should be left predominant; while a single letter is sufficient for denoting the technical terms, as radix, pulvis, pilulæ, compositus, volatilis, &c.; simple powders also speak for themselves to the eye, and do not require the addition of pulvis.

Valerianæ r.	*not*	Valer. radix.
Ipecacuan. r.		Pulvis ipec.
P. ipecacuan. c.		Pulvis ipec. comp.
T. cantharidis,		Tinctura canth.
U. hydrarg. nitr.		Unguent. hydr. n.

It is still more proper, and less liable to error, to denote the powdered simples as the College itself does, by the adjectives, *tritus*, or *contritus*, and not by the substantive *pulvis*, which renders them liable to be confounded with the compound powders: tritus being used when the substance is easily powdered, and contritus when it requires great labour, or is reduced to a particular fine powder; the *con* being used as an intensive adjection.

And here it may be noted, that for reducing acrid substances, as euphorbium, and the like, to powder, the method used by the fire-work makers in powdering charcoal, may be advantageously employed. They put the charcoal into a strong leather bag, and having tied the opening very tight, beat it with a mallet: then leaving it for some time to settle, the bag is opened, and the powder run into a drum sieve with as little disturbance as possible.

A

SUPPLEMENT,

&c.

I. VEGETABLES.

Vegetables form in every country the greatest number of remedies employed by practitioners in medicine: not being so remote, in respect to their chemical composition, from the solids and fluids of the human body, as to refuse to assimilate with them; and yet sufficiently so, as to have, in general, a decidedly marked action upon them.

The number of vegetables which are possessed of medical virtues, and which are sold in the shops of druggists and herbalists, or used by private practitioners, being so great, it is absolutely necessary to adopt some mode of arrangement. Of the two methods now in common use, that of Jussieu, as amended by the latest writers, is here followed. The preference thus given to a natural system is also justifiable on the ground that most of the orders have some common medical qualities, which are the more distinctly marked, as the order itself is more distinct from others in its botanical characters.

The plants are designated by their common English names, the officinal Latin names by which they are known throughout Europe, and finally, by those given them by Linnæus and his followers, when they differ from those last mentioned.

The plants included in this synopsis are not only those mentioned in the several successive Pharmacopœias of the College of Physicians, and in the two provincial Pharmacopœias of Dublin and Edinburgh, but also most of the plants which have ever been described as possessing any medical virtues or used in the chemical arts.

Roots are best taken up in the beginning of spring, unless otherwise ordered. They, as well as woods and barks, are the better for being fresh, although many will keep a long time without any perceptible decay. Many kinds of roots may be kept fresh in dry sand in a cellar.

Roots to be dried should be rubbed in water to get rid of the dirt, and also some of the mucous substance that would otherwise render them mouldy. The larger are then to be cut, split, or peeled: but in most aromatic roots, as those of the umbelliferous plants, the odour residing in the bark, they must not be peeled. They are then to be spread on sieves or hurdles, and dried in a heat of about 120 deg. Fahr. either on the top of an oven, in a stove or a steam closet, taking care to shake them occasionally to change the surfaces exposed to the air. Thick and juicy roots, as those of rhubarb, briony, piony, water lily, &c. are cut in slices, strung upon a thread, and hung in garlands in a heat of about 90 to 100 deg. Fahr.

The drying of *woods* requires little attention; but the silver grain is liable to the attack of insects. Buffon advised trees intended for timber to be barked a year before they were felled, as in that time the silver grain becomes as hard as the heart of the wood. Timber for ship-building is sometimes soaked in a solution of arsenic, to hinder it from affording a lodgment to marine worms. By floating timber for some time in water, it loses part of its extractive and saccharine juices, and becomes harder, so as to be less liable to be attacked by insects or worms: by soaking in alum water, it is rendered less combustible.

Dried *barks*, for medical purposes, require the outer skin to be peeled off, as it is usually coarse and inefficacious. The ordinary heat of the atmosphere is in general sufficient.

Herbs for medical purposes ought to be collected when they begin to flower, and gathered on a dry day, as soon as the dew is off; they should be spread thin, dried as quick as possible by a gentle heat, and kept in a dry dark place.

Tops, leaves, or whole herbs, should be cleansed from discoloured and rotten leaves, screened from earth or dust, placed on hurdles, covered with blotting-paper, and exposed to the sun or the heat of a stove, in a dry airy place. The quicker they are dried the better, as they have less time to ferment or grow mouldy; hence they should be spread thin, and frequently turned: when dried they should be shaken

in a large meshed sieve to get rid of the eggs of any insects that would otherwise be hatched amongst them. Aromatic herbs ought to be dried quickly with a moderate heat, that their odour may not be lost. Almost all plants, after they have been dried so as to become brittle, give a little, and become more odorous, as melilot, red roses, oak of Jerusalem, lesser centaury. Some persons have proposed to dry herbs in a water-bath; but this occasions them to be as it were half boiled in their own water, especially as the evaporation goes on slowly in close vessels.

Flowers should in general be gathered in full bloom, and dried as speedily as possible, the calyces, claws, &c. being previously taken off: when the flowers are very small, the calyx is left, or even the whole flowering spike, as in the greatest portion of the labiate flowers. Compound flowers, with pappous seeds, as coltsfoot, ought to be dried very high and before they are entirely opened, otherwise the slight moisture that remains would develope the pappi, and these would form a kind of cottony nap, which would be very hurtful in infusions, by leaving irritating particles in the throat. Flowers of little or no smell may be dried in a heat of 75 to 100 deg. Fahr. The succulent petals of the liliaceous plants, whose odour is very fugacious, cannot well be dried, as their mucilaginous substance rots and grows black. Several sorts of flowering tops, as those of lesser centaury, lily of the valley, wormwood, melilot, water germander, &c. are tied in small parcels, and hung up, or else exposed to the sun, wrapped in paper cornets, that they may not be discoloured.

After some time, blue flowers, as those of violets, bugloss, or borage, grow yellow, and even become entirely discoloured, especially if they are kept in glass vessels that admit the light; if, however, they are dipped for a moment in boiling water, and slightly pressed before they are put into the drying stove, the blue colour is rendered permanent.

Fruits, unless their efficacy depends upon the acerbity of their juice, ought to be gathered when they are ripe, and kept upon a layer of straw, in order to ripen, in a cool, dry, shady place. The fruits ought not to touch one another, lest they should grow rotten, for want of free evaporation at the place where they touch. Many nutritive fruits of warm climates as figs, dates, jubebs, sebestens, myrobalans, are dried in the sun upon hurdles.

Dried *peels of fruits*, as those of pomegranates, oranges, or lemons. In this case, the outer peel should be separated from the greatest part of the white fungous substance, and it should not be squeezed or moistened with the juice of the fruit.

Dried *seeds* require, in general, but little attention. The farinaceous and leguminous sorts may be dried in a stove; oily seeds, fit for making emulsions, must not be dried by heat, but only in the free air, and even then they are liable to become rancid. In general all seeds keep best in their shells or other integuments. Horny seeds, although highly dried, retain their germinative faculty for a long time.

Vegetables and their juices may also be preserved by heating in well-closed vessels. The substances to be preserved are to be put into strong glass bottles, with necks of a proper size, corked with the greatest care, luted with a mixture of lime and soft cheese, spread on rags, and the whole bound down with wires across it. The bottles are then inclosed separately in canvass bags, and put into a copper of water, which is gradually heated till it boils, and thus kept until it is presumed that the substances are, as it were, boiled in their own water: the whole is then left to cool, the bottles taken out and carefully examined before they are laid by, lest they should have cracked, or the lute given way.

The preservation of fruit in water is in some measure similar to the preceding. The fruit not quite ripe, pulse or other substance, is put into wide-necked bottles, which are placed in a copper of water nearly up to their mouths, and they are lightly corked; the water is then heated till it is very hot, but does not scald, and this heat is kept up for half an hour; the bottles are then taken out, and immediately filled with boiling water to the very brim, carefully corked, wired, placed on their sides, and turned at first every week, but afterwards seldomer, to prevent any part in consequence of the bubble of air that forms in them, from getting dry, and thus becoming mouldy. Some attempt to preserve fruits, &c. without water, by heating the water-bath to boiling, and corking the bottles while in the boiling water, but this does not succeed so well, unless the fruit is very green; and the water is at any rate useful to put into pies.

To pickle vegetables in *brine*. A brine is made of bay-salt, or rather London's solid salt, thoroughly saturated, so that some of the salt remains undissolved, and kept floated upon it by a frame, or bung, this requires about 4 pounds of salt to the gallon of water; into this brine the substances to be preserved are plunged, and kept entirely covered with it. French beans, artichokes, olives, and the different sorts of samphire are thus preserved.

Some sweet scented flowers, as rose or elder flowers, are preserved by *dry salt*. Two pounds of brown or bay salt are added to each 8 gallons of flowers, and the whole beaten to a paste, which is kept in a close vessel. By this means the chemists and perfumers are not only enabled to distil rose or elder flower water at any time of the year, but the scent is also much improved.

Many vegetables are pickled in *vinegar*, and kept in the shops. The vegetables are usually soaked in salt and water for some hours, then drained, spices added to counteract the coldness of the vinegar, and boiling vinegar poured upon them; in a few days the vinegar is poured off, boiled a little with the spices, and then poured on again; if the vinegar is good, and the substances are not too moist, it is sufficient to pour it cold upon them, and keep the vessel closely covered. The white vinegar, or pyroligneous acid, much diluted, may be used still more advantageously.

In preserving fruits in *syrop*, it is necessary to consider the manner in which the several degrees of strength in syrop is judged of in boiling. If moist sugar is used, the syrop must be clarified with white of eggs; but if refined sugar is used, it need only be melted over the fire in a quarter, or at most one third its weight of water, and as the water evaporates, the syrop must be taken up with a large slice, and let to fall into the pan again. If, during this manipulation, it forms a broad sheet as it falls, it is said to be boiled to a candy height, and will exhibit when taken from the fire, but still warm, 36 deg. of Baume's hydrometer: if it has not been boiled quite so far, the sheet is formed but imperfectly, and it exhibits a smaller number of degrees; it is then said to be boiled to a weak candy height. In shaking the slice of syrop, when in this state, it runs over in the form of the feathers of a quill, or drops in the manner of pearls, which being received in a glass of water, ought to fall to the bottom in solid and brittle globules. If the boiling is

continued a little longer, these effects are produced in a more perfect manner, and the syrop exhibits 37 deg. by the hydrometer; it is then said to be boiled to a full candy height: if it be now stirred until it is cold, it forms a dry powdery mass. As all the water is now evaporated, if the sugar is continued on the fire, it will turn red, and acquire a burnt taste. The powdering of the sugar renders the syrop made from it thick and turbid; it should therefore be put into the water in a single lump.

To preserve fruits, then, the syrop is boiled to a weak candy height, and poured hot upon the fruit so as to cover it; the juice of the fruit of course weakens the syrop, which must, therefore, the next day be poured off the fruit, and reboiled to the former height, and then poured on the fruit again; and this must be repeated, if the fruit is very juicy, a third or fourth time, until the syrop is no longer weakened by the juice of the fruit, when it is left in it.

To preserve fruits in *sugar*. The fruit, if very succulent, is first soaked for some hours in very hard water, or in weak alum water, to harden it, and then drained. Upon the fruit, either prepared or not, syrop boiled to a candy height, and half cold, is to be poured: after some hours, the syrop, weakened by the juice of the fruit, is poured off, reboiled, and poured on again, and this repeated sometimes a third time. When the syrop is judged to be no longer weakened, the fruit is taken out of it, and drained.

Seeds and fruits may be preserved by being put into *honey;* and on being taken out, washed, and planted, they will vegetate.

Fruits are also preserved in *brandy,* or other *spirits.* Juicy fruits, as plums, apricocks, cherries, peaches, ought to be gathered before they are perfectly ripe, and soaked for some hours in very hard water, or in alum water, to make them firm. As the moisture of the fruit weakens the spirit, it ought to be strong, and five oz. of sugar should be added to each quart of the spirit.

A few vegetables, as truffles, are preserved in *olive oil,* the jars being closely luted, to prevent the oil from turning rank by the access of air, but this mode is more practised with animals.

Bees' wax has been used to preserve seeds for carriage to other distant countries, without any injury to the future germination; but brown sugar offers a preferable mode,

and this agent is only used for animal substances, as caviar.

The *doses* of such vegetables as exert a very powerful action on the human frame are mentioned under each article; or, if not properly known, a caution is given lest any unlucky accident should occur. The generality, however, of plants, having no very marked action, are taken in powder, in doses of a drachm night and morning; or a sufficient quantity, to give a strong taste or colour to water, is infused or boiled in it, usually an ounce to a pint; and the doses are so regulated, that the soluble parts of about a drachm of the vegetable are contained in each; and these doses are exhibited three or four times in a day.

The plants that are marked with an asterisk grow wild, or are largely cultivated, in the British islands; and are described in my Natural Arrangement of British Plants; and the chemical history of those contained in the London Pharmacopœia is detailed in my Elements of Pharmacy.

ALGÆ.

* *Sea lentils, Vitis marina, Lenticula marina, Fucus natans.* Used by the Portuguese and Dutch in dysuria. —* *Bladder wrack, Quercus marina, F. vesiculosus.* Burnt to a charcoal is the vegetable Æthiops of the shops; its ashes yield a considerable quantity of alkali: other species of fuci furnish this salt, but generally in a less quantity, therefore this is most usually burned for that purpose. —**F. nodosus*;—**F. serratus.* Used for the same purposes as bladder wrack.—**Pepper dulse, F. pinnatifidus.* Biting, aromatic taste, eaten as a salad.—**Daberlocks, F. esculentus, F. teres, F. fimbriatus.* Eaten in Scotland. —**Gulph weed, Laver, F. natans, F. bacciferus.* Eaten raw as a salad; also pickled as samphire; aperient, diuretic, and antiscorbutic.—**Sweet fucus, F. saccharinus.* Washed in warm water and hung up, a saccharine substance exudes from it: some eat it without washing.—**Dulse, Dills, Dulesh, F. palmatus.* Eaten either raw, boiled, or dried, but is very tough.—**Red dulse, F. edulis.* Eaten while raw, also after being pinced with hot irons, in which case it tastes like roasted oysters. A red lake is prepared from

it.—**Sea girdle-and-hangers, F. digitatus.* Contain a nutritive jelly, more or less saccharine, eaten both by man and beast; also burned for kelp.—**Shield laver, Ulva umbilicalis.* Esculent, but requires baking for some hours to render it eatable.—**Iceland sea-grass, U. latissima;* —**Oyster green, Lichen marinus, U. Lactuca.* Are also eaten.—*Mousse de Corse, Helminthocorton, Conferva dichotoma, Fucus Helminthocorton.* This usually contains also several kinds of geniculated thread-like algæ: vermifuge, taken in the form of a jelly or thick mucilage. Imported from France in large quantity by my son, 1*s.* 6*d.* the oz.—**Crow silk, Hairy river weed, C. rivularis.* This green fibrous plant found in stagnant water smells marshy, is used as a vermifuge by some country people; it is as difficult to burn as fontinalis antipyretica; adheres firmly to glass or paper, and was used by the ancients to bind up broken limbs, keeping it constantly moist.—*Coralline, Sea moss, Corallina, C. officinalis.* Vermifuge, ʒſs to ʒj, in coarse powder. 5*d.* the oz. ground 8*d.*—**Star shoot, Nostoch, N. commune, Tremella Nostoc.* A greenish jelly, eatable; infused in brandy, it causes a disgust to that liquor in those who drink of it.—*Sponge, Spongia, S. officinalis.* Externally to stop hæmorrhages, or dipped in melted wax and squeezed, as a tent to dilate cavities, by its expansion.

FUNGI.

Frequently poisonous: the best remedy in this case, after immediate vomiting, by tickling the fauces, and the exhibition of clysters, is ether ʒj. in a glass of water. The Russians, however, eat almost every species that are of any size, only stewing them thoroughly, and drinking a glass of brandy after them: and the ancients stewed suspected mushrooms with some twigs of the pear-tree, as an antidote to their bad effects.

Morell, Morchella esculenta;—M. gigas.* Wholesome and agreeable, as are all the other morchellæ. Principally imported dry from Italy; used as a sauce.—Truffles, Trubs, tuber cibarium, T. gulosorum, Tubera terræ, Lycoperdon tuber;—*T. moschatum;—*T. album;—Bianchetti, T. albidum;—Rossetti, T. rufum;—Black truffle with white flesh;—Piedmont truffle, T. griseum,* which has

a slight odour of garlick. Are all used as delicate sauces to soups, and the like. The truffles grow under ground, and are turned up, or pointed out by hogs or dogs trained for that purpose. Imported from France and Italy, either dry, or preserved in olive oil.—**Puff balls, Bull fists, Mollipuffs, Crepitus lupi, Lycoperdon Bovista.* Narcotic; its smoke stupifies bees, but does not kill them; its very subtile seminal dust is used as a styptic.—**Deer balls, Boletus, L. cervinum.* Aphrodisiac, and increases the milk. —**Stink horns, Fungus phalloides, Phallus impudicus.* Intolerably fœtid at a distance, so that it is oftener smelt than seen, being supposed to be some carrion, and therefore avoided; when near, it has only the pungency of volatile salts. Its odour soon fills a whole house. Applied externally to painful limbs.—**Helvella esculenta;*—**H. Mitra.* Are eaten abroad.—**Goats-beard mushroom, Clavaria coralloides;*—**Grey goats-beard, C. cinerea.* Are eaten, and very safely, as from their coralline appearance they have not the least resemblance to any poisonous kinds; but their flesh is rather cottony, and their flavour very slight.—**Hedge-hog mushroom, Hydnum erinaceum;*—**H. coralloides;*—**Chevrette, H. repandum;*—**Brouquichons, H. Auriscalpium.* Are all eaten.—**Chanterelle, Merulius Cantharellus.* Is not a delicate species, but safe, as being unlike any poisonous kind.—**Boletus fre, B. Chrysenteron,* at least while young;—**Cepatelli, B. edulis;*—**Black champignon, B. æreus;*—**Leccino, B. scaber;* —**B. aurantiacus;*—*Rinuzzo buono.* Are eaten on the continent, particularly by the Tuscans.—**Bull's liver, Bull's tongue, Hypodrys, B. hepaticus, Fistularia hepatica.* Almost the only parasitic mushroom that is usually eaten. —*B. suaveolens, Dædalea suaveolens.* Used in phthisis, ℈j in powder four times a day, made up into an electuary. —*Agaric of the larch, Male agaric, Agaricus, B. laricis,* grows in Tartary on the larch: the interior part is friable, light, and used as a drastic purge, dose ʒj to ʒij, in powder, with some ginger; or an infusion of double that weight. Imported from Turkey 5*s.* 4*d.* the lb. ground 5*s.* 8*d.*—**Touchwood, Spunk, German tinder, Amadou, B. ignarius;*—*B. fomentarius;*—*B. ungulatus.* These, when softened by beating, are used for stopping blood; soaked in a ley of saltpetre and dried, they are used as tinder: imported from Germany.—**B. sulphureus.* On

drying, evolves needle-like crystals of oxalic acid, nearly pure, and is consequently poisonous.—*Blewits, A. violaceus.* Used for making ketchup.—**Common mushroom, A. edulis.* Under which name several species of agarici pratelli are supposed to be confounded, is that mostly eaten in England; all are wholesome.—*Champignon, Scotch bonnets, A. pratensis.* Dried and used to flavour sauces.—**Mugnaio, A. eburneus;*—**Mousseron de Dieppe, A. tortilis,* and many others, are sold for food in the markets of Tuscany.—*Pivoulade de saule, A. translucens.* Eaten by the poor in France along with other agarici with the footstalk on the side, or totally wanting: but most are suspicious.—*A. deliciosus.* Has yellow milk, and is of exquisite flavour, but must not be confounded with A. necator, or A. theiogalus, both which have also yellow milk, and are very poisonous. —**A. subdulcis;*—**A. piperatus;* (an ingredient in the opiatum antituberculosum, which loses its acrid taste when dressed) are eaten.—**A. procerus.* Is the best and most usually eaten of those whose footstalk is furnished with a moveable collar, and whose gills do not melt into a black liquid; none are known to be poisonous.—**A. muscarius.* Infused in milk, kills flies; juice rubbed on bedsteads expels bugs: dried and powdered, gr. x to xxx with vinegar, cathartic, sudorific: applied externally to ulcers and gangrenes.—**Agaricus bulbosus,* is a very active poison.—**Jews ear, Auricula Judæ, Fungus sambuci, Peziza Auricula.* Grows on the elder; used, soaked in milk or vinegar, as a gargle in the quinsey, &c.—**Oak leather, Xylostroma giganteum.* Found in the cracks of oaks; used in Ireland as a dressing for ulcers, and in Virginia to spread plaisters upon.

LICHENES.

The softer kinds are slightly bitter, and used in affections of the lungs; those resembling a chalky crust are used in dyeing.

Tree liver-wort, Lichen arboreus pullus, L. olivaceus.* Roborant, used in hæmorrhages and old coughs.—Oak lungs, Tree lung-wort, Hazel crottles, Pulmonaria arborea, Muscus pulmonarius, L. arborum, L. pulmonarius.* Slightly bitter, opening, detersive, useful in diseases of the lungs; dyes wool of a durable orange colour; yields a gum similar to gum Arabic.—**Iceland moss, Lichen,*

Muscus Islandicus, M. catharticus, L. Islandicus, Cladonia Islandica. Slightly bitter, used as food in Iceland, either made into bread or boiled in water, the first water being rejected; and in the form of tea, against colds: mucilaginous, antihectic, and sometimes purgative.—**L. velleus.* Has the same qualities.—**Muscus cumutalis, L. aphthosus.* A drastic vermifuge.—**Hairy tree-moss, Muscus, M. arboreus, L. plicatus.* Astringent.—**L. rangiferinus.* This, as well as the last, has an agreeable smell; used for making Cyprus powder, or French scent bags.—**Cup moss, Muscus pyxidatus, L. coccineus, L. pyxidatus.* Used in hooping cough, and other complaints of the lungs; dose a tea-cup of the infusion, which is generally slightly emetic.—**L. cocciferus.* Used for the same purposes, and in intermittent fevers.—**Muscus arboreus, L. prunastri.* Astringent, pulmonary; very retentive of odours; used as a basis for perfumed powders. **Ash-coloured ground liverwort, Muscus caninus, L. terrestris, L. cinereus terrestris, L. caninus.* Used in hydrophobia, ground 8*d.* the oz.—**L. pustulatus.* May be substituted for allspice, dyes a fine red.—**Canary archel, Chinney weed, Herb archel, Rocella tinctorum, Fucus, L. rocella.* Allays the tickling cough attendant upon phthisis; and from it is manufactured litmus: Canary, 180*l.* the ton; Cape de Verd, 145*l.*; Madeira, 95*l.*—**L. calcareus.* Dried, powdered, and steeped in urine, dyes a fine scarlet.—**Stone crottles, Arcell, L. caperatus.* Dyes wool of an orange colour; but if the wool is previously boiled in urine, of a russet brown.—*L. farinaceus.* Yields, like many other species of lichen, a mucilage with water, similar to gum Arabic.—*Cork, Corker, Arcell, Kenkerig, L. omphalodes.* Styptic; dyes wool reddish brown, made into balls.—**Auvergne archel, Ground archel, L. parellus.* Used, like the Canary archel, in large quantities to make litmus.—**L. tartareus.* Dyes purple, collected in large quantities for the dyers.—**L. vulpinus.* Used to poison wolves, dyes wool yellow.—*Lichen, L. arboreus pullus, L. pullus.* Slightly astringent, used in asthma and old coughs.—*Usnea, L. saxatilis.* Astringent; used in hæmorrhages.

HEPATICÆ.

Liver-wort, Hepatica vulgaris, Marchantia conica;*—Star liver-wort, H. stellata, H. fontana, H. polymor-*

pha. Aperitive, acrid, astringent; used in diseases of the liver.

MUSCI.

Moss of a dead man's skull, Usnea cranii humani, Hypnum sericeum, Leskia sericea.* Used in hæmorrhages. —Golden locks, Adiantum aureum, Polytrichum, P. vulgare.* Sudorific, pulmonary.—**Bog moss, Old wives tow, Sphagnum palustre, S. commune.* Scarcely combustible, used to stop cracks in chimneys; very retentive of moisture, used to pack up plants for exportation to distant countries.

FILICES.

Sweetish, astringent, and pectoral. A ley of the ashes of most of the species has been used as a wash to promote the growth of the hair, from the alkali contained in them stimulating the skin; whence they have been called *capillary herbs.*

True maiden-hair, Adiantum vulgare, A. verum, Capillus Veneris, A. Capillus Veneris.* A fine pectoral, slightly astringent; the decoction is a powerful emetic: 3*d.* the oz.—*Canada maiden-hair, Capillus Veneris Canadensis, A. pedatum.* Used for maiden-hair.—*Cape of Good Hope maiden-hair, A. Æthiopicum.* Used as an aromatic astringent.—*Peacock's tail maiden-hair, A. melanocaulon,* used in India for maiden-hair.—Black maiden-hair, Oak fern, A. nigrum, Asplenium ad. nigrum;*—**Common maiden-hair, Trichomanes ad. rubrum, Aspl. trichomanes;*—**Wall rue, Tent wort, Ad. album, Ruta muraria, Salvia vitæ, Aspl. ruta muraria, Aspl. murale.* These have all nearly the same qualities as the true maiden-hair.—**Spleen-wort, Milt waste, Loradilla, Ceterach, Aspl. scolopendria, Aspl. ceterach, Blechnum squamosum, C. officinalis;* —*Mules fern, Hemionitis, Aspl. hemionitis.* Astringent —**Hart's tongue, Phyllitis, Lingua cervina, Scolopendrium, Aspl. scolopendrium, Blechnum lignifolium, S. vulgare.*—Astringent, vulnerary, pectoral, and used in spitting of blood, fluxes, and swelling of the spleen.—*Rough spleen-wort, Lonchitis, B. boreale.* Root aperient and diuretic.—**Female fern, Common brakes, Filix, F. fœmina, Pteris aquilina.* Root vermifuge; and, in time of scarcity, has been manufactured into a coarse kind of bread. —**Male fern, Filix mas, Polypodium filix mas, Nephro-*

dium crenatum. Root slightly bitter, astringent, a good vermifuge in doses of ʒj to ʒiiij; expelling the tænia, either by the assistance of a strong purge, or by repeating the powdered root for some time; it is also boiled in ale to flavour it: 3*s.* 10*d.* the lb. ground 6*s.* 4*d.*—*Calaguala, P. calaguala.* Root sudorific.—**Polypody of the oak, P. quercinum, P. vulgare.* Root saccharine, and slightly purgative; an infusion ʒvj in half a pint of hot water may be taken at twice; by long boiling becomes bitter.—**Small oak fern, Dryopteris, P. dryopteris.* Acrid, septic.—**White oak-fern, Adiantum Album, P. Rhœticum, Cyclopteris Rhœtica.* Used for maiden-hair.—**Brittle cup-fern, Ad. album, Cyathea fragilis, P. fragile, Cycl. fragilis.* Used for maiden-hair.—**Flowering fern, Filix florida, Ophioglossum osmunda, Osmunda regalis.* The young shoots, made into a conserve, are a specific for the rickets; root boiled in water makes a kind of starch used to stiffen linen.—**Moon-wort, Lunaria, Osm. lunaria, Oph. lunaria.* Leaves astringent.—**Adders tongue, Oph. vulgatum, Oph. spicatum.* Used to form a celebrated ointment for wounds.

LYCOPODINEÆ.

Club moss, Muscus clavatus, Lycopodium, L. clavatum.* Herb astringent, restores ropy wine in a few days: pollen very inflammable, used in theatres to imitate lightning, by its being thrown across the flame of a candle; repels water so strongly, that if it be strewed upon a basin of that fluid, the hand may be plunged to the bottom without being wetted, hence females employed in delicate works use it to keep their hands free from sweat: used also to roll up boluses and pills, and in the plica Polonica.—Upright fir moss, Selago, Muscus erectus, L. selago.* Violently emetic and purgative, fit only for robust constitutions which can bear rough medicines; used by the country girls in the north to procure abortion; the decoction is employed as a wash to destroy lice in swine and cattle.

EQUISETACEÆ.

Dutch rushes, Equisetum majus, E. hyemale.* Epidermis is formed of silica: used to polish wood and metals. Imported from Holland.—Corn horse-tail, Cauda equina minor, E. arvense, E. minor;*—**Marsh horse-tail.*

*E. palustre;—*Horse tail, Equisetum, Cauda equina, E. fluviatile.* Astringent and vulnerary.

FLUVIATILES.

**Pond weed, Potamogeton, P. natans.* Cooling used in itchings, and against old ulcers.

ZOSTEREÆ.

**Grass wrack, Alga, Zostera marina, Z. trinervia.* Cooling; used in inflammations, and the gout.

AROIDEÆ.

**Wake robin, Cuckow pint, Barba Aaronis, Serpentaria minor, Zingiber album, Z. Germanicum, Arum, A. maculatum.* Root acrid, incisive, detersive; gr. x. to ʒj. of the fresh root made into an emulsion with gum Arabic and spermaceti, taken three or four times a day, useful in obstinate rheumatisms, dry 4*d.* the oz.: has been used in washing instead of soap; but unless the juice is well separated, it frets and chops the hands of the laundresses.—*A. dracontium, Dracontium pertusum.* Dropsical patients are covered with the fresh leaves, which produce a slight, but universal vesication.—*Indian turnep, A. triphyllum, A. ringens.* Root. *Dragon root, Arum* P. U. S. Boiled in milk used in phthisis.—*A. peregrinum;—A. machrorhizon;—A. virginicum;—Arisarum amboinum, A. trilobatum;—Nælenschena, Arum divaricatum;—Calcas, Kachoo, Colocasia, Arum colocasia;—Friar's cowl, Arisarum, A. tenuifolium;—Dragons, Dracontium, A. dracunculus;—Maun Kachoo, A. Indicum;—Ol, Bol, A. campanulatum;—A. cordifolium;—Rumphal, A. pentaphyllum;—A. mucronatum;—Water dragons, Calla palustris.* Roots used as food.—*Skunk cabbage, Pothos fœtida, Dracontium fœtidum, Ictodes fœtidus, Symplocarpus fœtidus.* Root, *Dracontium,* P. U. S. antispasmodic, used in the asthma and hooping cough; the root of veratum viride is sometimes gathered for it by mistake.—*Indian Kale, Black cacao, A. peltatum, Caladium esculentum.* Roots and petioles esculent.—*Eddoes, Toyos, A. sagittæfolium, Caladium sagittæfolium.* Roots imported from the West Indies, eaten boiled, the rough coat being slit, and the pulp squeezed out, it tastes like soap.—*Dumb cane, A. reg-*

nium, Caladium seguinum. Roots used in fomentation for the gout, or bruised with lard to rub on dropsical limbs; expressed juice of the stem and root with one fourth of rum is diuretic, but it can scarcely be swallowed.—*A. violaceum, C. violaceum.* Roots esculent.

TYPHACEÆ.

Burr reed, Sparganium, S. ramosum.* Root given with wine for the bites of the viper.—Cats tail, Reed mace, Typha, T. palustris, T. latifolia.* Flowers mixed with hog's lard to cure burns.

CYPERACEÆ.

Long-rooted cyperus, English galangate, Cyperus longus;—Round-rooted cyperus, C. rotundus, C. odoratus.* Roots sweet-scented, heating, dose ʒfs to ʒj, equal to the foreign aromatics; when first powdered the scent is weak, but by keeping it becomes stronger; ground, 10*s.* 8*d.* the lb.—*C. rotundus, C. hexastichos.* Used for the true cyperus rotundus.—*Adrue, C. articulatus.* Root aromatic, stimulant, used for Virginia snake-root: infusion good in vomiting and fluxes.—*Rush nut, C. esculentus.* Root eatable, and when roasted makes good coffee.—Bull rush, Holoschœnos, Scirpus lacustris.* Seed astringent, emmenagogue, diuretic, hypnotic.—**Sea sedge, Carex arenaria;* —**Wood sedge, C. sylvatica;*—**Bastard sarsaparilla, German sarsaparilla, C. villosa;*—**C. hirta;*—**C. disticha;*—**C. intermedia.* Roots used for sarsaparilla.

GRAMINEÆ.

Seeds nutritive, the basis of bread; and, in general, form the most usual food of man, and several animals. They are almost universally wholesome; some few possess an aromatic quality, the bran of most contains an acrid rosin, to get rid of which, the seeds are husked, or pearled, by being steamed, dried, and ground in mills for that purpose. The stems contain a saccharine juice.

White wheat, Siligo, Triticum hybernum;—Red wheat, T. hybernum;—Calbigia, T. hybernum granis rubescentibus;—Bearded wheat, Bled blanc, Brance, T. æstivum hybernum, T. aristatum hybernum;—Spring wheat, Gom, Froment de Mars, Bled rouge, Vernello, T. æstivum;—

Cone wheat, T. turgidum, T. pyramidale;—Square gray wheat, Gray pollard, Duck-bill wheat, T. turgidum;—Egyptian wheat, Many eared wheat, T. compositum;—Polish wheat, Dantzic wheat, Forty days' wheat, Two months' wheat, T. foliaceum, T. Polonicum;—Brent barley, Saint Peter's corn, Zea, Briza, Spelta minor, Frumentum barbatum, T. monococcum;—Spelt wheat, Gran farro, Far, Ador, Spelta major, Zea dicoccos, T. Spelta;—Cascola bianca. T. Chalepense spicâ breviore nitidissima alba, seu T. Josephi, and several other species are cultivated for grinding into a flour to make the best bread or other farinaceous food, the seeds also serve to make starch, farro and semolino: the cascola bianca is cultivated principally for its brilliant slender straw, used in making hats, although it makes very good bread. The ears of wheat are occasionally eaten parched, but if used for any time are very hurtful.—*Farro,* usually made from spelt wheat, steamed, dried, and pearled as in making pearl barley.—*Soojee, Semolino, Semola, Urena:* The heart of the grain, that resists the action of the mill, the stones being soft, blunt, and not set close, remaining in granules like coarse sand, mostly made from red wheat: imported from Italy.—*Semoletta, Semola rarita.* A still smaller kind of pearled wheat separated from the preceding by sifting.—All of these are used for making gruel, and thickening soups and milk; the two latter for making vermicelli and other Italian pastes.—*Bran, Furfur.* Mixed with fine white bread to render it laxative; a decoction of it, white drink, common mash, used as a restorative, and alterative for horses.—*Couch grass, Gramen officinarum, T. repens.* Root used in pectoral decoctions.

White oats, Avena sativa alba;—Black oats, A. s. nigra;—Naked oats, Pill, Pilcorn, A. nuda;—Spanish oat, A. strigosa.—Grain used to feed horses; fourteen pounds by the day being the usual allowance: but hard worked horses must not be stinted. A great part passes through them unchanged, unless the oats are bruised, or wetted with salt water, in which case they are completely digested: it is also made into grits and flour.—*Grits, Gruau d'avoine, Avenæ semina.* P. L. *Grutellum.* C. P. Oats cut into two or three pieces and the husks separated by a mill: used for making a heating, stimulant gruel.

Barley, Spring barley, Jow, Grudum, Hordeum, H. distichum;—Turkey barley, H. d. nudum;—Square barley,

Bere, H. vulgare, H. tetrastichum, H. polystichum vernum;—Naked barley, Black barley, Barley wheat, H. cœleste, H. vulgare cœleste, H. tetrastichum nudum, Zeopyrum, Triticospeltum;—Full barley, Six-sided barley, Bigg, Round barley, Winter barley, Greek barley, Escourgeon, H. hexastichum, H. h. hybernum;—Sprat barley, Battledore barley, German rice, H. zeocriton, H. distichum β, Zeocriton commune;—All of these are cultivated for making pearled barley or malt.—*Pearl barley, Hordeum mundatum, H. perlatum, Hordeum*, P. U. S. *Hordei semina*, P. L. the seeds of spring barley steamed to soften the skin, then dried and ground in a mill to separate the husk, except that lodged in the deep furrow of the seed, 6*d.* per lb;—*Scotch pearl barley, French barley, Hordeum perlatum*, the seeds ground smaller than the last into spherical granules, generally made from bigg or bere, 5*d.* per lb;—*Farro di orzo*, made from sprat barley:—All these pearl barleys are used to make a cooling gruel, to thicken soups, and as ingredients in pectoral and anti-febrile drinks.—*Malt, Maltum, Bina*, is made from any of the species of barley soaked in water for two or three days, or until the water turns reddish, then drained, spread about two feet thick on a floor where it heats, and emits its root or spike: it is then spread thinner for two or three days, then heaped up again until it heats again, finally dried on a kiln, and the roots separated by screening. Five pounds of spring barley produce about four of malt. Malt is used to make an alterative, analeptic infusion, and its decoction is fermented to form beer and ale.—*Grains.* The exhausted malt left from brewing, used in London as a food for cows, to whose milk it communicates a peculiar flavour, and tendency to putrescence.

Rye, Secale, S. cercale hybernum;—Spring Rye, S. c. æstivum. Seeds malted and manufactured into rye spirit, also ground to flour.—*Spurred rye, Ergot, S. cornutum*, P. U. S. Diseased grains of rye, which, when ground with healthy rye and made into bread, produces gangrene of the limbs; now in fashion as an emmenagogue in small doses.

Maize, Indian Corn, Turkey Corn, Formentone, Melicone, Bhoota, Mukka, Zea, Z. mays. Young ears roasted for food; ripe grain made into flour.

Indian rice, Oryza, O. Indica, O. sativa;—Seeds, *rough*

rice, Dahn, Paddy, used to feed birds;—Husked seeds, *rice*, boiled for food, and to make an astringent decoction;—*Ground rice*, used for puddings.

Millet, Milium, Panicum miliaceum, M. esculentum, P. milium. Husked seeds, *M. mundatum*, used to make gruel, also ground for flour;—*Panic, P. glaucum, Setaria glauca.* Seeds used to feed poultry, and sometimes for gruel;—*Miglio panico, Cognee, P. Italicum, S. Italica.* Seeds small, very delicate and wholesome, added in India to beer to make it more intoxicating;—*Chinna, P. pilosum;—Saumah, P. frumentaceum.* Seeds used in India as grain.

Indian Corn, Natchenny, Morhua, Sesame, Sesamum, Cynosurus coracanus. Seeds size of a mustard-seed, dark coloured, fine flavoured, made into milk gruel, or ground into flour.

Spring grass, Anthoxanthum odoratum.* Nearly resembles camel's hay and Indian nard; dried herb used as a substitute for tea: the very agreeable odour of new hay is owing to this grass; root aromatic. 12lb of hay, or at most 14lb, is the full quantity that ought to be allowed to a horse that works regularly and moderately.—Flote grass, Manna grass, Gramen mannæ, Ulva, Typha, Festuca fluitans.*—Husked seeds, *Russia seeds, manna seeds*, nutritive, sweet, eaten.

Sugar cane, Arundo saccharina, Saccharum officinale;—Chinese sugar cane, S. Sinense. Juice yields sugar.—**Reed, Arundo vallatoria, A. phragmites.* Root diuretic, depurative; panicles dye wool green.—*Bamboo cane, A. tabaxifera, A. bambos, Bambusa arundinacea;—B. baccifera.* Yield tabasheer.—**Reed grass, Gramen arundinaceum, A. calamagrostis;—Great reed, A. donax.* Roots diuretic and emmenagogue.—**Canary grass, Phalaris, P. Canariensis.* Juice of the herb drank in pain of the bladder: seed used to feed small birds, and ground to make flour paste. 80*s.* to 100*s.* the quarter.—*Warroogo, Paspalum frumentaceum.* Seeds used for food.

Job's tears, Lachryma Jobi, Coix lachryma, C. ovata. Seeds diuretic, and used to make anodyne necklaces for teething children.—*Canada rice, Zizania aquatica.* Bears the cold better than any other species of grain, and would probably become the bread-corn of the north, beyond the latitudes in which oats grow freely, from its productiveness, but that its seeds do not ripen all at one time.

Lemon grass, Camel's hay, Sweet rush, Schœnanthus, Juncus odoratus, Andropogon schœnanthus. Stalk and leaves aromatic, sharp-tasted, heating, attenuant, discussive, tonic; contains a resin analogous to myrrh. 9*d.* the oz: a species in Mithridate and Venice treacle. The infusion of it drank in India by those with whom Chinese tea does not agree.—*Ginger grass, Nard Syriaque? A. paran-cura.* An essential oil is distilled from it in India.—*Indian spikenard, Nardus Indica, Andropogon nardus.* Bitter, smells like cyperus, and has the qualities of camel's hay; 2*s.* the oz: a species in Mithridate and Venice treacle.

Turkey millet, Indian millet, Jooar, Durra, Milium Indicum, Holcus sorghum, Sorghum commune. Grain black, yields little flour, used to feed poultry.—*White flat-seeded sorgho, S. album, H. sorghum;—Saggina rubra, Sorghum vulgare rubens, S. Arduini, H. rubens;—Black-seeded sorgho, H. niger;—Guinea corn, Barbados millet, Milium Sabæum, S. vulgare bicolor, H. bicolor;—Couscous, Bajorah, Panicum Americanum, H. spicatus, Pennisetum spiculum, Pennicillaria spicata;—Yellow-seeded Indian millet, H. dachna, S. saccharatus, H. saccharatus.* Seeds used as bread corn, or made into gruel.—*H. Cafer.* Stalk very saccharine, juice made into sugar.

**Drank, Wild oat grass, Bromus, B. sterilis.* Seed drying, corrects stinking breath; decoction vermifuge.—*Guilno, B. catharticus.* Seed? purgative.

JUNCEÆ.

Common soft rush, Juncus vulgaris, J. effusus;*—Pricking large sea-rush, Oxyschœnos, J. acutus.* Astringent.

**Sweet flag, Calamus aromaticus, Acorus, Calamus, A. undulatus.* Root, *calami radix,* broad, few-jointed, a sweet-scented agreeable stomachic, which might be used for the foreign spices; 1*s.* 6*d.* the lb, ground 2*s.* 8*d.*; dose from ℈j to ʒj; used to flavour Prussian rye spirit and French snuff. Green root is candied.—*A. verus, A. Indicus, A. Asiaticus.* Root slender, many-jointed; aromatic.

PALMÆ.

By tapping many of these trees they yield a juice called *toddy,* which when drank fresh in the cool of the morning is a mild aperient; when the day gets warm it begins to ferment and is converted into wine, and lastly vinegar,

unless boiled down for a coarse brown sugar, *jaggery*. The pith of the trunk of many palms yields by washing a fecula, *sago;* and the kernels of their nuts yield by expression a butter-like oil.

Date tree, Palma, Phœnix dactylifera. Fruit, *dates, dactylus,* saccharine, fleshy, emollient, slightly astringent, and pectoral.—*Sago palm, Sego, Sagou, Sagus genuina, S. palma pinus, S. vinifera.* Yields the best sago;—*Saguaster major, Caryota urens.* Yields toddy and sago; juice of the fruit used to poison wells; kernel made into a sweetmeat.—*Guinea palm, Oil palm, Palma oleosa, Elæis Guinensis.* Yields palm oil.—*Prickly pole, Cocos Guinensis, Bactris rotunda, B. minor.* Fruit oily.—*Cocoa tree, Palma cocos, Cocos nucifera.* Yields the best toddy; fruit bud *cabbage,* used for food; nuts, *cocoa nuts,* contain a milky juice, very refreshing; flesh strong tasted, very nutritive, fattening, used in stews, rubbed down with water used as milk; yields an oil by boiling or expression. Confounded with cacao nut.—*Butter-nut tree, Cocos butyracea.* Fruit yields a solid oil.—*Nipa palm, C. Nypa.* Yields toddy.—*Great Macaw tree, Black Ebony tree, Ebenus Æthiopica, C. aculeatus, C. fusiformis.* Yields macaw fat.—*Calamus draco.* Fruit yields dragon's blood.—*Sugar palm, Borassus gomutus, Arenga saccharifera.* Yields sago and excellent toddy.—*Chamærops.* A species of this genus appears to yield gum caranna.—*Dwarf palm, Chamæriphes, Palma prunifera, Phœnix humilis, Chamærops humilis.* Said to yield bdellium: fruit, *wild dates,* astringent.—*Maldivian cocoa-nut tree, Borassus Sechellensis, Lodicea Sechellarum, L. Maldivica.* Fruit, *sea cocoa-nut,* but indifferent eating, used in typhus fever.—*Wax palm, Ceroxylon audicola.* Trunk covered two inches thick with wax and rosin.—*Palmyra tree, Lontarus domestica, Borassus flabelliformis.* Yields toddy, and also bdellium.—*Cabbage palm, Areca oleracea.* Flowering bud, or cabbage, is highly esteemed; yields an oil.—*Betel nut tree, Areca, Faufel, A. Faufel, A. Catechu;—A. globulifera.* Husk of the fruit *pinang,* chewed with betel and a little lime as a sialogogue and stomachic, reddens the spittle: catechu is extracted from the wood.—*Caleza de negro, Phytelephas macrocarpa;—P. microcarpa.* Milk of the fruits becomes hard like ivory, and of a fine taste.—*Grass tree, Acaroides resinifera, Xanthorrhea resinosa, X. has-*

tilis, and other species; stem yields yellow gum.—*Ouvirandra fenestralis, Hydrogeton fenestralis;—Saururus natans, Aponogeton monostachyon;—A. distachyon.* Roots bulbous, eaten when roasted.—*Wild date tree, Elate sylvestris.* Yield a pleasant toddy.—*Broad-leaved sago palm, Cycas circinalis;—Libby tree, C. revoluta;—C. inermis;—Great fan palm, Corypha umbraculifera;—Zamia cycadis, Z. lanuginosa.* All yield sago.

COMMELINEÆ.

American spider wort, Tradescantia Virginiaca. Leaves used as a pot herb, aperient.

COLCHICACEÆ.

Almost all the parts of these plants are so active as to be really poisonous.

**Meadow saffron, Colchicum, C. autumnale.* Bulb, *colchici radix*, taken up towards the end of July, sliced transversely immediately to prevent its growth, and dried without heat, is a very powerful incisive, diuretic, and expectorant; but is inert in the autumn, or when dried by heat; dried 4*s.* the lb, gro. 4*s.* 10*d.*; dose of the bulb, gr. ss to gr. iij, made into a pill. Seeds, *colchici semina*, milder than the root, 12*s.* the lb.—*Colchicum hermodactylus.* Roots, *true hermodactyles, hermodactyli*, incisive and purgative, in doses of ℈ss to ʒss. 4*s.* the lb, ground 4*s.* 10*d.*

White hellebore, Elleborus albus, Veratrum, V. album. Root, *veratri radix*, a drastic emetic, in doses of gr. ss to gr. iij; for horses, ℥fs to ℥j, in farcy; also used as a sternutatory, and in itch ointments; 1*s.* 10*d.* the lb, ground 3*s.* 4*d.*; juice used to poison weapons for war or hunting.—*American hellebore, V. viride.* Root emetic.—*Indian caustic barley, Cevadilla, V. sabbadilla.* Capsules and grains caustic: powder used by monks to kill fleas and lice. 14*s.* the lb.

Methonica superba. Root a very active purgative.—*Helonias dioica.* Infusion of the root anthelmintic; tincture is bitter and tonic.

TULIPACEÆ.

Tulip, Tulipa, T. Gesneriana. Root nutritive.—*Dog's-tooth violet, Dens caninus, Erythronium dens caninus.* Root eases the colic, and is used in epilepsy and tinea.—*E. Ame-*

ricanum, Erythronium, P. U. S.;—*East Indian squill, E. Indicum.* Roots used for squills.—*Red lily, Hemerocallis, Lilium bulbiferum.* Root cathartic; leaves cooling.—*Turk's cap, Martagon, Lilium martagon.* Root diuretic and emmenagogue.—*White lily, Lilium album, L. candidum.* Bulb roasted is emollient and ripening. — *Indian-bread plant, Yucca, Yucca gloriosa.* Root yields cassava or Indian bread.

BROMELIÆ.

Pine apples, Ananas, Bromelia ananas. Fruit highly odoriferous, esculent, astringent.

Agave Americana. Sap of the leaves saccharine, used as honey, and to make a wine, *pulque.—Curatoe, Agave vivipara.* Juice of the leaf, mixed with lime-juice and treacle, a good dressing for ulcers; the inspissated juice used as a plaister in gout; roots chewed in diarrhœa.—*Tillandsia usneoides.* Used in hæmorrhoids.—*Pitcairnia crystallina, Pouretia lanuginosa.* Exudes a crystalline gum from every part.

ASPHODELI.

Aloe spicata. Said to yield Socotrine and Cape aloes.—*A. perfoliata,* now broke up into eighteen species, some of the inferior kinds of aloes. A nutritive fecula is extracted from some species.

Spider wort, Phalangium, Anthericum liliastrum. Leaves, flower, seeds, used against bites of scorpions: roots similar to those of squills.—*A. planifolium;—A. bicolor.* Bulbs purgative, may be used for jalap.—*King's spear, Asphodelus verus luteus, Hasta regia, Asphodelus luteus;—White asphodel, Asphodelus verus albus, A. ramosus.* Roots diuretic.

Alstrœmeria peregrina;—A. ligtu;—A. revoluta. Roots yield an esculent farina called liuta.

Musk-grape flower, Bulbus vomitorius, Hyacinthus Muscari.* Root emetic, used in diseases of the bladder.—Hare bells, Hyacinthus, H. non-scriptus.* Root astringent, yields a gum.—**Star of Bethlehem, Ornithogalon, O. umbellatum.* Root eaten raw and dressed: seeds used to season bread.—*Squill, Scilla, S. maritima.* Bulb, *scillæ radix,* acrid, bitter, nauseous, and emetic, powerfully incisive and diuretic; dose of the fresh root gr. v. to gr. xv; of the dried, gr. j to gr. iij, twice a day. Fresh, 10*s.* to 15*s.* the cwt;

1*s.* the lb; dried, wholesale, 3*d.* and 4*d.* the lb, retail, 1*s.* 4*d.* ground, 2*s.* 8*d.*—*S. lilio-hyacinthus.* Bulb used as a purgative.

Leeks, Porrum, Allium porrum. Bulb, *porri radix,* expectorant, stimulant, and contain a little sulphur: juice a powerful diuretic, dissolving the calculi formed of the earthy phosphates.—**Wild leeks, Scorodoprasum, A. Ampeloprasum.* Leaves partake the properties of garlic and leeks.—**Vine leeks, Porrum vitigineum, A. arenarium.* Leaves more heating than leeks; diuretic and emmenagogue.—*Moly of Homer, A. nigrum;—Moly of Dioscorides, A. hirsutum.* Root in a pessary, used in prolapsus of the womb.—*Onions, Cepa, A. cepa.* Root esculent; the juice, when fermented, forms vinegar holding manna in solution.—*Garlic, Allium, A. sativum.* Bulbs, *allii radix,* esculent, strong tasted; used in sauces; 2*s.* the lb.—*Rocambole, Viper's garlic, A. contortum.* Bulbous heads used in sauces: milder than garlic.—**Crow garlic, A. vineale.* Roots diuretic.—*Shallots, A. Ascalonicum.* Root used as a sauce.—**Wild garlic. A. oleraceum.* Roots diuretic.—*Welch onion, A. fistulosum.* Bulbs and young leaves used in salads.—**Cives, A. schœnoprasum.* Young leaves used in salads.—**Spotted ramsons, Victoralis, A. magicum.* Roots heating; used also as an amulet preserving against spectres and infected air, probably inspiring courage by their stimulant qualities.—**Ramsons, A. ursinum.* Infused in brandy, used in gravelly complaints.

TRILLIACEÆ.

Trillium cernuum. Root violently emetic; berry nauseous and poisonous.

ASPARAGI.

Dracæna terminalis. Root used in diarrhœa.—*D. draco.* Yields, by incision, the purest dragon's blood.—**Herb Paris, True love, One berry, Herba Paris, Paris quadrifolia.* Alexiterial, recommended by Boerhaave in maniacal cases, dose ʒj a day; leaves and berries narcotic; root emetic, dose ϑij.—**Asparagus, A. officinalis.* One of the five opening roots; shoots eaten as a dainty, but produce, in some, bloody urine, and accelerate the fits of the gout.—*Rock sparrow-grass, A. petræa, Corruda, A. acutifolia.* Root opening, diuretic, lithontriptic; shoots nutritive.—**Solomon's seal, Polygonatum, Sigillum Salomonis, Conval-*

laria polygonatum. Root vulnerary, astringent, diuretic, but may be added to flour in time of scarcity; used in a recent state as a cataplasm to take away the marks of bruises; berries, flowers, and leaves, acrid and poisonous. —**Lily of the valley, Lilium convallium, Convallium majalis.* Flowers cephalic, in doses of ʒj; or dried and used as a sternutatory.— *One blade, Monophyllon, Convallaria bifolia.* Flowers alexiterial.

**Butcher's broom, Knee holly, Ruscus, Bruscus, Ruscus aculeatus.* Root and berries opening: seeds roasted for coffee.—*Horse tongue, Hippoglossum, Bislingua, R. hypoglossum;—Alexandrian bay, Laurus Alexandrina, R. hypophyllum.* Roots cathartic.—*Medeola Virginica.* Root diuretic.

China, Tsinaw, Smilax china. Roots yield half their weight of a reddish sago; imported from the East Indies, 8*l.* 10*s.* to 9*l.* the cwt; retail, 5*s.* the lb.—*Rough bindweed, S. aspera;—Wild yam, Bastard ipecacuanha, Bastard china, S. Pseudochina;—Sarsaparilla, S. syphilitica.* Roots sudorific, used as sarsaparilla.—*Sarsaparilla vine, Smilax sarsaparilla.* Root, *sarsaparillæ radix,* active cleansing sudorifics, used in syphilis and the rheumatism, in powder, ϑj to ʒj. Honduras, 4*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* 6*d.* the lb, Vera Cruz, 4*s.* 6*d,* Lisbon, 4*s.* 8*d.* to 5*s.* 8*d,* Brazil, 2*s.* 6*d.*; retail, 6*s.* the lb, cut, 8*s,* ground, 8*s.* 4*d,* chumps cut, 2*s.* ground, 4*s.* 8*d.* The roots of aralia are mixed with it, and those of several species of carex sold for it.

**Black briony, Brionia nigra, Tamus communis.* Root diuretic, incisive, and opening; externally resolvent, young shoots eaten as asparagus.

DIOSCOREÆ.

Wild yam, Dioscorea sativa;—White dry yam, Negro yam, D. alata;—Yam pee, D. triphylla;—Ceylon white yam, D. bulbifera;—Purple yam, D. purpurea;—Oncus esculentus, Oncorhiza esculenta. Roots very large, tuberous, farinaceous, esculent; and made also into sago.

NARCISSI.

**Narcissus, Narcissus poeticus;—*Daffodil, N. pseudonarcissus;—Tuberose, Polyanthes tuberosa.* Roots emetic; used also as a dressing to burns.

IRIDES.

Florentine orrice, Iris Florentina. Fresh root a drastic hydragogue; when dried sialogogue, dose ℈j to ʒj, errhine; used to give a violet scent to oils, cut into peas to keep open issues; juice of the root, ʒj for a dose, has been used in dropsy. Barbary 18*s.* the cwt. Tuscan 2*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l*; retail, 2*s.* the lb; ground, 4*s.* 8*d.*—* *Yellow water fleur de luce, Acorus adulterinus, Pseud-acorus, Gladiolus luteus, I. pseudacorus.* Root a nauseous drastic purgative, but used in dropsy when other medicines fail, dose gtt. lxxx of its juice every hour or two in syrup of buckthorn; seeds roasted make coffee.—*Common fleur de luce, I. vulgaris, I. Germanica.* Fresh root hydragogue, errhine; externally repels eruptions.—*Blue flag, I. versicolor,* P. U. S. Root hydragogue.—*I. tuberosa.* Roots incisive and purgative, in doses of ℈ss to ʒss; considered by some as hermodactyles.—**Stinking gladwyn, I. fœtidissima.* Juice of the root sternutatory, useful also in dropsy and scrofula.

GLADIOLIDEÆ.

Corn flag, Gladiolus communis. Root has the same qualities as that of iris pseud-acorus, but is weaker.

**Crocus, C. sativus.* Root has been proposed to be made into bread in times of scarcity; summits of the pistils dried, *hay saffron, crocus in fœno, croci stigmata,* in doses of gr. v to ʒss, cordial, emmenagogue, anodyne, and exhilarant; dyes a fine yellow, used in cookery to colour rice, &c.; Spanish fine, 3*l.* 5*s.* to 3*l.* 10*s.* the lb; Gatinois, 2*l.* 8*s.*; retail, 5*s.* the oz, ground 6*s.*—*Cake saffron, crocus in placenta,* formerly, and still in some countries, esteemed the best, being now reduced with marygold flowers, and those of bastard saffron, or safflower, to from 1*s.* to 4*s.* the lb; which is perhaps the true explanation of the very different effects ascribed to saffron by medical practitioners.

MUSÆ.

Plantain tree, Musa, Musa Paradisaica;—Banana, Musa sapientum. Fruit very nutritive, supposed to be the original and proper food of man; eaten either baked whole, or with milk and sugar, or sliced and stewed.

CANNÆ.

Roots and seeds mostly aromatic, and used as spices.

Amomum zingiber. Roots, *ginger, zingiber, zingiberis radix,* in powder, gr. x to ʒj, heating, aromatic, stomachic, cordial; in infusion diaphoretic; used also as a spice. First Jamaica white, 10*l.* the cwt, second, 6*l.* limed second, 4*l.* 10*s.*; Barbados, 8*l.*; East-Indian, 2*l.* 12*s.*; retail, 4*s.* 8*d.* the lb; bruised, 5*s.* 4*d.* ground, 6*s.*;—*Black ginger,* the roots merely scalded and dried in the sun; Jamaica black, 3*l.* the cwt;—*Preserved ginger,* the fresh root, preserved in sugar-cane juice.—*Broad-leaved ginger, White zedoary, Amomum zerumbet, Curcuma zerumbet.* Roots, *Bengalee, risagon, zerumbet, cassamunar radix,* 6*l.* the cwt; 9*s.* the lb, ground, 9*s.* 8*d.* — *Kœmpferia rotunda.* Roots, *round zedoary, zedoaria rotunda;—Turmeric zedoary, Amomum zedoaria, Curcuma zedoaria.* Roots, *zedoaria longa, z. flava, zedoariæ radix,* 15*s.* to 18*s.* the cwt.—Are all fragrant, stimulant, stomachic, gr. x to ʒss. and used as spices. The yellow zedoary dyes a pale yellow.

A. verum, A. racemosum. Capsules, *great cardamoms, amomum in the bunch, cardamomum majus;—A. cardamomum, Elettaria cardamomum.* Capsules, *lesser cardamoms, cardamomum minus.* Seeds, *cardamomi semina;* stimulant, drying, assisting digestion, emmenagogue. Capsules, Ceylon, 3*s.* 6*d.* the lb; Malabar, 6*s.* 6*d.*; ret. 10*s.* 8*d.* seeds, 14*s.* 8*d.* ground, 1*s.* 4*d.* the oz.—*Amomum grana Paradisi.* Seeds, *grains of Paradise, Guinea grains, grana Paradisi, cardamomum maximum;* aromatic, stimulant, tastes very hot and biting like pepper; used by some in large doses to cure agues: also to give a false strength to wine, beer, vinegar, and other liquors, 10*l.* the cwt. 6*s.* 4*d.* the lb; ground, 7*s.*

Maranta Indica;—M. arundinacea. Roots yield Indian arrow-root.

Great galangale, Galanga major, Amomum galanga, Maranta galanga, Alpinia galanga. Root tuberous, covered with rings, brownish, inside dirty white, a faint aromatic smell, tastes like pepper and ginger mixed; 4*l.* the cwt; 13*s.* 8*d.* the lb.—*Small galangale, Galanga minor, Costus,* .... ? *Amomum,* .... ? Root warmer and more fragrant than galanga major, outside brown, inside red. In

India is ten times the price of the other. Both are warm stomachics, and emmenagogues.

Indian cane, Canna Indica. Seeds, *Indian shot,* cordial, vulnerary.

Costus Arabicus. Root, *sweet costus,* aromatic, rather acrid, with the smell of orrice, stomachic, tonic, discussive. Becomes bitter by keeping.

Curcuma, C. longa. Roots, *turmeric,* imported from the East Indies in tubers, about the size of the little finger; Bengal, 4*l.* 10*s.* the cwt, China, 4*l.* 15*s.* Java, 4*l.* 10*s.*; 2*s.* 2*d.* the lb; powder, *terra merita,* 3*s.* 6*d.* the lb; aromatic, tonic, discussive, and heating; used especially in the jaundice and the itch, dose ʒj to ʒij: dyes a deep yellow, and is used as a seasoning in Indian cookery.

C. angustifolia. Root nutritive, excellent for sick persons, ground to a flour; yields by washing East Indian arrow root.

Albina Chinensis;—Stissera curcuma;—Dietrichia minor;—D. major;—Emdlia supersonata;—Thalia cannæformis;—Buekia. Root used as spices.

ORCHIDES.

These plants are esteemed as highly aphrodisiac.

Epidendron Vanilla, V. aromatica. Pods, *banilloes, vanilla,* brown, as thick as a quill, covered with an efflorescence, in bundles of 5 oz each, dipped in oil; cephalic, stomachic, used to scent chocolate and liqueurs; 3*l.* 15*s.* the cwt;—*Vanillon.* From the Brazils in iron chests, dark coloured;—*Pompova.* From the Spanish colonies, thick;—*Simarouna.* From St. Domingo, has scarcely any smell: are probably from different vines.

Green withe, Epidendron claviculatum. Expressed juice, in doses of a table spoonful, cathartic, vermifuge, and diuretic.

**Tway blade, Bifolium, Ophrys ovata;—*Bastard hellebore, Helleborine, Serapias latifolia;—French satyrion, Satyrium, Orchis, O. militaris;—*Butter-fly satyrion, Satyrium, O. bifolia;—*Dog stones, Cynosorchis, O. pyramidalis;—Goat stones, Tragorchis, Satyrium hircinum, O. hircina;—*Triple lady's traces, Triorchis, Ophrys spiralis;—*Male satyrion royal, Orchis palmata, O. latifolia;—*Fools stones, O. Morio;—*Male fools stones, O. mascula.* Roots washed and baked, *salep,* are nutritive, restora-

tive, and aphrodisiac; 26*l.* the cwt; 4*s.* 10*d.* the lb; ground, 7*s.*; Salep forms a stiff jelly with potash, ammonia, or magnesia.—**Large military goatstones, O. fusca.* Dried leaves have the same scent as Tonca bean, and are used to scent snuff, as are also those of some other species of orchis.

PANDANEÆ.

Bread nut, Brocimum alicastrum. Fruits eatable.—*Vaquois, Pandanus* .... Seeds esculent.

ALISMACEÆ.

Great water plantain, Plantago aquatica, Alisma plantago aquatica.* Root used in hydrophobia.—Arrow head, Sagitta aquatica, Sagittaria sagittifolia.* Herb acrid, opening, and incisive; root bulbous, very nutritive.

HYDROCHARIDES.

Frog bit, Morsus ranæ, Hydrocharis morsus ranæ.* Root astringent, cooling.—*Fresh water soldier, Aloe palustris, Stratiotes aloides.* Used in wound drinks.—Water sengreen, Stratiotes, Pistia aloides;*—**Ducks meat, Lens palustris, Lemna major;*—*L. minor.* Are used externally as coolers.

CYCADEÆ.

Meal bark tree, Cycas Caffræa;—*C. circinalis;*—*C. revoluta.* Pith of the trunk made into sago.

CONIFERÆ.

Stone Pine, Pinus pinea. Nuts, *zirbel nuts, pine nuts,* kernels pectoral, are eaten raw or preserved, used in emulsions, yield oil by expression.—*Aphernousli pine, P. cembra.* Yields Briançon turpentine: nuts, *cembro nuts,* eatable, yield oil; shoots yield true Riga balsam by distillation.—**Common fir, Silver fir tree, Pitch tree, Abies, P. picea.* Yields Strasburgh turpentine, by puncturing the small vesicles of the bark in which it is contained, and fir rosin, by larger incisions.—*Norway spruce fir, Yew-leaved fir, Abies rubra, P. abies.* Exudes common frankincense, and yields Burgundy pitch by incision; tops used to make spruce beer.—*Balm of Gilead fir, P. balsamea.* Yields Canada balsam. — **Spruce fir, P. Canadensis.* Young shoots, *turiones pini,* in beer, antiscorbutic, cooling, antiseptic.—**Larch, Larix, Pinus larix.* Exudes larch gum

and Briançon manna; yields, by boring, larch turpentine.—*Cedar of Lebanon, P. cedrus.* Wood astringent, antiseptic. — *Mountain pine, Mugho pine, P. pumilio.* Exudes Hungarian balsam. — **Scotch fir, P. sylvestris.* Exudes white rosin; yields, by incision, common turpentine; inner bark eaten raw, or made into cakes and baked; tar is distilled from it, and lamp-black obtained by burning its refuse branches in tents.—*Swamp pine, Pitch pine, P. palustris.* Yields American turpentine. — *P. maritima.* Yields French or Bordeaux turpentine. — *P. dammara, Agathis loranthifolia.* Yields Ava dammar.—*Sula pine, Saul tree, Shorea robusta.* Yields Nepaul dammar.

Arbor vitæ, Thuja occidentalis. Leaves alexiterial.—*T. quadrivalvis;—T. articulata.* Yield gum sandarac.

Cypress, Cupressus, C. sempervirens. Wood and berries astringent, vermifuge; nuts, strobiles, *nuces cupressus,* astringent ʒss, *3s.* 9*d.* the lb.—*Virginia cypress, C. disticha.* Leaves dye cinnamon colour.

**Juniper, Juniperus, J. communis.* Tops, *juniperi cacumina,* sudorific, antisyphilitic, may be substituted for guaicum; berries, *juniperi baccæ,* incisive, discussive, very stomachic; infusion drank as tea; if the seeds are broken, they communicate a bitter tart flavour; Italian berries, 1*l.* 2*s.* the cwt; French and German, 1*l.* 3*s.* retail, 10*d.* the lb. — *Berry-bearing cedar, Oxycedrus, J. Phœnicea.* Wood diaphoretic, by distillation yields huile de cade; berries discutient; exudes American olibanum.—*Savine, Sabina, J. sabina.* Leaves, *sabinæ folia,* emmenagogue, producing abortion, diuretic, vermifuge, dose, in powder, gr. xv, to ʒj or ʒj, twice or thrice a day: externally escharotic, applied to warts, &c. once a day; ground, 2*s.* 4*d.* the lb.—*Jamaica cedar, J. Bermudiana.* Wood used for inclosing crayons; 8*d.* the foot.—*Red cedar, J. Virginiana.* Wood, *Carolina cedar,* used for inclosing crayons; 1*s.* the foot: leaves used as savine.—*Rosa mala, Altingia excelsa.* Yields liquid storax.

TAXIDEÆ.

**Yew, Taxus, T. baccata.* Wood very hard, thought to be poisonous, as were also the berries, *glob berries,* but they may be eaten; leaves poisonous to cattle: pollen may be substituted for that of lycopodium.—*Japan yew, T. nucifera.* Berries eatable, aromatic.—*Yellow wood, T.*

elongatus. Wood scentless; sold for yellow sanders, but of little value.—*Gingko, G. biloba.* Seeds yield oil.—*Shrubby horse-tail, Ephedra distachya.* Berries sweet, eatable; used in lientery and menorrhagia, given in wine.

SALICEÆ.

White willow, Salix, S. alba.* (Bark, *salicis cortex, P. D.*)—Crack willow, S. fragilis.* (Bark, *salicis cortex, P. D.*)—**Yellow dwarf willow, Rose willow, S. helix, S. monandra;*—**Norfolk purple willow, S. purpurea;*—**Ozier, S. viminalis.* (Bark, *salicis cortex, P. L.*)—**Sallow, S. caprœa;*—**Almond-leaf willow, S. amygdalina;*—*Weeping willow, S. Babylonica;*— *S. eriocephala.* (Bark, *Salix,* P. U. S.)—*Salix herbacea.* Barks very bitter, febrifuge, substituted for Peruvian bark, ℈j to ʒj; leaves astringent, used in tanning.—**Sweet willow, Bay willow, S. laurea, S. pentandra.* Bark, the original willow bark recommended as a febrifuge; leaves aromatic, yield prussic acid by distillation, when dried, with 1-30th of potash, dye silk, linen and woollen, impregnated with alum, of a fine yellow.

Carolina poplar, Populus balsamifera. Yields tacamahaca in the lump; buds very resinous, infused in oil to form a vulnerary balsam.—**Black poplar, P. nigra.* Buds resinous. — **Abele, White poplar, P. alba;* — **Aspen, Trembling poplar, P. tremula.* Barks useful in stranguary.—*Lombardy poplar, P. pyramidalis.* With nitro-muriate of tin, dyes a fine yellow.—**Italian poplar, P. fastigiata.* Bark dyes mordore colour.—*P. tremuloides.* Bark tonic and stomachic.

BETULIDEÆ.

Birch, Betula, B. alba.* Leaves used in itch and dropsy. —Alder, Alnus, A. glutinosa, B. alnus.* Bark and leaves very astringent, vulnerary.

CORYLIDEÆ.

**Hazel, Nut tree, Avellana, Corylus avellana.* Nuts imported from Barcelona, 4*l.* 10*s.* the bag; kernel of the nut oily, pectoral, used in emulsions, yields oil.

**Oak tree, Quercus, Q. Robur.* Bark, *quercûs cortex,* chiefly used for tanning leather; astringent, febrifuge, gr. xv to ʒss, every two hours, also externally in fomentation; a decoction of the bark, with some alum, very useful in re-

laxations of the uvula; British, 30*l.* the load, Flemish, 10*l.* the ton; retail, 1*s.* the lb; bruised, 2*s.* ground, 2*s.* 8*d.*: seeds, *oke-corn, acorns, glandes quercinæ*, and their calyces, *cups, cupulæ*, as also the wood, leaves, and the excrescences produced by the bite of insects, *oak-apples*, are equally astringent, and of great use in tanning and dyeing.—*Tanner's bark.* The exhausted bark left after tanning leather, used by gardeners to produce a slight equable heat by its fermentation.—*Tan balls.* The muddy sediment of tan-pits, used for summer fuel.—*White oak, Q. alba.* Bark emetic. — *Q. castanea*; — *Q. Castillana*; — *Q. esculus.* Acorns eatable. — *Black oak, Quercitron, Q. nigra, Q. tinctoria.* Bark used in dyeing yellow; imported from America, 1*l.* 3*s.* the cwt; retail, 3*d.* the lb.—*Holm oak, Q. ægylops.* Cups, *valonia*, very large, used in dyeing instead of nut-galls, imported from Greece, 1*l.* 1*s.* the cwt; retail, 3*d.* the lb.—*Quercus infectoria.* Excrescences, *nut-galls, gallæ, galla*, very astringent, tonic, antiseptic; those from which the insect has not escaped, *blue galls*, are the most esteemed: imported from Aleppo. Blue galls, 12*l.* the cwt; in sorts, 9*l.*; from the East Indies at the same prices; retail, 4*s.* the lb; bruised, 5*s.* 4*d.* ground, 5*s.* 8*d.* — *Cork tree, Q. suber.* Bark, *cork, suber*, very light, elastic, astringent, more used for stopping vessels than in medicine. Spanish corkwood in sheets, 3*l.* 10*s.* the cwt; Oporto, 1*l.* 10*s.*—*Ever-green oak, Q. ilex.* Astringent, more so than the common oak. On this live the kermes insects.—*Q. ballota.* Acorns used as food; yield oil.—*Q. falcata.* Leaves used externally in gangrene.

Beech, Fagus, F. sylvatica.* Seeds, *beech mast*, useful in gravelly complaints, yield oil by expression.—Spanish chesnut, Castanea, F. castanea.* Bark astringent; fruit, dried upon hurdles over a clear fire, nutritive, pectoral.—*Chinquapin, C. pumila.* Bark, *castanea* P. U. S., astringent.

PLATANIDEÆ.

Liquidambar styraciflua. Bark odoriferous in fumigations; yields, by incision or decoction, liquid storax.—*L. orientalis.* Thought to yield storax.

Plane tree, Platanus orientalis. Leaves ophthalmic in wine; bark antiscorbutic infused in vinegar. — *Virginia plane tree, P. occidentalis.* Root vulnerary, dyes red.

MYRICEÆ.

**Sweet willow, Dutch myrtle, Gale frutex, Myrica gale.* Strong smelling, driving away insects; leaves astringent, substituted for tea, vermifuge, used as spice.

Candleberry myrtle, Myrica cerifera. Roots in infusion very astringent; berries yield green wax.—*M. Pensylvanica;—M. Carolinensis.* Yield green wax.

ULMIDEÆ.

**Elm, Ulmus, U. campestris.* Exudes ulmine; inner tough bark, *ulmi cortex,* astringent, febrifuge, in doses of ℈j to ʒj; leaves vulnerary.—*Slippery elm, U. fulva.* Inner bark, *ulmus,* P. U. S. febrifuge.—*U. Chinensis.* Leaves used as tea.

Nettle tree, Celtis australis. Berries astringent, esculent; kernels yield an oil; wood dyes brown.

PIPERIDEÆ.

Herbs aromatic; seeds hot, used as spices.

Black pepper vine, Piper nigrum. Herb acrid, aromatic, stimulant, sialogogue; berry, *black pepper, mellaghoo, piper nigrum, piperis nigri baccæ,* the same: also much used in cookery as a spice, particularly in pilaus, mellaghootanies, and curries, and in preserving lampreys and ormiers; wholesale, 2*s.* 8*d.* the lb, retail, 5*s.* 4*d.* ground, 6*s.*; dose gr. v to ℈j, and in larger doses in intermittent fevers; also used to drive away insects;—*white pepper, piper album.* Made by soaking black pepper in salt water, and rubbing off the outside skin, or by merely rubbing the over-ripe berries that fall from the vines; is milder: wholesale, 3*s.* the lb, retail, 7*s.* ground, 7*s.* 8*d.*—*Long pepper vine, P. longum.* Unripe fruit, *long pepper, piper longum, piperis longi fructus,* opening, attenuant, stimulant, in doses similar to the former; 4*s.* 4*d.* the lb, ground, 5*s*; —*Elephant pepper,* is a larger variety of this species. — *Small American long pepper, Mecaxochitle, P. obtusifolium.* Leaves used to flavour chocolate.—*Betel, P. betele.* Leaves bitter, stomachic, tonic, highly aphrodisiac; used as a masticatory with areka nut.—*P. siriboa.* Leaves used for those of betel.—*Jaborand, P. reticulatum.* Juice an antidote against the poison of mushrooms and cassada.—*Cubeb, P. cubeba.* Berry, *cabob pepper, tailed pepper, cubebæ, cubeba,* the

same quality as the other peppers; used in cookery as a spice, and to ornament boiled poultry, stuck in rows on the sides; also in syphilis ʒss to ʒj three times a-day; but in India, ʒiij six or eight times a day; 1*l.* 10*s.* the lb; 2*s.* the oz, ground.—*Santa Maria leaf, P. umbellatum.* Herb, in syrop, used in colds and coughs.—*Pepper elder, P. amalago.* Used externally in baths and fomentations.—*Carpapiga, P. carpapiga.* Leaves used in dyspepsia, and to preserve stuffed animals from insects.—*Narrow leaved pepper, P. angustifolium.* Decoction used in venereal diseases.—*P. peltatum.* Fruit used externally in swellings and dropsy.—*P. cordifolium.* Acrid.—*P. inebrians.* Green herb used to make an inebriating drink, as may indeed be most of this genus.—*P. crystallinum, Peperomia crystallina.* Has the odour of anise, and may be used for it.

Mathuskea, Saururus vernus. Root fresh and roasted, used as an emollient poultice, and to allay inflammation.

ARTOCARPEÆ.

Stem milky, containing elastic gum.

**Fig tree, Ficus vulgaris, F. carica.* Dried fruit, *carica, caricæ fructus,* emollient, laxative, pectoral, used as a suppurative poultice; milk of the tree caustic, consumes warts; leaves kept long upon the skin, inflame it.—*Sycamore fig, F. sycomorus.* Fruit less agreeable and less digestible than the other.—*F. toxicaria.* Used to impoison weapons.—*F. septica.* A powerful vermifuge; milky juice very acrid.—*Jamaica fig tree, F. Benghalensis.* Milky juice used against the poison of manchineel.—*Indian fig tree, F. Indica.* Milky juice glutinous, and becomes a soft kind of Indian rubber.

Lisbon contrayerva, Contrayerva Drakena, Dorstenia contrayerva. Root, *contrajervæ radix,* imported from the West Indies, in pieces about two inches long, packed in bales; 5*s.* to 6*s.* the lb. When fresh, acrid; when dry, aromatic, stimulant, antiseptic, diaphoretic; dose, gr. x—xxx, in decoction or infusion to ʒij; 11*s.* 8*d.* the lb, ground 13*s.* 4*d.* The roots of yarrow, or of button snake weed, may be used as substitutes.—*Caapia, D. Brasiliensis;—D. Drakena;—D. Houstoni.* Roots diaphoretic: are all sold as contrayerva.

Bread fruit tree, Artocarpus incisa. Fruit, *meat fruit, bread fruit,* when unripe, contains a farinaceous pulp; be-

fore the seeds fill, the fruit is very pulpy and pleasant.—*Jack tree, A. jaca.* Fruit eatable; juice yielded by incision, elastic like Indian rubber; bark said to make Chinese rice paper, used for flower painting; others ascribe this paper to nelumbium speciosum.—*Wontay, A. Benghalensis.* Fruit preserved in salt, used in cookery, instead of tamarinds.

Antiaris toxicaria, Ipo toxicaria. Milky juice, *upas antiar,* used to poison instruments.—*Bagassa.* Tree lactescent; fruit eatable.

White mulberry, Morus alba;*—Red mulberry, M. rubra.* Fruits esculent.—**Black mulberry, M. nigra.* Bark of the root cathartic, vermifuge, dose ʒss in powder; fruit, *mora, mori baccæ,* esculent, made into a syrop.

Fustic, Morus tinctoria, M. xanthoxylum. Abounds with a sulphureous milk; wood, *old fustic, bois jaune, bois d'Angleterre;* sulphur-coloured, in large blocks: with alum dyes a very durable yellow colour, with iron liquor drab colours, and with both mordants, an olive; imported from Brazil, 8*l.* by the ton; from the West Indies, 10*l.* to 16*l.*

Thoa urens. Bark yields gum; seed edible.—*T. edulis;*—*Hedycarya dentata.* Seeds sweet, eatable.

URTICÆ.

Common nettle, Urtica, U. dioica;*—Roman nettle, U. Romana, U. pilulifera.* Roots astringent; seeds pectoral, 12*s.* the lb.—**Small stinging nettle, U. urens.* Roots astringent, diuretic, depurative; plant used in palsy and lethargy as an irritant, producing a crop of small blisters on the skin; the young shoots boiled as potherbs.

Hemp, Ganja, Cannabis, C. sativa, C. Indica. Juice made into an agreeable inebriating drink; seeds oily, cooling, antiaphrodisiac, pectoral, aperitive, but inebriating, and producing fatuity; leaves used as tobacco.—*Jeea, C. Jeea.* Yields the gum rosin, cherris.

Pellitory of the wall, Parietaria, Helxine, P. officinalis.* Herb cooling, opening, diuretic, pectoral, antiasthmatic.—Hop, Lupulus, Humulus lupulus.* Young shoots eaten as a depurative; flowers, *hops, humuli strobili,* bitter, inebriating, diuretic, also sedative; used to flavour beer, and the only legal substance for that purpose; 16*l.* the cwt; yellow powder sifted from the strobiles, *lupuline, lupulinum,* quali-

ties same as the strobiles, but much stronger; yields an essential oil. Marsh trefoil leaves, wood sage, fringed bog bean, geum montanum, Carolina shrub trefoil, and momordica charantia, are used as substitutes for hops.

EUPHORBIÆ.

French Mercury, Mercurialis mas et fœmina, M. annua.* Herb detersive, purgative, resolvent, and emmenagogue.—Dog's mercury, Cynocrambe, M. perennis.* Herb used instead of French mercury, but has produced fatal accidents.—*Children's mercury, Phyllon, M. tomentosa.* Herb used by the Moors in female diseases, decoction recommended in hydrophobia.

Triangular spurge, Euphorbia antiquorum;—E. Canariensis;—E. officinarum. Yield gum euphorbium; are cathartic.—*E. heptagona.* Juice used to poison weapons. —*E. edulis.* A kitchen herb.—*E. tirucalli.* Cathartic, emetic, antisyphilitic; exhalations affect the eyes.—*E. canescens;—E. pilulifera.* Antisyphilitic, useful in venomous bites.—**Garden spurge, Cataputia minor, Lathyris, E. lathyris.* Seeds, no. 12 or 14, purge and vomit violently, useful in dropsy; as they yield a fine oil, have been proposed for cultivation for that purpose; leaves inebriate fish; milk corrodes warts; decoction depilatory.

Rough fruited spurge, E. verrucosa;—Knobbed rooted spurge, Apios, E. apios. Caustic.—*Petty spurge, Peplus, E. peplus;—Tree spurge, Tithymalus dendroides, E. dendroides;—Thyme spurge, Chamæsyce, E. chamæsyce;—Myrtle spurge, Tithymalus myrsinites, E. myrsinites;* —**Wood spurge, Tithymalus characias, E. characias.* All violently cathartic.—**Sun spurge, Wartwort, E. helioscopia.* Juice applied to warts.—**Purple sea spurge, Reveille-matin, E. Peplis.* Purgative; milk acrid; the eyelids being touched with it, itch so as to hinder sleep.—*Great spurge, Esula major, E. palustris.* Cathartic. — *Lesser spurge, Esula minor, E. pithyusa.* Milk purgative, corrected by acids.—*E. Gerardiana;—Large-flowered spurge, E. corollata;—Ipecacuanha spurge, E. ipecacuanha.* Roots emetic, mixed with true ipecacuanha, and used for it.—*Caiaca, Creeping hairy spurge, E. hirta.* Dried plant, ʒj, purgative, used in dry belly-ache.—**E. cyparissias.* Juice may be used for scammony; is also emetic.—**Broad-leaved spurge, E. platyphylla;—E. piscatoria.* Used to inebriate

fish.—*E. ophthalmica.* Used in blindness.—**Evergreen wood spurge, Tithymalus sylvaticus lunato flore, T. sylvaticus, E. amygdaloides.* Emetic. —*Narrow-leaved wood spurge, Tithymalus amygdaloides angustifolius, E. segetalis;—Sea spurge, Tithymalus paralias, E. paralias.* Are all used as purgatives and for the other uses of spurge.

Cicca racemosa. Berry acid, eatable.

Phyllanthus emblica. Fruit, *myrobalanus emblica,* purgative, acidulous, rather austere; when pickled excites the appetite; root astringent, used in dyeing.—*P. niruri;—P. urinaria.* Febrifuge, diuretic, astringent.—*P. virosa.* Bark astringent, deleterious to fish.

**Box tree, Buxus, B. sempervirens.* Wood sudorific; Turkey, 25*l.* the ton; American, 17*l.*; leaves purgative in decoction.

Palma Christi, Oil bush, Ricinus communis, R. c. minor. Seeds, *Mexico seeds, castor seeds, ricini semina,* purgative; yield oil, by boiling or expression; root, in decoction, diuretic; leaves, with lard, used externally, as an emollient poultice.—*R. communis major, R. viridis.* Seeds, *lamp oil seeds.* Yield oil.—*Croton tiglium.* Seeds, *Molucca grains, purging nuts, grana tiglia,* gr. ss with catechu gr. j, very hydragogue, emetic, emmenagogue, corrected by acids, or roasting, yield oil; wood, *lignum pavanæ,* has the same qualities, but weaker, sudorific in a small dose.—*Cascarilla, C. cascarilla. C. eleuteria. Clutia eleuteria?* Bark, *eleuteria bark, narcaphte, thymiama, cortex thuris, cascarillæ cortex,* imported from Eleutheria, in the Bahama Islands; 5*l.* the cwt; 3*s.* 8*d.* the lb; bruised, 4*s.* 4*d.*; ground, 5*s.*: bitter, very febrifuge, stops vomiting, the dysentery, and menorrhagia, dose gr. xv to ʒj; aromatic when burnt, and used to scent tobacco for smoaking, but inebriates; dyes a fine black.—*C. balsamiferum;—C. aromaticum,* and some other species, are used to aromatise distilled liqueurs in the West Indies.—*C. lineare.* A specific in cholic. —*C. Moluccanum.* Seeds, having the corculum taken out, esculent.—*C. humile.* Used in baths for nervous weaknesses.—*Tallow tree of China, C. sebiferum, Sapium sebiferum.* Seeds yield tallow.—*C. lacciferum.* Yields Ceylon lac.—**Turnsol, Heliotropium, C. tinctorium.* Juice blue, easily changed red by acids, and green by alkalies; used to dye rags and paper.—*C. tricuspidatum.* Juice blue, resembles turnsol.

Barbados nut tree, Jatropha curcas. Seeds, *common physic nut,* very violently purgative and emetic, no. 2 or 3, carefully peeled; yield an oil; shrub yields, on incision, a lactescent and caustic juice which dyes linen black; leaves rubefacient.—*J. glauca.* Seeds pressed for their oil.—*J. glandulosa;—Wild cassada, J. gossypifolia.* Young leaves, no. 6, boiled as greens, a powerful purge; no. 15—20, in decoction, with some castor oil, used as a clyster in dry belly-ache; the powder of the gland contained in the stem is an errhine.—*French physic nut, J. multifida.* Seed, *avellana purgatrix,* no. 1, a violent purge, yield oil.—*Bitter cassava, J. manihot.* Root full of an acrid, poisonous, milky juice, separable by expression, or corrected by roasting, thus yielding a nutritive farina; also by boiling the juice which is used as a sauce, and made into soy.—*Sweet cassava, Jatropha janipha.* Roots, *meal roots,* soaked in water, dried and powdered are nutritive.—*Hyæna poison, J. globosa, Hyænanche globosa, Toxicodendron Capense.* Fruit in powder used to poison hyænas.—*Elastic gum tree, J. elastica, Siphonia elastica, Hævea Guianensis.* Yields, by incision, elastic gum.—*Vernicia montana.* Kernels yield oil.

Excœcaria agallocha. Wood, *aloes wood, eagle wood, bois d' aloes, lignum aloes, lignum aquilinum,* cordial, useful in rheumatism and gout, odoriferous; exhalation so acrid as to attack the eyes.—*Poonag, Rottleria tinctoria.* The outside of the capsules yields a yellow dye, wassunta gunda.—*Sapium aucuparium;—Hippomane biglandulosa.* Yield birdlime.—*Manchineal, H. mancinella.* Fruit beautiful, but so caustic as to corrode the mouth and occasion vomiting; juice of the tree used to poison weapons.—*Ficarium Cochinchinense.* Fruit edible.

ARISTOLOCHIÆ.

The plants of this order are emmenagogue.

Long-rooted birth wort, Aristolochia longa;—Round birth wort, A. rotunda. Roots taken to ʒjss, hot, odorous, powerfully incisive; 2*s.* 8*d.* the lb; ground, 4*s.* 4*d.*—**Upright birth wort, A. clematitis;—A. pistolochia.* Roots emmenagogue.—*Jamaica contrayerva, A. odorata.* Root, in infusion, diuretic, purgative, stomachic, and emmenagogue.

Virginia snake root, Serpentaria Virginiana, A. serpentaria.

Root, *serpentariæ radix*, antiseptic, heating, alexiterial, diaphoretic; an active medicine, given in doses of gr. x to ʒss of the powder, or an infusion of ʒj, every four hours, against the bites of snakes and canine madness. Imported from America, in bales of 200 to 500lbs; frequently mixed with the roots of collinsonia præcox: *3s. 9d.* the lb; retail, *7s.;* ground, *8s. 4d.* The roots of cyperus articulatus, used as substitutes.— *Canada snake root, Asarum Canadense.* Root, *Asarum*, P. U. S.;—*Black snake weed, Serpentaria nigra, A. Virginianum.* Roots are mixed with those of Virginia snake root, and have the same qualities.—*Hypocistus, A. hypocistus, Cytinus hypocistus.* Very astringent.—**Asarabacca, A. vulgare, A. Europæum.* Root a drastic purge, working, in doses of ϑj to ʒj, if finely powdered, upwards; but if coarsely powdered, downwards; it is also used as a sternutatory, from gr. j to gr. iij: leaves, *asari folia*, milder, and were the usual emetic before the introduction of ipecacuanha, no. 6 to 9 in whey; they are also applied to wounds.

? Aphyteja hydnora. Roots eaten raw and roasted.

SANTALACEÆ.

? Sandal tree of Tecamez. Yields a rosin; leaves rubbed between the hands, and applied to the temples, used to take off the headache occasioned by severe drinking.—*Sandal tree, Sirium myrtifolium.* The outside of the wood, *white sanders, santalum album;* the heart of the tree, *yellow sanders, santalum citrinum;* aromatic, slightly bitter and sweetish, cordial, cephalic. Shavings of the yellow, *4s. 8d.* the lb.—**Thesium linophyllum.* Astringent.

ELÆAGNI.

Sallow thorn, Sea buckthorn, Hippophae rhamnoides.* Leaves purgative; berries, made into a sauce.—Narrow-leaved wild olive, Elæagnus angustifolia.* Vermifuge.

THYMELÆÆ.

Plants of this order are caustic, particularly their bark.

Evergreen spurge laurel, Laureola, Chamædaphne, Daphne Laureola.* Usually sold for mezereon.—Mezereon, Spurge olive, Chamælæa, L. fœmina, Mezereum, D. Mezereum.* Bark, *mezerei cortex; 2s.* 8*d.* the lb.—*Rock rose, Cneorum niger, D. cneorum;*—**Spurge flax, Thyme-*

læa, D. Gnidium. Have all similar qualities, but the latter seems the most efficacious. Bark of all these serves as a vesicatory, and ulcerates the parts to which it is applied; but it has been chewed in palsy of the tongue with success; taken internally, in doses of only a few grains, it is a dangerous drastic, working both upwards and downwards. Berries, *grana Gnidia,* equally drastic, added to vinegar to give it apparent strength; herb used to dye yellow. Both the bark and berries are steeped in vinegar, and dried to render them milder.—*Heath spurge, Sanamunda, D. tarton-raira.* Leaves caustic.

Poet's rosemary, Cassia veterum spuria, Osyris, O. alba. Astringent.

Passerina tinctoria. Used to dye yellow.—*Leatherwood, Dircæa palustris.* Bark acrid, emetic, gr. v to x, externally produces blisters.

PROTEÆ.

Guenvina Avellana, Quadria heterophylla. Kernels esculent, very pleasant.—*Persoonia laurina, P. salicina.* Fruit esculent.—*P. lanceolata, Linkia lævis;*—*P. linearis;* —*P. hirsuta.* Fruits esculent.—*P. guareoides.* Bark used for the Peruvian bark; nuts yield oil.

MYRISTICÆ.

Nutmeg tree, Myristica officinalis, M. moschata. The kernel of the fruit, *nutmeg, nux moschata, myristicæ nuclei, myristicæ moschatæ fructûs nucleus.* Sound 11*s.* 6*d.* the lb; ungarbled 11*s.* unsound 10*s.* ret. 12*s.* gro. 14*s.* 4*d.* Membrane enclosing the seed, *mace, macis:* first quality 13*s.* the lb, second 12*s.* ret. 15*s.* 4*d.* Are stomachic, cephalic, uterine, and cordial; in an over dose, say ʒij, the nutmeg is soporific and produces delirium. By distillation they yield an essential oil, and by expression a concrete oil.—*M. sebifera, Virola sebifera;*—*Barabee.* Kernels pressed for their oil.

LAURI.

Very aromatic, fruits or berries oily and odoriferous.

**Bay tree, Laurus, L. nobilis.* Berries, *lauri baccæ,* ʒss to ʒjss, very heating and emmenagogue; yield oil by decoction or by the press. French 36*s.* the cwt; ret. 1*s.* the lb, gro. 3*s.* Leaves, *lauri folia,* aromatic: prepared

by soaking in vinegar and drying.—*Avocado pear tree, L. persea;—L. glauca,* Fruits yield oil.—*Caruru curundu, L. .....* ;—*Camphire tree, L. camphora.* Roots yield camphire by distillation.—*Cinnamon tree, L. Cinnamomum.* Bark of the first quality, breaking shivery, with a warm flavour, *cinnamon, canelle de Ceylon, cinnamomum, cinnamomi cortex, lauri cinnamomi cortex.* Imported from Ceylon, in bales of about 92lb. First quality, 16*s.* the lb, second 13*s.* third 12*s.* ret. 16*s.* gro. 1*s.* 4*d.* the oz;—*Chinese cinnamon, canelle de China, cinnamomum e China.* In smaller bundles, often only a single quill, dark coloured, slightly aromatic, yields much oil, contains starch;—bark of an inferior quality, breaking short, with a slimy mucilaginous taste, *casia, cassia lignea, cassiæ ligneæ cortex, lauri cassiæ cortex, cassiæ cortex.* 14*l.* the cwt, 9*s.* 4*d.* the lb;—*canelle de Cayenne, cinnamomum Cayennensis.* Pale, with a very slimy taste;—bark of the trunk of old wild trees, *Bastard cassia, pepper bark? canelle matte? cassia cinnamomea, cinnamomum Indicum,* 30*s.* the cwt;—twigs with the bark left on, *xylocasia, casia lignea* of the ancients;—dried leaves, *cassia leaves, folium Indicum, folium Indum, malabathrum;* oblong, ovate, shining, with three ribs. 6*d.* the oz;—dried receptacle of the seeds, *cassia buds, cabob china, baccæ cassiæ, flores cassiæ, cassiæ ligneæ flores nondum expliciti, lauri cassiæ flos nondum explicitus;* imported in chests of different sizes, mostly from China: 25*l.* the cwt; ret. 12*s.* the lb. All these are stomachic, tonic, and cordial, in doses of gr. v to ʒj, and are much used in cookery as spices: the bark that is not fit for sale, even under the name of cassia, is distilled for its oil.—*Wild cinnamon tree, L. cassia, L. myrrha.* Leaves bitter, narrow, pointed, elliptical, sold for folium Indicum.—*L. Japonica.* Leaves sold for folium Indicum, but very different in taste.—*Sassafras tree, L. sassafras.* Root, *sassafras radix;* wood, *cinnamon wood, sassafras lignum;* imported from the West Indies in logs. 16*s.* the cwt; ret. wood 1*s.* the lb, shavings 1*s.* 6*d.* bark 6*s.* 6*d.* gro. 7*s.* 8*d.*: sudorific, heating, and drying; yield essential oil.—*L. benzoin.* Bark used for cinnamon.—*L. culilaban.* Bark, *culilawan, cortex caryophylloides,* brownish red, flat, thick, odour strong between clove bark and sassafras; leaves resemble those of raventsara: both are heating, stimulant, and stomachic.—*Isle of France cinnamon, L. capularis;—Peruvian cinnamon, L.*

Quixos. Barks aromatic, astringent.—*L. parvifolia;—L. globosa;—L. fœtens;—L. caustica.* Barks contain an acrid principle.—*Lauraster Amboynensis, Laurus .....*, *Tetranthera pichurim.* Seeds, *sassafras nuts, Brasilian bean, faba pichurim,* stomachic, astringent, anodyne, used in diarrhœa and dysentery; yield oil. 8*s.* 6*d.* the lb, gro. 9*s.* 8*d.*

Jack in a box, Hernandia sonora. Fruit astringent; seeds oily, purgative.—*American myrobalans, H. ovigera.* Fruit astringent.—*Litsæa sebifera. Sebifera glutinosa.* Berries yield oil.—*L. cubeba, Laurus piperita.* Berries carminative.—*Chloromyron verticillatum.* Yields by incision balsamum viride.—*Mioschilos oblonga.* Leaves used for those of senna.—*Plegorhiza astringens.* Root vulnerary, astringent.

POLYGONEÆ.

Herbs acid or astringent, containing oxalic acid; contain also a red colouring matter, and may be used in tanning; leaves may be made to yield woad.

Rheum palmatum.* Roots, *Turkey rhubarb, Russian rhubarb, rhubarbe de Bucharie, rhabarbarum verum, rhabarbarum Turcicum, rhabarbarum Rossicum, rhei radix.* In oblong pieces, roundish or flattened, broad, with a large hole through them. 24*s.* the lb, ret. 35*s.* the lb, 2*s.* 6*d.* the oz, ground 38*s.* and 3*s.*—*East Indian rhubarb, rhubarbe de China, rhabarbarum Indicum, rhabarbarum e Chinâ.* In large pieces, outside yellowish, inside marbled; 8*s.* 6*d.* the lb, ret. 13*s.* 4*d.* gro. 14*s.* 4*d.* The difference is supposed to arise from the time of gathering.—*Dutch trimmed rhubarb,* 10*s.* 6*d.* the lb.—*British rhubarb, rhubarbe de France.* In small short sticks, wrinkled lengthways, scarcely crackling between the teeth as containing much less oxalate of lime than the foreign rhubarb, as also of the red colouring material, 3*s.* the lb.—Rhubarb is purgative and astringent, stomachic, vermifuge, gr. x to ℈ij; used as a tooth-powder, and in dying yellow.—*R. undulatum;—R. compactum;—R. hybridum.* Roots are supposed to be mixed with those of r. palmatum.—*Malabar rhubarb.* Plant not determined, root coarse, acrid, and very nauseous.—R. rhaponticum.* Root, *rhapontic, rhaponticum,* used as rhubarb, which when carefully dried it resembles, but is much

lighter, bitterer, and has not so strong a smell; radical leaf stalks peeled used in pies instead of gooseberries.

Blood wort, Bloody dock, Lapathum sanguineum, Rumex sanguineus;—Garden patience, Patientia, L. sativum, R. patientia;—*Dock, Great water dock, Hydrolapathum, R. aquaticus, R. hydrolapathum;—Water dock, R. Britannicus, R. xanthorrhiza;—*Sharp-pointed dock, L. acutum, Oxylapathum, R. acutus;—*Monks rhubarb, Blunt-leaved dock, Rhabarbarum monachorum, Rumex obtusifolius;—*Bastard monks rhubarb, Hippolapathum, R. alpinus.* Roots have the same qualities as foreign rhubarb, but the dose must be nearly doubled: used in powders, tinctures, and infusions, instead of rhubarb; are eaten whilst young as potherbs, and used in dyeing.—Curled dock, L. crispum, R. crispus.* Seeds anti-dysenteric; roots bruised and made into an ointment cure the itch.—**Sorrel, Acetosa, R. acetosa.* Leaves, *acetosæ folia.*—**French sorrel, A. Romana, R. scutatus;—*Sheep's sorrel, A. arvensis, Acetosella, R. acetosella.* Roots cooling purges; leaves contain much oxalate of potash, very cooling, antiscorbutic, eaten in salads; make excellent whey by boiling a few in milk.

Sea side grape, Coccoloba uvifera. Fruit very astringent, yields Jamaica kino.—**Common knot grass, Centinodia, Polygonum, P. aviculare.* Herb vulnerary, astringent; seeds nauseously aromatic, emetic, sometimes purgative.—**Buck wheat, Fagopyrum, Polygonum fagopyrum.* Seeds nutritive, fattening, well flavoured, made into bread, yield an oil.—**Black bind-weed, Volubilis nigra, Polygonum convolvulus.* Seeds equally nutritive as buck wheat, and much easier to cultivate.—**Bistort, Snake weed, Bistorta, Polygonum bistorta.* Root, *bistortæ radix,* very astringent, dose ℈j to ʒj; rough 1*s.* 10*d.* the lb, picked 2*s.* 6*d.* gro. 4*s.* 8*d.*; tans leather very well; young shoots eaten as greens.—**Dead arse-smart, Persicaria, Polygonum persicaria;—*Arse smart, Persicaria urens, Polygonum hydropiper.* Vulnerary, detersive, and diuretic; dye wool yellow; juice acidulous, acrid, sharp.

ATRIPLICES.

Spinage, Spinachia oleracea.* Leaves emollient, opening, boiled as greens.—Root of scarcity, Mangel wurzel, Beta hybrida.* Root red outside, white inside, very nutritive; yields sugar; leaves eaten as spinage.—** White beet,*

Beta vulgaris alba. Root yields sugar; leaves eaten as spinage.—**Red beet, Beta vulgaris rubra.* Root red, nutritive; yields sugar.—**Strawberry spinage, Blitum capitatum.* Laxative.—**Common sea purslane, Portulaca marina, Atriplex portulacoides.* Leaves and shoots pickled used to procure an appetite, warming; also cosmetic.—**Orache, A. hortensis.* Emollient; seeds emetic.—*Sea purslane, A. halimus;*—**Sea orache, A. littoralis.* Leaves and young shoots pickled, and eaten in the manner of samphire.—**Narrow-leaved wild orache, A. angustifolia, A. patula.* Seeds emetic, sudorific, antidysenteric; a substitute for ipecacuanha.—*Basella cordifolia;*—*B. rubra.* Esculent.—**English mercury, All good, Mercurialis, Tota bona, Chenopodium bonus Henricus;*—**Goose foot, Pes anserinus, C. murale.* Herb laxative, eaten as spinage, the shoots as asparagus.—**Wild orache, Atriplex sylvestris, C. viride.* Herb laxative, discusses whitlows; seeds used in the jaundice.—*Quinoa, C. Quinoa.* Used as a potherb; seeds a substitute for rice.—**Stinking orache, Atriplex olida, C. vulvaria;*—**Oak of Jerusalem, Botrys, Ambrosia, C. botrys.* Stinking plants, used, beat up with sugar, as antihysterics and vermifuges; their decoction is used externally in eruptions.—*Worm goose-foot, Worm seed, Chenopodium,* P. U. S. *C. anthelminticum.* Expressed juice vermifuge.—*Mexican tea, C. ambrosioides.* Stomachic, antiasthmatic, used as tea.

Herbe aux charpentiers, Rivina humilis. Pectoral.—*Stinking ground pine, Camphorata, Camphorosma Monspeliacum.* Nervine, cephalic, antarthritic.—**Glass-wort, Saltwort, Kali, Salsola kali.* Violently emmenagogue, diuretic, and hydragogue; yields barilla by being burned.—*Glass-wort, Kali, S. soda; — Alicant glass-wort, Kali Hispanicum, S. sativa;*—*S. Arabica;*—*S. aphylla;*—*S. nudiflora;*—*S. elata;*—*S. Indica;*—*S. tragus;*—*Anabasis aphylla;*—**Saltwort, Salicornia fruticosa.* All yield barilla by burning.—**Marsh samphire, S. herbacea.* Pickled is eaten as samphire.—*? Scarlet mushroom, Cynomorium coccineum.* Styptic, ℈j in wine.—**American poke-weed, Poke, Jucato calleloe, Phytolacca decandra.* Root, *phytolacca,* P. U. S. emetic, infusing 1 oz in a pint of wine, and taking two spoonfuls; juice red, a very common domestic purge in America; leaves bruised, very detersive, of great use in cancerous cases as a poultice; young shoots eaten as aspa-

ragus; berries yield a red dye, but which does not stand; used to colour wine.

AMARANTHACEÆ.

Upright blite, All seed, Blitum minus, Amaranthus blitum.* Refrigerant, slightly astringent; used as a potherb.—Flower gentle, Amaranthus, Flos amoris, A. caudatus.* Flowers slightly astringent.—**Great white blite, Blitum album, A. viridis;—*Red blite, Blitum rubrum, A. viridis;—A. oleraceus;—A. farinaceus.* Used as potherbs.—*Achryanthes repens, Gomphrena polygonoides.* Root and flower narcotic.—*A. obtusifolia.* Diuretic.

NYCTAGINEÆ.

**Marvel of Peru, Mirabilis jalapa, Nyctago jalapa;—Nyctago longiflora, M. longiflora;—N. dichotoma, M. dichotoma;—Herba purgativa, Boerhaavia tuberosa.* Roots purgative.

PLANTAGINEÆ.

Plantain, Waybread, Plantago major;—*Lambs lettuce, Hoary plantain, P. media;—*Rib-wort, Rib grass, P. lanceolata.* Roots ʒiij to vj, once a day useful in vernal agues; leaves astringent, vulnerary, used whole as a dressing for wounds; juice of the leaves used as a collyrium, and internally, ʒj to ʒij in fevers.—Bucks-horn plantain, Cornu cervinum, P. coronopus.* Roots and leaves beaten up with bay salt, are applied as a poultice to the wrists in agues; a decoction of the leaves is given in disorders of the eyes.—*Flea-wort, Psyllum pulicaria, Plantago psyllium, P. arenaria.* Seeds mucilaginous, purgative.—*Spanish plantain, Holostium, P. albicana.* Herb vulnerary, used in herniæ.

PLUMBAGINEÆ.

Plumbago Zeylanica;—P. rosea. Used as vesicatories.—*Tooth-wort, Dentaria, Dentillaria, P. Europæa.* Caustic, corrosive; used by beggars to produce ulcers, in order to excite pity; and in tooth-ache as a masticatory; may be used for ipecacuanha.—*Herbe au Diable, P. scandens.* Used in the itch.

STATICEÆ.

**Red behen, Sea lavender, Behen rubrum, Limonium maritimum, Statice limonium.* Root astringent, used in loose-

nesses, &c.; seeds also astringent. Druggists sell, under this name, round transverse slices of a root resembling jalap, of a reddish brown colour. — *Marsh rosemary, S. Caroliniana.* Root, *statice,* P. U. S.; used in dysentery.

GLOBULARIÆ.

Montpelier turbith, Globularia alypum. Root purgative; leaves used for senna.

LYSIMACHIÆ.

Pimpernel, Anagallis terrestris mas, A. arvensis.* Used in mania cases, and against hydrophobia; flower used in epilepsy, gr. xx, quater in die.—Blue-flowered pimpernel, A. fœmina, A. cœrulea.* Is of similar qualities.

Primrose, Primula veris vulgaris, P. v. acaulis;—*Ox lip, Great cows lips, P. v. elatior.* Roots emetic; herbs anodyne.—*Yellow bears-ear, Auricula ursi, P. auricula.* Herb vulnerary and expectorant.—Cows lips, Pagils, P. v. officinalis, Paralysis vulgaris.* Flowers used to flavour wine, and render it narcotic.—*Bears-ear sanicle, Cortusa Matthioli.* Cephalic, anodyne, expectorant.—**Yellow loose-strife, Willow herb, Lysimachia vulgaris;—*Money-wort, Herb two-pence, Nummularia, Lysimachia nummularia.* Astringent.—*Annual navel-wort, Androsace maxima.* Diuretic.—**Butter wort, Yorkshire sanicle, Pinguicula vulgaris.* Leaves heal wounds and chaps of the skin; made into a purging syrop; used to thicken milk, turn it sour, and make it keep for any length of time.—**Water pimpernel, Samolus valerandi.* Has similar qualities.—**Sow bread, Artanita, Cyclamen, C. Europæum;—Soldanella Alpina.* Roots drastic, emmenagogue, errhine; leaves bruised and made into a pessary are emmenagogue, and cause abortion; an ointment is made from it, which, when rubbed on the navel, purges and kills worms.

ACANTHACEÆ.

Wild brank ursine, Acanthus sylvestris, A. spinosus. Herb diuretic, astringent.—*Bears breech, Branca ursina, Acanthus, A. mollis.* Leaves diuretic, externally maturative; dye a fine yellow.—*Malabar nut tree, Justicia adhatoda.* Leaves purgative.—*Creata, J. paniculata.* Root and herb extremely bitter, stomachic.—*Balsam, J. pectoralis.* Vulnerary, resolvent; a syrop is made from it.—*Sarcocolla*

shrub, Penæa sarcocolla;—P. mucronata. Said to yield gum sarcocol.—*Ruellia tuberosa.* Used instead of ipecacuanha.—*Barleria longifolia.* Root diuretic.

PYRENACEÆ.

Agnus castus, Vitex agnus castus. Flowering tops cooling, drying; and looked upon as anaphrodisiac, whence they were used to strew the beds of the Vestal virgins and Christian nuns.—*Tectonia grandis.* Leaves used against the thrush and dropsy; and also to purify water.—**Vervain, Verbena, V. officinalis.* Febrifuge, vulnerary; used externally as a rubefacient in rheumatism and other pains of the joints. Root worn round the neck cures scrofulous and scorbutic affections.—*Jamaica vervain, Verbena Jamaicensis.* Juice, cochl. maj. j to ij, cathartic, deobstruent, emmenagogue.—*Volkameria inermis, Clerodendrum inerme;—Avicennia resinifera, A. tomentosa.* Exude rosins.

LABIATÆ.

Aromatic and heating.

Sage of virtue, Small garden sage, Salvia virtutis, S. hortensis minor, S. officinalis. Heating, sudorific, used in palsy and trembling of the nerves; also cordial, stomachic, stops night sweats, and the flow of milk after weaning: galls, *baisonge*, eaten.—*Great garden-sage, S. hortensis major, S. officinalis.—**Clary, Sclarea, Salvia sclarea.* Added to wine, to give the flavour of muscadell.—*S. Indica.* Herb put in Hindustan into the country beer to improve its flavour.—*Purple-top clary, Horminum, S. horminum.—Sage of Crete, S. Cretica;—Ethiopian sage, S. Æthiopica.* Excite the nervous system, produce a slight intoxication, used in disorders of the eyes, and are aphrodisiac.—*Wild clary, Oculus Christi, S. verbenaca;—Wild clary, Horminum sylvestre, S. verticillata.* Seeds put in the eye become mucilaginous, and thus facilitate the extraction of any thing that has got into it.—*Cancer weed, S. lyrata.* Root leaves bruised used to destroy warts, and in cancerous cases.

**Rosemary, Rosmarinus, R. officinalis.* Flowers, *anthos, rorismarini cacumina,* cephalic, nervine, cordial, heating, emmenagogue, and strengthening; 4*s.* 6*d.* the lb: infusion promotes the growth of the hair, and gives it a healthy appearance.

Canadian snake-root, Collinsonia præcox. Root used for Virginia snake-root.—**Lavander, Lavandula angustifolia, L. spica;—Spike lavander, L. latifolia, Spica vulgaris, L. spica.* Flowering tops, *lavandulæ flores,* very odoriferous, yield essential oil; are nervine, antispasmodic, and cephalic; 4*s.* 8*d.* the lb.—*French lavander, Stœchas Arabica, L. stœchas.* Has the same qualities, and is also diuretic.

*Curled-leaved mint, Mentha crispa;—*Bergamot mint, M. odorata;—*Pepper mint, M. piperis sapore, M. piperita;—*Horse mint, Menthastrum, Mentha sylvestris;—*Water mint, Sisymbrium sylvestre, M. aquatica;—*Penny royal, Pulegium, P. vulgare, M. pulegium:—*Water calamint, Calamintha aquatica, M. arvensis;—*Spear mint, M. viridis, M. sativa;—*Bushy red mint, M. balsamina, M. gentilis;—*Round-leaved horse mint, Mentha sylvestris, M. rotundifolia;—Harts penny royal, Pulegium cervinum, M. cervina.* Are all stomachic, promoting digestion, diuretic, and approved emmenagogues, either in powder or infusion; they all yield, on distillation, oil.—**Ceylonian plant, Ear wort, Marlow, Auricularia, Mentha sylvestris, M. villosa.* Used for deafness.—**Balm, Melissa, M. officinalis;—*Common calamint, Calamintha vulgaris, C. montana, Mentha calamintha;—Mountain calamint, C. magno flore, Melissa grandiflora;—*Lesser calamint, C. odore pulegii, Mentha nepeta.* Cephalic; used in nervous and hysteric cases.—**Bastard balm, Melissa Fuchsii, Melittis melissophyllum.* Diuretic, opening.—**Sweet basil, Basilicum, Ocymum basilicum.* Strong-scented, emmenagogue; gave the peculiar flavour to the original Fetter-lane sausages.—*Java potatoes, O. tuberosum.* Tubers eaten.—*Toolsie tea, O. album.* Leaves used as tea.—*Summer savory, Satureja hortensis.* More acrid, and hotter than sweet basil, dyes a yellow colour.—*Winter savory, S. durior, S. frutescens, S. montana.* Used as spice.—**Rock savory, S. spicata, S. Juliani.* Herb agrees with the other savories.—*True Thrymba, Thrymba vera, S. thrymba.* Herb emmenagogue, used with honey in coughs.—**True thyme, Thymum verum, S. capitata;—Mountain hyssop, Thymbra spicata.* Vermifuge.—**Hyssop, Hyssopus, H. officinalis.* Leaves emmenagogue, pectoral, used as tea; soaked in water or wine and applied as a cataplasm, used as a discutient for black eyes and other contusions.

Thyme, Thymus, T. vulgaris;—*Mother of thyme, Wild thyme, Lemon thyme, Serpyllum, T. serpyllum;—Herb mastich, Marum, T. mastichum;—Wild thyme, T. sylvestris, T. zygis;—Wild basil, Poly mountain, Acinos, T. acinos;—*Pot marjoram, Majorana oleracea, Origanum onites;—Bastard marjoram, Origanum Heracleoticum;—*Winter marjoram, Origanum, O. vulgare,* (the tops of which dye purple);—Sweet marjoram, Majorana, Amaracus, Sampsucus, Origanum majorana;—Dittany of Crete, Dictamnus Creticus, O. dictamnus.* (Leaves, in sorts, 9*d.* the oz; select, 2*s.* 6*d.*);—**Ground ivy, Hedera terrestris, Chamæcissus, Glechoma hederacea;—*Cat mint, Nepeta, Mentha cataria, N. cataria,* (highly alluring to cats);—**Wood betony, Betonica sylvestris, B. vulgaris, B. officinalis;—Dead nettle, White archangel, Urtica mortua, Lamium album;—*Great wild basil, Ocymum sylvestre, Clinopodium vulgare;—Purple archangel, L. orvala;—*Red archangel, L. purpureum.*—All of these have analogous qualities, being heating and strengthening; made into tea with honey, they are diaphoretic, discussive, expectorant; some are slightly astringent; ground ivy is the most commonly used; dittany of Crete was a celebrated vulnerary and astringent among the old physicians: several are used as spice.

Spotted archangel, Milzadella, Urtica lactea, L. maculatum.* Herb esteemed specific in scrofula and fluor albus. *—Jamaica wild hops, Clinopodium rugosum.* Used as a gargle with honey and alum.—*Moldavian mint, Dracocephalum Moldavica.* Similar in quality to mint.—Horehound, Prassium, Marrubium, M. album, M. vulgare.* Pectoral, used in coughs and colds, ʒj of the leaves powdered, or ʒij of the expressed juice, or Mss. infused for tea. *—Bastard dittany, M. pseudodictamnus;—Galen's mad wort, Alyssum Galeni, M. alyssum;—*Black hore-hound, M. nigrum, Ballote nigrum;—Jamaica spike-nard, B. suaveolens* (infusion used in dropsy and gravel);—**Clowns all-heal, Panax coloni, Stachys palustris;—*Stinking dead-nettle, S. sylvatica;—*Smooth-leaved iron-wort, Sideritis arvensis latifolia glabra, Stachys arvensis;—*Common hemp-nettle, Bastard hemp, Galeopsis tetrahit,* (the seeds of which yield oil);—**Narrow-leaf all-heal, G. ladanum;—*Yellow archangel, Lamium luteum, G. galeobdolon;—*Water hore-hound, Marrubium aquaticum, Lycopus Europæus;—*Mother wort, Cardiaca, Leonurus cardiaca;*—

Bastard hore-hound, L. marrubiastrum;—Sage-leaf mullein, Phlomis lychnitis.—All of these are strong-scented plants, more or less disagreeable, emmenagogue, antihysteric, antiepileptic, expectorant, and, for the most part, vermifuge; externally they are vulnerary.

Virginia penny royal, Cunila Mariana, Ziziphora Mariana. Leaves, *cunila*, P. U. S., diaphoretic, distilled for their oil.—*Monarda punctata.* Root, *monarda*, P. U. S., emmenagogue.—*Oswego tea, M. Kalmiana.* Leaves used as those of tea.

Germander, Scordium, Teucrium scordium;—*Wood sage, scorodonia, Salvia agrestis, T. scorodonia.* Used instead of hops.—*Jagged germander, T. botrys;—Syrian herb-mastich, Cat thyme, Marum Syriacum, T. marum;* 1*s.* the lb. Have similar qualities: this last plant is emmenagogue, ℈j to ʒss; cats are very fond of it.—Creeping germander, Chamædrys, Trissago, Teucrium chamædrys;—*Ground pine, Chamæpitys, Iva arthritica, T. chamæpitys.* Bitter, tonic, febrifuge.—*Poly-mountain, Polium montanum, T. capitatum,* 10*d.* the lb.—*Lavander-leaf poly, T. montanum;—Cretan poly-mountain, Polium Creticum, T. Creticum.* Have all the same alexiterial heating qualities.—*Yellow poly-mountain, P. m. flavum, T. polium;—White poly-mountain, P. m. album, Teucrium teuthrion;—Tree germander, Teucrium, T. flavum.* Leaves used in diseases of the liver and spleen.—*Base hore-hound, Stachys, Sideritis Syriaca.* Leaves acrid, emmenagogue, fetid.—*Iron-wort, Sideritis, S. hirsuta.* Herb cures wounds by the first intention.—*German iron-wort, S. flore luteolo, S. scordioides;—Mountain iron-wort, S. montana;—*Common bugle, Bugula, Ajuga reptans;—*Mountain bugle, A. pyramidalis;—*Self-heal, Prunella, P. vulgaris;—*Hooded willow-herb, Lysimachia galericulata, Scutellaria galericulata.* Bitter, astringent, nearly inodorous; the English ones are substituted for bark.

PEDICULAREÆ.

Eye bright, Euphragia, Euphrasia officinalis.* Cephalic, ophthalmic.—Speed well, Fluellin, Veronica mas, Betonica Pauli, V. officinalis.* Leaves slightly astringent, bitter; substituted for tea, but is more astringent and less grateful.—**Smallest fluellin, V. spicata;—Mountain mad-wort, V. montana;—Speed-well chick-weed, V. arvensis.* Vulnerary,

incisive, diaphoretic, antiphthisic.—**Wild germander, Chamædrys sylvestris, V. Chamædrys.* Leaves a better substitute for tea than those of speed-well.—*Virginia speedwell, V. Virginica.* Root, *veronica,* P. U. S., astringent.—**Brook lime, Anagallis aquatica, Beccabunga, V. beccabunga.* Leaves, when fresh, diuretic, antiscorbutic, eaten as sallad; juice, in a full dose, an easy purge.—**Red rattle, Louse wort, Pedicularis palustris.* Nauseous, acrid; its juice, or a decoction, used externally in old ulcers; kills lice, yet said to breed lice in cattle that feed on it.—*Yellow rattle, Cocks comb, Crista galli, Rhinanthus crista galli.* Is used to kill lice.—**Cow wheat, Triticum vaccinum, Melampyrum arvense;* —**Wild cow-wheat, Cratæogonum, M. pratense.* Seeds aphrodisiac; herb fattens cows.

OROBANCHIDEÆ.

Tooth-wort, Squamaria, Lathræa squamaria.* Herb consolidating, astringent, used in herniæ and wounds.—Broom rape, Orobanche, O. major.* Herb in powder gives relief in the colic; used in hypochondriasis, externally resolvent.

SCROPHULAREÆ.

Knotted fig wort, Scrophularia nodosa;*—Water fig wort, Water betony, Betonica aquatica, S. aquatica.* Incisive, attenuating, used in scrofula and cancer.—*Hedge hyssop, Gratiola, G. officinalis.* Very acrid, drastic, vermifuge, used also in dropsy and jaundice; dose gr. v to ʒjss, beginning with a small one; 10*s.* the lb, ground 12*s* 8*d.* the lb; inspissated juice gr. xx to xxx is purgative and diuretic. — *Sweet wood, Capraria bifolia.* Flowers used instead of tea. — **Fox-glove, Digitalis, D. purpurea.* Leaves, *digitalis folia,* used externally as vulnerary and antiscrofulous; and internally, in doses of gr. ss to gr. ij, as a sedative, and particularly as a diuretic; but great caution is required in using it, because it accumulates in the system; and the practitioner may be surprised at the sudden demise of his patient even after he has left off its use; 4*s.* the lb, ground 5*s.* 4*d.* Seeds, *digitalis semina,* used for the same purposes, less uncertain.—*Yellow fox-glove, D. lutea.* May be used as the former.—**Snap dragon, Antirrhinum majus.* Antihysteric, and used externally in ophthalmia.—**Toad-flax, Linaria, A. linaria, L. vulgaris.* Deobstruent, diuretic.—**Small toad-flax, A. minus;*—**Ivy-leaved toad-flax,*

Cymbalaria, A. cymbalaria, L. cymbalaria;—**Fluellin, Female speed-well, Elatine, Veronica fœmina, A. elatine.* Are all anticancerous, especially the last, the juice of which is used in foul ulcers and cutaneous eruptions.—**Calves' snout, Orontium arvense, Antirrhinum orontium.* Herb poisonous.—*Hemimeris caulialata.* Stomachic, anodyne.—*Diceros Cochinchinensis.* Eaten in salads.—*Picria felterræ.* Intensely bitter.—*Besleria violacea.* Berry edible.

SOLANEÆ.

More or less poisonous.

White mullein, High taper, Cows lung-wort, Verbascum, Tapsus barbatus, V. thapsus.* Anodyne and pectoral; the down has been used as moxa for the actual cautery; a decoction of ʒij of the leaves in a quart of water, given in doses of ʒiiij every three hours in diarrhœas.—Yellow moth-mullein, Blattaria, V. blattaria.* Has the same qualities; attracts moths; seeds inebriate fish.—**Black mullein, V. nigrum.* Root astringent; leaves and flowers anodyne and pectoral.—**White-flowered mullein, V. album, V. lychnitis.* Leaves pulmonary.

**Hen-bane, Hyosciamus, H. niger.* Leaves, *hyosciami folia*, a very powerful narcotic, in doses of gr. iij to gr. x; externally is anodyne or resolvent; 4*s.* 8*d.* the lb, ground 6*s.* 8*d.*; seeds, *hyosciami semina*, narcotic, gr. iij to gr. x, less uncertain than the leaves; their smoke applied by a funnel, is used in tooth-ache.—*Great white hen-bane, H. albus.* Milder than the black; seeds used in spitting of blood.—*Tobacco, Nicotiana, Petum, Tabacum, N. tabacum.* Leaves, *tabaci folia*, when green, detersive, acrid, narcotic, and apophlegmatizant; used externally in diseases of the skin, and as a dressing to verminous sores; and internally as an emetic ʒss to ʒj in water ʒiiij, and in dropsy and palsy; their smoke is used as a pleasant mode of losing time, and as a stimulating glyster in apoplexy, inveterate costiveness, and apparent death by drowning or hanging; in which last case, however, it is sometimes improper; as, if it does not immediately succeed, it exhausts the patient so much, as to render other means ineffectual; imported from America and the West Indian islands; 4*s.* to 5*s.* 4*d.* the lb.—*English tobacco, N. minor, N. rustica.* Leaves narcotic; sometimes sold as those of mandrake.

**Thorny apple, Stramonium, Datura stramonium.* Herb

a strong narcotic, even when mixed with tobacco and smoked; much used lately in asthma; externally the leaves, *stramonii folia*, are anodyne, and used in head-ache and the gout; 5*s.* 8*d.* the lb; seeds, *stramonii semina*, may be given in powder to gr. x; expressed juice, made into an ointment with hog's lard, used for irritable ulcers, burns, and scalds.—*Metel, Datura metel.* Seeds narcotic, more powerful than the last, produce temporary idiotcy, used for frauds.—*Mandrake, Mandragora, Atropa mandragora.* Formerly supposed to be aphrodisiac, root gr. iij narcotic, or it may be steeped in wine: leaves externally used as anodynes and resolvents, as also the powder of the root to indurated glands.—**Deadly night-shade, Dwale, Solanum lethale, S. maniacum, S. furiosum, Belladonna, A. belladonna.* Leaves, *belladonnæ folia*, applied to the eye paralyze the iris; they are useful in cancer and scrofula, either applied as poultices, or sprinkled over the sores; used also internally in doses of gr. j to iij in obstinate diseases, acting as a narcotic, diaphoretic, diuretic, and sialogogue; 8*s.* the lb, ground 8*s.* 4*d.* Berries eaten in an over dose, that is, more than three or four, are poisonous; vinegar is the best antidote, as emetics, even tartar emetic ℈ss, have in this case scarcely any action; juice of the berries cosmetic, rendering the cheeks pale, made into syrop, in doses of coch. parv. j, has been given as an anodyne in dysentery.—*Winter cherry, Alkekengi, Halicacabum, Physalis alkekengi.* Berries antinephritic, lithontriptic, and diuretic; if in gathering they are rubbed against the calyx, they acquire a nauseous taste, and become purgative.—*Jamaica winter cherry, P. angulosa.* Juice of the plant, with Cayenne pepper, diuretic, eases the colic.

Common night-shade, Solanum vulgare, S. nigrum.* Leaves used externally as anodyne in erysipelas; young shoots, *bredes, laman*, eaten as spinage; berries produce mania, somnambulism, and death.—Bitter sweet, Woody night-shade, S. lignosum, Dulcamara, S. dulcamara.* Twigs, *dulcamaræ caules*, diuretic, depurative, in decoction, its taste being covered with milk; 1*s.* 10*d.* the lb.—*Lycopersicon, S. lycopersicon.* Berries, *love apple, tomatoes;* used to make a sauce.—*Melongena, S. melongena.* Leaves narcotic; berries, *mad apples, mala insana*, boiled and eaten in the warmer countries.—*S. incanum.* Leaves applied to cancers.—*S. tuberosum.* Tubers of the root,

potatoes, batatas, appear to yield a vast quantity of food upon a small extent of ground, and with little labour, but only one-seventh part of the weight is nutritive; the remainder is an acrid, poisonous juice. When it first began to be used, it was supposed to be narcotic, diuretic, and aphrodisiac. — *Salep powder, French salep.* Potatoes peeled, cut in slices, baked until brittle, hornlike and breaking like glass, then ground to a whitish powder.—*S. ovigerum,* distinguishable from the egglike variety of s. melongena, by its acrid pulp, which being removed by the scoop or pressure, the flesh is dressed and eaten.—*S. vespertilio.* Berries deep lake red, used to colour the cheeks. —*S. montanum;*—*S. Valenzuelæ.* Tubers farinaceous.—*Tree night-shade, Amomum Plinii, Solanum pseudocapsicum.* Fruit anodyne.—*Sleepy night-shade, Solanum somniferum, Physalis somniferum.* Root hypnotic, milder than opium; fruit very diuretic; decoction of the herb used in tooth-ache.—*Natre, Solanum crispum.* Shrub very bitter; berry in infusion used in inflammatory fevers.—*S. muricatum;* — *S. anguivi.* Fruits eatable. — *S. scabrum;* — *S. gnaphaloides.* Berries saponaceous.

Capsicum, C. annuum. Berries, *Spanish pepper, pepper pods, Guinea pepper, capsici baccæ, capsicum,* P. U. S, which are fleshless, are of a burning heat, irritating, attenuant; used as sauce, or to give a false strength to vinegar, spirits, &c.; infused in vinegar, used as a gargle; the powder is given in doses of gr. vj to viiij; externally they are rubefacient; with hog's lard, form a liniment for paralytic limbs.—*Piper Indicum, Capsicum frutescens.* Berries, *Bird pepper, Red pepper, Cayenne pepper, Guinea pods, tschilies,* used for the former; African small red, 16*l.* the cwt; ordinary 10*l.*; East Indian 3*l.*; retail 19*s.* the lb.—*Coffrèe tschilie, C. grossum.* Flesh of the berry pickled.

Calebash tree, Crescentia cujete and *C. lagenaria.* Pulp used in diarrhœa, dropsy, head-ache; also externally in burns and in coups de soleil; expressed juice of the pulp ʒiiij is purgative: a pectoral syrop is also made from it, which is sent over to Europe.

SEBESTENEÆ.

Cordia myxa, and *C. sebesten.* Fruit, *sebestens, myxa,* is esculent, laxative; bird-lime is made from it: wood tough, solid, used for procuring fire by friction.—*C. geras-can-*

thus. Wood, *Jamaica rose wood,* fine scented, used by the cabinet-makers, and distilled for its oil.

BORAGINEÆ.

Borage, Borago officinalis;* — **Garden bugloss, Ox tongue, Buglossum hortense, Anchusa officinalis.* Flower cordial; the tops were formerly used in cool tankards; leaves refreshing, moistening; contain nitre.—Spotted lungwort, Spotted comfrey, Sage of Jerusalem, Cows lips of Jerusalem, Pulmonaria maculosa, P. officinalis;*—**Small wild borage, Great goose-grass, German mad wort, Asperugo procumbens;* — *Wall bugloss, Lycopsis, A. Ægyptiaca.* Root sudorific, also used with oil as a dressing for wounds. —**Mouse ear, Scorpion grass, Myosotis scorpioides α, M. arvensis;*—**Water Scorpion grass, M. scorpioides β, M. palustris;* — **Small wild bugloss, Lycopsis arvensis;* — *Creeping bugloss, L. vesicularia.* Are all pectoral plants. — *Alkanet, Anchusa tinctoria.* Mostly brought from France; 6*l.* the cwt; retail 2*s.* 8*d.* the lb.—*Anchusa Virginica.* Root used as alkanet.—*Small yellow alkanet, Onosma echioides;*—**Gromwell, Bastard alkanet, Milium Solis, Lithospermum, L. officinale;*—*Dyers' bugloss, L. tinctorium;* —*L. arvense;*—*True alkanet, Echium rubrum.* Bark of the root colours oily substances red, used in lipsalves; juice of the fresh roots used to redden the cheeks: colouring matter extracted by ether.—*Stone bugloss, Onosma, E. Italicum.* Leaves in wine facilitate delivery. —**Vipers bugloss, Echium, E. vulgare.* Root opening and slightly astringent.

Small Turnsol, Heliotropium minus, H. supinum. Herb laxative; seeds emmenagogue. — *Turnsol, H. Europæum.* Softens warts, and makes them fall off; taken internally it opens the belly; flowers used as a blue colour, when altered by ammonia as a purple, and by acids as a red.—**Jamaica turnsol, H. Jamaicense.* Plant in decoction diuretic.

Comfrey, Great consound, Symphytum, Consolida major, S. officinale.* Root astringent, glutinous; leaves used to flavour cakes; young shoots esculent.—Hounds tongue, Cynoglossum, C. officinale.* Roots astringent and sedative; used externally, and internally in decoction, in scrofula: the herb bruised drives away mice.

CONVOLVULACEÆ.

Convolvulus jalappa. Root, *jalap, jalapium, jalapa,*

mechoacanna nigra, jalapæ radix, a very active purgative, in doses of ʒss to ʒj, in powder. In hypochondriacal disorders and hot bilious temperaments it gripes violently, and seldom acts properly as a purge; from South America, 6*s.* 6*d.* the lb, retail 9*s.* ground 9*s.* 6*d.* Sea colewort root, white briony root, root of thapsa villosa, root and leaves of spurting cucumber, hemp agrimony root, root of antherium planifolium, petals of the dog rose may be used as substitutes.—*C. turpethum.* Root, *turbith, turbeth, turpethum,* similar to jalap, rougher in its operation, 1*s.* 3*d.* the oz.—*Rock rose, Cneorum album, Dorycnium, C. cneorum.* Root purgative. *Lavander bind-weed, Cantabrica, C. minimus, C. Cantabrica.* Herb vermifuge.—*C. mechoacanna.* Root, *mechoacan, mechoacanna alba,* less active than jalap, and not so fatiguing.—**Sea cole-wort, Scotch scurvy-grass, Soldanella, Brassica marina, C. soldanella.* Root purgative. *Aleppo scammony plant, C. scammonium.* Roots yield, by incision, Aleppo scammony.—*C. floridus.* Root used as an errhine; wood, *rose wood,* of good quality.—*C. edulis.* Root eaten.—*C. althæoides.* Root purgative, may also be substituted for jalap.—**Bind weed, C. sepium;*—*C. arvensis.* Juices purgative.—*Sea-side potatoe-slip, C. Brasiliensis.* Root, in decoction, purgative; yields scammony.—*C. batatas.* Root, *sweet potatoes, Spanish potatoes,* nutritive.—*C. scoparius.* Wood, *rose wood,* hard, used by the fan-makers, shavings have the scent of roses; brought from the Canary Islands.—*C. papirin;*—*C. tuberosus;*—*Wild potatoes, C. panduratus;*—*C. macrorhizos;*—*C. macrocarpus;*—*C. maritimus.* Roots purgative.

Dodder of thyme, Epithymum, Cuscuta epithymum;*—Great dodder, Hell weed, C. Europæa.* Juice purgative, deobstruent; externally used against the itch.—*Ipomea quamoclit.* Root used as a sternutatory.

POLEMONIDEÆ.

**Greek valerian, Jacob's ladder, Polemonium cœruleum.* Root astringent, antidysenteric, and vulnerary.

BIGNONIACEÆ.

Gingelly, Jugeoline, Guiggiolana, Vangloe, Sesamum orientale. Seeds parched and ground eaten, or mixed whole with bread, yield oil.—*Bignonia radicans;*—*B. sempervirens;*—*B. echinata.* Roots vulnerary, sudorific, em-

ployed in America against the bites of venomous animals.—*White cedar, B. leucoxylon.* Alexiterial, used against the poison of the manchineal apple.—*B. Brasiliensis, Jacaranda Brasiliensis.* Wood, *green ebony,* used in dyeing; 8*l.* the ton, 3*d.* the lb.

GENTIANEÆ.

Great yellow gentian, Gentiana, G. lutea. Root, *gentianæ radix,* very bitter, febrifuge, vermifuge, antiseptic, carminative, dose in powder gr. x to ʒij; contains saccharine matter; fermented yields a spirit; from Germany 3*l.* 12*s.* the cwt, retail 1*s.* 10*d.* the lb; ground 3*s.* 6*d.*—*G. campestris;*—*Cachen, G. Peruviana;*—**Yellow centaury, G. perfoliata, Chlora perfoliata;*—*Blue gentian, G. Catesbei.* Roots bitter, tonic. —**Gentianel, Gentianella verna, G. verna;*—**Fell wort, Bastard gentian, Gentianella autumnalis, Gentiana amarella;* — *Chirayit, Creata, G. chirayita,* (highly esteemed in India).—*G. cruciata;*—*G. rubra;*—*G. purpurea;*—**Marsh gentian, Calathian violet, G. pneumonanthe;*—*Gentiana grandiflora, G. acaulis.* Herbs bitter, used as tonics.—**Lesser centaury, Centaurium minus, G. centaurium, Chironia centaurium.* Flowering tops, *centaurii cacumina,* bitter, febrifuge, and vermifuge; used against obstructions, jaundice, weaknesses, hydrophobia; sometimes cathartic; externally in decoction destroys lice and cures the itch. Roots more powerful than the flowers.

Worm grass, Carolina pink, Spigelia Marylandica;—*S. anthelmia.* Herbs bitter, used to expel lumbrici from children: dose of the powdered root or herb, gr. x to ʒj, night and morning; expressed juice, cochl. maj. j to children of four or five years old: infusion of the herb coch. maj. ij, for the same age; roots 4*s.* the lb, ground 4*s.* 8*d.* — *Ophiorrhiza mungos;* — *O. lanceolata.* Roots bitter, alexiterial, used against the bite of venomous serpents, analogous to serpentaria.—*Coutoubæa alba;*—*C. purpurea.* Febrifuge and stomachic. — *American centory, Chironia angularis, Sabbatia angularis, Sabbatia,* P. U. S.;—*C. decussata.* Roots extremely bitter, used as tonics. —*Marsh trefoil, Bog bean, Trifolium paludosum, Menyanthes, M. trifoliata.*—**Fringed bog bean, Dwarf water lily, Nymphæa lutea minor, Menyanthes nymphoides, Villarsia nymphoides.* Very bitter, astringent; root mixed with meal, in scarcities of bread; leaves dried and powdered, ʒj, purge and vomit,

used as a vermifuge; an infusion of them is extremely bitter, and useful in rheumatism and dropsy; substituted for hops in brewing, 2 oz being equal to a lb of hops.—*Frasera Walteri, Muretta columbo.* Root, *American columbo, Frasera,* P. U. S. used as calumba root.—*Potalia amara.* Bitter, acrid, and vomitive.

APOCYNEÆ.

Rose bay, South Sea rose, Nerium oleander. Internally poisonous; externally astringent, antipsoric, and sternutatory; wood used to clear muddy water; leaves acrid, appear to contain free gallic acid, poisonous, infused in oil used in itch.—*Bela-aye, N. antidysentericum, Echites antidysenterica.* Bark, *Tellicherry bark, Conessi bark, Codaga pala.* Bitter, used in dysentery; seeds vermifuge and antispasmodic, used in cholera.—*E. syphilitica.* Used in syphilis.—*Ophioxylon serpentinum.* Root, *radix mustela,* purgative, bitter, tonic, febrifuge; used in the bites of serpents.—*Alchornia latifolia.* Bark, *alcornocco cabarro,* in thick, flat, long pieces, rather spongy, reddish yellow, covered with yellowish lichens: from Jamaica; used in phthisis, ʒj in powder, or in decoction.—*Swallow wort, Hirundinaria, Asclepias vincetoxicum.* Root, *German contrayerva,* irritating, forcing out a sweat, alexiterial and antihydropic.—*Common silk weed, Apocynum Syriacum, Asclepias Syriaca.* Milk of the plant a drastic poison; leaves resolvent, root emetic.—*A. lactifera.* Milk used as food.—*Ericu, A. gigantea.* Milk inspissated, used in lepra; inner rind of the root, *madar, mudar,* in syphilis and tapeworm, gr. v. twice a day.—*Bastard ipecacuanha, Red head, A. Curassavica.* Root whitish, mixed with ipecacuanha, less active; expressed juice of the plant emetic, coch. maj. j to ij; or as a clyster in bleeding piles: bruised leaves applied to fresh wounds.—*Flesh coloured asclepias, A. incarnata.* Root diuretic.—*A. stipitacea;*—*A. aphylla.* Young shoots esculent.—*Butterfly weed, A. tuberosa.* Root diuretic, purgative.—*A. decumbens.* Root, *butterfly root,* diaphoretic, slightly stimulant; also purgative.—*Cynanchum ipecacuanha, C. vomitoria, A. asthmatica.* Root, *Coromandel ipecacuanha,* emetic; young shoots esculent.—*C. Mauritianum.* Root, *Isle of France ipecacuanha;*—*C. lævigatum, C. rindera, Rindera lævigata, R. tetraspis, Mattia lævigata.* Root, *White Bengal ipecacu-*

anha;—C. tomentosum. Root, *Ceylon ipecacuanha,* emetic.—*Fergulea edulis.* Young shoots eatable.—*European scammony, C. monspeliacum.* Yields French scammony.—*Periploca scammonium.* Root yields by incision Smyrna scammony.—*P. emetica.* Root used for ipecacuanha.—*P. Indica.* Root, *East Indian sarsaparilla,* alterative.—*Scammony senna, P. Græca.* Leaves mixed with senna, more pointed, and longer.—*P. esculenta.* Young shoots esculent.

Venetian dogs bane, Apocynum Venetum. Leaves mixed up with grease used to poison animals.—*A. Indicum.* Young shoots eatable.—*American dogs bane, A. androsæmifolium.* Root, *apocynum,* P. U. S. emetic.—**Periwinkle, Vinca pervinca, V. minor;—*Greater periwinkle, V. major.* Leaves astringent, used in tanning, antidysenteric, contracting and strengthening the sexual organs: in hot climates the plants of this genus acquire poisonous qualities.—*Theophrasta Americana.* Pulp of the fruit esculent.—*Cerbera manghas.* Bark purgative.—*C. thevetia, C. ahouai.* Seeds, *nux ahouai,* violently emetic.—*Bohon upas, C. oppositifolia.* The famous Molucca poison-tree.—*Tabernæmontana arcuata.* Stem lactescent; exudes rosin.—*Stapelia incarnata.* Herb esculent.—*Urceola elastica;—Vahea.* Yield elastic gum.

STRYCHNEÆ.

Strychnos nux vomica. Ripe pulp eatable in small quantity. Seed, *nux vomica,* horny, require rasping or roasting, very bitter, emetic, and poisonous to most animals; they act upon the nervous system, producing tetanus, used in paraphlegia with some success, said to render persons insensible to the poison of serpents: 8*l.* the cwt; 1*s.* 6*d.* the lb, rasped 5*s.* 4*d.*—*Ignatia amara, S. Ignatia.* Seed, *faba sancti Ignatii, Saint Ignatius's bean,* has the form of a nut, excessively bitter, occasions giddiness, convulsions, and vomiting, but has been used in small doses to cure agues.—*S. colubrinum.* Wood, *snake wood, lignum colubrinum,* occasions tremblings, is emetic, vermifuge, very bitter, and serviceable in stubborn intermittents.—*Titan cotte, S. potatorum.* Wood and seeds very bitter, used to render muddy water clear; flowers aromatic; ripe fruit emetic; young fruit preserved used as a sweetmeat.

JASMINEÆ.

Jasmine, Jasminum, J. officinale. Flowers recommended in shortness of breath, and in scirrhus of the womb.—*J. grandiflorum.* Yields essential oil.—**Privet, Ligustrum, L. vulgare.* Leaves bitter and slightly astringent; flowers astringent and temperant, used in washes and gargles for ulcers; berries have a dry spongy pulp, from which a rose-coloured paint may be obtained.

Sambac, Targorium sambac. Yields essential oil.

OLEINEÆ.

Mock privet, Phillyrea, P. media. Leaves astringent, cleansing ulcers of the mouth.—*Olive tree, Olea, O. Europea.* Unripe fruit preserved in brine, oily, astringent. French 14*s.* the barrel, Spanish 12*s.* the keg; ripe fruit yields oil; leaves astringent; bark substituted for the Peruvian bark.—*O. fragrans.* Flowers used to scent tea.—**Ash tree, Fraxinus excelsior.* Bark febrifuge and diuretic; seeds acrid, bitter; leaves ʒvj to ʒjss in infusion a good purge, and a decoction of the same has been used to cure agues; exudes a small quantity of manna from the leaves in hot weather.—*F. rotundifolia;—F. ornus;—F. parvifolia.* Exude manna.

TERNSTROMIEÆ.

Koleho, Scapha ..... Fruit acidulous, eaten.

SIMPLOCINEÆ.

Alstonia ..... Leaves astringent, used as tea.—*Hopea tinctoria, Symplocos Martinicensis.* Leaves used to dye yellow.—*Cane storax tree, Styrax officinale,* Yields, by incision, storax.—*Benzoin laurel, Styrax benzoin.* Yields, by incision, benzoin.

EBENACEÆ.

Pishamin, Persimmon, Diospyros Virginiana. Berries eatable when rotten ripe; bark, *diospyros,* febrifuge, P. U. S.—*D. sapota nigra;—Ki, Kaki, D. kaki;—D. decandra;—D. chloroxylon.* Berries esculent.—*D. embryopteris, Embryopteris peregrina, E. glutinifera.* Fruit used as glue, yields gaub; seeds yield oil.

SAPOTEÆ.

Inocarpus edulis;—Mimusops elengi;—Imbricaria Malabarica. Pulp of the fruit eatable.

Butter nut tree, Mava, Maduca, Bassia butyracea;—B. longifolia. Seeds yield oil.—*Achras lacuma.* Seeds resemble chesnuts.—*A. caimito.* Tree milky: fruit eatable.—*Neese berry, A. sapota.* Diuretic: bark used for the Peruvian bark.—*Sapodilla tree, A. mammosa.* Kernel bitter, makes a strengthening emulsion.—*Star apple, Chrysophyllum cainito.* Juice of the unripe fruit, with orange juice, very astringent.—*C. microcarpum;—C. Jamaicense;—C. oliviforme;—C. macoucou.* Fruits esculent.—*? Butter tree.* Yields oil.

? Cow tree. Yields cow tree milk.

ERICINEÆ.

The brown powder that adheres to the petioles of almost every species of kalmia, andromeda, and rhododendron, is used, in America, as snuff.

Strawberry tree, Arbutus unedo.* Fruit astringent: yields sugar.—Bear berry, Uva ursi, A. uva ursi.* Leaves, *uvæ ursi folia,* bitter, astringent, used in disorders of the urinary passages, and thought to be lithontriptic; in powder, gr. x to ℈ij three or four times a day; boiled with an acid dye brown, used to tan leather: 3*s.* 8*d.* the lb; ground 5*s.* 4*d.;* leaves of red whorts sold for them.—*Strawberry-bay, Andrachne, Arbutus andrachne.* Fruit acerb and austere, but esculent.—*A. Alpina;—A. integrifolia;—A. mucronata.* Berries esculent.

Heaths.* Various species of erica, as *E. vulgaris;—E. herbacea;—E. purpurascens.* Used in fomentations and baths, against rheumatism and paralytic affections, causing a sweat: dye a fine yellow, and tan leather.—Rosemary-leaved Andromeda, Andromeda polifolia.* Has the same qualities as the preceding.—*A. Mariana.* Decoction used as a narcotic.—**Winter-green, Pyrola, P. rotundifolia.* Vulnerary.—*Small winter-green, P. altera, P. secunda.* Herb cooling, drying; leaves diuretic: used in dropsy.—*American winter-green, P. umbellata, Chimaphylla umbellata.* Leaves diuretic, tonic. 7*s.* 6*d.* the lb; ground 8*s.* 8*d.*—*Partridge berry, Gualtheria procumbens.* Leaves, *gualtheria,* P. U. S. used for tea.—*Rhododendron maximum;*

R. Ponticum;—Dwarf rose-bay, R. ferrugineum;—Yellow rhododendron, R. chrysanthum. Leaves austere, astringent, bitter, stimulant; diaphoretic and narcotic; used against the rheumatism, ʒij of the dried leaves, infused in half a pint of water, kept hot all night, and drank in the morning: root astringent.—*Marsh cistus, Wild rosemary, Ledum palustre.* Gives an agreeable odour to beer, but renders it heady: root astringent.—*Labrador tea, Wishecumpuoware, Wiserpukki, Ledum latifolium.* Leaves used for tea.—*Azalea procumbens.* Bark and leaves astringent.—*Brossæa coccinea;—Riche's support, Styphelia Richei.* Berries esculent.

VACCINIEÆ.

Vaccinia, Myrtillus, V. myrtillus.* Berries, *black whortle berries, bilberries,* acidulous, refreshing, useful in fevers, also antiscorbutic; would make wine: dried berries, *berry dye,* imported from Germany to colour wines.—Great bilberry, V. uliginosum;* —**Red whort, V. vitis Idæa.* (Leaves sold for those of uva ursi, but are veined in a network above, dotted underneath, and their infusion precipitates neither isinglass jelly nor a solution of green vitriol.)—*V. glaucum;—V. meridionale;—American cranberry, Vaccinium macrocarpum, Oxycoccos erythrocarpus.* (Berries imported in large quantities from North America preserved in water.)—*White cranberry, O. hispidulus;*—**Cranberry, V. oxycoccus, O. palustris.* Berries esculent, used in tarts.

CUCURBITACEÆ.

Fruits mostly esculent, but a few have the laxative power so increased as to become drastic purgatives.

White bryony, Bryony alba, B. dioica.* Root, ʒj to ʒj, in powder, or coch. j of its juice, nauseous, violently emetic and purgative; externally resolvent: yields fæcula.—*B. callosa.* Seeds vermifuge; yield an oil.—*Abyssinian bryony, Bryonia* ..... Root esculent when boiled.—Wild cucumber, Spurting cucumber, Cucumis agrestis, C. asininus, Momordica elaterium.* Root and herb hydragogue, vermifuge; leaves, externally used, detersive and resolvent; fruit, *elaterii poma,* yields elaterium; juice of the fruit hydragogue.—*Balsam apple, Cerasee, M. balsamina.* Root purgative, ʒij in powder; plant vulnerary, balsamic, refreshing; leaves used in decoctions for clysters; fruit,

infused in oil, makes a vulnerary balsam; the juice that exudes upon cutting the ripe fruit, used for fresh wounds. —*M. charantia.* Very bitter, vermifuge, used in brewing in the East Indies.—*M. luffa.* Used to rub the body in cutaneous eruptions; fruit eatable.—*Trichosanthes amara.* Fruit very bitter, purgative, emetic; used to destroy rats. *Coloquintida, Colocynthis, Cucumis colocynthis.* Fruit, *shell colocynth,* imported from the Levant; 5*s.* the lb : pulp of the dry fruit, *bitter apple, peeled colocynth, colocynthidis pulpa,* also imported, 8*s.* the lb; retail 21*s.* ground 35*s.* purgative, in powder, gr. iij—viij, well rubbed with some gummy or farinaceous substance, or in clysters ʒj; mixed with paste or other cements, to keep away insects by its extreme bitterness: seeds ground used for the pith.—**Cucumber, Cucumis hortensis, C. sativus.* Fruit eaten, cooling; young fruit, *gerkins,* pickled for a sauce; *salted cucumbers,* imported from Russia; seeds yield oil.—*C. chate.* Fruit has a sweet refreshing juice.—*Water melon, C. anguria.* Fruit eatable, refreshing.—**Melon, Melo, C. melo.* Fruit very refreshing; much eaten in France, where it takes the place of our potatoes.—**Gourd, Calebash, Cucurbita, C. lagenaria.* Seeds cooling; leaves, no. 15—20, in decoction, form a purgative clyster.—**Pumpion, Pepo, C. pepo.* The same qualities as the preceding; applied externally in burns, erysipelas, &c.—*Squash, C. melopepo.* Fruit better tasted than the preceding, but of the same quality.—*Citrul, Water melon, Citrullus, C. citrullus.* Flesh of the fruit saccharine and watery.—**Vegetable marrow, C. succada.* Fruit an excellent potherb, coming into use in England.

Coccoon Antidote, Feuillea cordifolia. Alexiterial, febrifuge, used in venomous bites; kernel of the fruit, called, in St. Domingo, *noix de serpente,* infused in rum or water, used against cold poisons.—*Calabash coccoon-antidote, F. scandens.* Seeds bitter and laxative; a large dose vomits.

LOBELIACEÆ.

Lobelia urens; *L. circiifolia.* Very active, reputed a poison.—*Cardinal flower, L. cardinalis.* Root vermifuge. —*Blue cardinal flower, L. syphilitica.* Root depurative, antivenereal.—*L. tupa.* Plant and root poisonous in the extreme; acts as an emetic simply by smelling the flowers: juice caustic.—*Indian tobacco, L. inflata.* Root, *lobelia,* P. U. S. used in leucorrhœa.—*L. longiflora.* Juice corrosive.

CAMPANULACEÆ.

Syrian bell-flower, Medium, Campanula laciniata. Roots restrain the menses; seeds stimulate their expulsion.—**Field bell-flower, C. patula.* Leaves lactescent, bitter.—**Rampions, Rapunculus esculentus, C. rapunculus.* Root esculent, far more delicate than turnips or radishes; juice odontalgic; seeds ophthalmic.—**Great throat-wort, Canterbury bells, Trachelium, C. trachelium.* Root eaten in salads; herb astringent, recommended in quinsey, tumours, and inflammation of the mouth.—**Coventry bells, Viola Mariana, C. medium.* Root used as a potherb, cooling.—**Horned rampions, Rapunculus corniculatus, Phyteuma orbiculare.* Herb used in syphilis.—*Spiked rampions, P. spicata.* Root astringent, used in quinsey.—**Hairy sheeps-scabious, Scabiosa ovilla, Jasione montana.* Herb astringent, used in inflammations of the mouth and neighbouring parts.

CICHORACEÆ.

Endive, Cichorium, Seris, C. endivia.* Roots used as a potherb; blanched stems as a salad and potherb.—Wild succory, C. agreste, C. intybus.* Aperitive, hepatic, attenuant, used in fevers; root used for coffee.—**Nipple wort, Lampsana, Lapsana communis.* Used for healing sore nipples.—*Wart succory, Zacintha, C. verrucarium, L. zacintha.* Herb diuretic, edulcorant; takes off warts.—*Blue gum-succory, Catananche cærulea.* Similar to wild succory.—**Spanish cardoons, Scolymus Hispanicus.* Root and young shoots esculent.—*Golden thistle, S. maculatus.* Root used instead of eryngo.—**Italian lettuce, Scariola, Lactuca scariola;*—**Lettuce, Lactuca, L. sativa.* Many varieties. Leaves refreshing, slightly anodyne, laxative, and antaphrodisiac.—**Strong-scented wild-lettuce, L. sylvestris major odore opii, L. virosa.* Narcotic and anodyne, occasions giddiness; inspissated juice resembles opium.—*Gum succory, Chondrilla prima, L. perennis.* Herb restrains the menses.—*Wild lettuce, L. elongata.* Herb narcotic.—*Vejuco, Prenanthes serpentaria.* Persons inoculated with its juice are insensible to the poison of serpents.—*Rushy gum-succory, Chondrilla juncea.* Laxative, diuretic; used in dropsy, gr. xviij to ʒiij, in twenty-four hours.—*Sonchus Plumieri.* Calyx exudes resinous drops.—**Great hawk-*

*weed, Hieracium, H. majus, S. arvensis;—*Smooth sow-thistle, Hare's lettuce, S. lævis, S. oleraceus lævis;—*Prickly sow-thistle, S. asper, S. oleraceus asper.* These and the other species of this genus, as well as those of *picris, crepis, prenanthes, hyoseris,* &c. possess similar qualities with lettuce.

Golden lung-wort, Pulmonaria Gallica, Hieracium mu-rorum.* Herb cordial and pulmonary.—Common mouse-ear, Auricula muris, H. pilosella.* Leaves sternutatory, vulnerary, astringent.—*H. Gronovii.* Leaves bruised, used to destroy warts.—**Hungarian hawk-weed, Herba costa, Hypochæris maculata;—*Long-rooted hawk-weed, Hiera-cium officinale, Hypochæris radicata.* Used in pulmonary affections and pains of the side.—**Small hawk-weed, Hiera-cium minus, Leontodon autumnale.* Leaves sharpen the sight, laxative.—**Dandelion, Piss-a-bed, Dens leonis, Ta-raxacum, Leontodon taraxacum.* Root, *taraxaci radix,* diuretic, roasted and used as coffee; blanched leaves used in salads; juice, or strong decoction of the roots, ʒj—iv, two or three times a day, detergent, aperitive.—*Leontodon bulbosus.* Root anodyne. — *Scorzonera, Vipers grass, Scorzonera Hispanica.* Eaten.—*Hungarian vipers grass, S. subcærulea, S. purpurea;—*Yellow goats-beard, Go-to-bed-at-noon, Tragopogon pratense;—*Salsafy, T. purpu-reum, T. porrifolium.* Roots eaten as potherbs, opening, and supposed to be useful in affections of the chest; young shoots also esculent.

CINAROCEPHALEÆ.

**Great bur-dock, Lappa, Bardana major, Arctium lappa.* Young shoots stripped eaten as asparagus; root used in disorders of the skin, diaphoretic, diuretic, also useful in dropsy, ʒij of the fresh root boiled in three pints of water to two, and the whole drank in a day and night; seeds diu-retic, diaphoretic, and slightly purgative. — **Our lady's thistle, Milk thistle, Carduus Mariæ, C. Marianus.* Pec-toral, antipleuritic, aperitive.—*Artichoke, Cinara, Scolymus, C. scolymus.* Receptacle and base of the calyx scales eaten as a potherb; the bottoms are preserved in brine; in-fusion of the flowers used as rennet.—*Chardoon, Cinara cardunculus.* Aperitive, diuretic, and aphrodisiac; flowers used to curdle milk; petioles and ribs of the leaves eaten as potherbs. — *Fish thistle, Acarna, Carduus casabona;* —

Theophrastus's thistle, Acarnus, C. Syriacus. Eaten as potherbs while young.—*Melancholy thistle, Cirsium, Carduus Monspeliacus.* Root bound on varices to assuage the pain of them. *Woolly-headed thistle, Friars crown, Carduus eriophorus.* Receptacle eaten as artichokes. — *Carline thistle, Carlina, Chamæleon albus, Carlina acaulis.* Root restorative, useful after great fatigue, when proper refreshments cannot be procured: formerly in common use with military men and foot travellers.—**Prickly carline thistle, Carlina vulgaris.* Diuretic and diaphoretic: the dried calyx may serve as a hygrometer; in fine weather it opens horizontally, and is even sometimes reflexed; on the contrary, in wet weather it is closed.—*Carlina acanthifolia.* Receptacle esculent.—**Common cotton-thistle. Acanthium, Onopordum acanthium.* Flowers used to coagulate milk; receptacle eaten as artichokes.—*Cnicus eriophorus.* Used in scirrhous tumours. — *Bastard saffron, Dyers' saffron, Carthamus, Cnicus, C. tinctorius.* Flowers, *safflower*, used to colour broths, also in dyeing, and to adulterate saffron; Turkey 1*l.* 18*s.* to 2*l.* 10*s.* the cwt; East Indian 7*l*; retail 8*d.* the lb; East Indian oiled 1*s.* 8*d*; seeds, *parrots' corn*, purgative, emetic, yield oil.—*Atractylis humilis;—A. gummifera.* Analogous to carduus benedictus; flowers coagulate milk.—*Distaff thistle, Atractylis, C. lanatus.* Root depurative. — **Saw wort, Serratula, S. tinctoria.* Vulnerary; dyes yellow with alum, but is inferior to weld — **Way thistle, Carduus arvensis, S. arvensis.* Useful in scirrhous tumours; yields a sort of galls.—*Pacourina edulis.* Receptacle and whole plant edible.—**Blue bottle, Cyanus segetum, Centaurea cyanus;— Great blue-bottle, Cyanus major, Centaurea montana.* Flowers cooling, astringent, make a fine blue wash colour.—**Knap weed, Matfellon, Jacea nigra, C. Jacea;—C. stœbe.* Flowers cooling, astringent. —*Great centory, Centaurium majus, C. centaurium.* Root vulnerary, astringent, anti-dysenteric.—**Star thistle, Calcitrapa, Carduus stellatus, Centaurea calcitrapa;* —*Carduus benedictus, C. benedicta.* Root diuretic, deobstruent, lithontriptic; leaves alexiterial in infusion; seeds diaphoretic.—**St. Barnaby's thistle, Calcitrapa, Centaurea solstitialis.* Herb and seed opening, deobstruent. — *C. behen.* Root, *white ben, ben album, rhapontic blanc, rhubarbe indigène, rhaponticum behen;* used for rhubarb, very astringent. — *Globe thistle, Crocodilion, Echinops*

sphærocephalus. Root used internally in bleeding of the nose; seed diuretic.—*Little globe thistle, Ritro, E. Ritro.* Root astringent. — *E. strigosus.* Down of the flower, *Spanish tinder,* used as amadou.

CORYMBIFERÆ.

Cacalia alpina;—C. Saracenica. Used in coughs; the juice allays the tickling in the throat.—*C. anteuphorbium.* Serves as an antidote to euphorbium.—**Hemp agrimony, Eupatorium Avicennæ, E. cannabinum.* Herb bitter, hepatic, aperitive, useful in catarrh, cough, and cachexy, also diuretic and vulnerary; root purgative, used for jalap.—*Ayapana, E. ayapana;—Guaco, Huaco, E. saturejæfolium?* Sudorific, alexiterial, used in bites of serpents.—*E. purpureum.* Root, *gravel root,* lithontriptic.—*E. perfoliatum.* Root, *thorough root;—Wild horehound, E. teucrifolium.* Astringent.—*Mountain cudweed, Cats foot, Gnaphalium montanum, G. dioicum;—G. tomentosum.* Flowers used in the violent running of the nose in children, slightly astringent and diaphoretic.—**Jersey cud-weed, G. luteoalbum;—Eternal flower, Stœchas citrina, G. stœchas.* Tops used in obstructions and colds.—*German golden-locks, S. citrina Germanica, G. arenarium.* Herb and tops stimulant, used in palsy.—*Oriental golden-locks, Chrysocome, G. orientale.* Root astringent.—**Cud-weed, Herb impious, Gnaphalium, Filago Germanica;—*Least cud-weed;—G. minimum, F. montana;—F. arvensis;—F. leontopodium.* Roots astringent and discussive.—*Conyza sericea.* Bark and wood used against the tooth-ache. —**Ploughman's spike-nard, Conyza, Baccharis, C. squarrosa.* Root and leaves used in ointments against the itch and farcy, and in wine against the jaundice.—*German golden-locks, Chrysocoma linosyris.* Anthelmintic, deobstruent.—**Flea-bane, Erigeron acre;—Philadelphia flea-bane, E. Philadelphicum;—*Canadian flea-bane, E. Canadense.* Are diuretic, lithontriptic, and vulnerary.—*Great flea-bane, Conyza major, E. viscosum.* Herb suppurative.—*Small flea-bane, C. minor vera, E. graveolens.* Herb diuretic.—**Star-wort, Aster amellus.* Leaves discussive, vulnerary, resolvent; and useful in angina.—*Sea star-wort, Tripolium, A. tripolium.* Root hydragogue.—**Golden rod, Virga aurea, Solidago virga aurea.* Herb vulnerary, diuretic, useful in spitting of blood; infusion used in fevers.—*American gol-*

den rod, S. odora. Leaves, *solidago,* P. U. S. carminative, nervine, used as tea, and even exported in large quantities from America to China. — *Canada golden-rod, Solidago Canadensis.* With alum, dyes wool, silk, and cotton, a beautiful yellow.

Elicampane, Helenium, Enula campana, Inula helenium.* Root aromatic, slightly bitter, tonic, diaphoretic, stomachic, useful in asthma, hooping cough, and in uterine and exanthematous diseases, usually given in infusion, ʒj for a dose; externally antipsoric: a decoction of the root cures the scab in sheep.—*Sweet-rooted star-wort, I. odora.* Root aromatic. —Middle size flea-bane, Conyza media, I. dysenterica.* Tonic, used in diarrhœa.—**Flea-bane, Pulicaria, Conyza, I. pulicaria.* Drives away insects by its smell.—**Colts foot, Tussilago, Farfara, T. farfara.* Leaves form the basis of most of the British herb tobaccos; used also externally to diminish inflammation; an infusion of the dried leaves is much used as an expectorant in coughs and shortness of breath as tea, or the steam is inhaled for the same purpose: a strong decoction of them is of considerable service in scrofulous cases; the downy substance on the under side of the leaf, dipped in a solution of salt-petre, and dried, is used as tinder; juice drank liberally serviceable in calculous complaints; herb 1*s.* 6*d.* the lb, flowers 4*d.* the oz. —*Alpine colts foot, T. Alpina.* Has the same qualities.— **Butter bur, Petasites, T. petasites.* Leaves used to dress ulcers; flowers strongly diaphoretic, diuretic, useful in asthma; root used against the tape-worm.—**Ground-sel, Erigeron, Senecio vulgaris.* Weak infusion a common purge; strong infusion, or juice, used as an emetic, and also given to horses to free them from botts; leaves externally suppurative; flowers given to song-birds as a cooler.—**Rag wort, Seggrum, Jacobæa, S. jacobæa.* Used in poultices and in cholic pains; also as a gargle in sore throat.—*Alpine ground-sel, S. doronicum.* Infusion and steam of the infusion used in asthma.—*Doria's wound-wort, Herba doria, Senecio doria;—Saracen's wound-wort, Consolida Saracenica, S. Saracenicus.* Leaves used internally and externally in wounds and malignant ulcers.—*French mary-gold, Tagetes patula.* Dried juice used in disorders of the eyes; flowers dye yellow.

German leopards-bane, Arnica montana. Root discussive, 10*s.* the lb; leaves attenuant, diaphoretic, and diu-

retic, in doses of gr. v to gr. x; in large doses they induce vomiting until the stomach is used to them; much used in bruises from falls, 8*s.* 4*d.* the lb; flowers may be substituted for Peruvian bark, in intermittents and gangrenes, ʒj to be taken in two days, beat up with honey into an electuary; 10*s.* 8*d.* the lb, ground 11*s.* 8*d.*—*Creeping leopards-bane, Doronicum radice dulci, Arnica scorpioides;*—**Leopards bane, D. Romanum, D. pardalianches;*—*Small leopards bane, D. minus, D. plantagineum.* Roots aromatic, used by sportsmen in alpine countries against giddiness.—*Mary-gold, Calendula officinalis.* Flowers cordial, hepatic, diaphoretic, and emmenagogue.—**Wild mary-gold, C. caltha, C. arvensis.* Herb cordial.—**Daisy, Day's eye, Small daisy, Bellis minor, Consolida minima, Symphytum minimum, B. perennis.* Root antiscrofulous; leaves in salads open the body, used in vulnerary fomentations.—*Dioscorides' corn mary-gold, Chrysanthemum, C. coronarium.* Flowers used to discuss steatomatous tumours.—**Great daisy, Ox eye daisy, Bellis major, Chrysanthemum leucanthemum;* — **Corn mary-gold, Chrysanthemum segetum.* Discussive and attenuant, when used externally; and given against the jaundice, asthma, and shortness of breath.—**Fever few, Matricaria, Parthenium, M. parthenium;* —**Common camomile, Chamæmelum vulgare, M. chamomilla.* Emmenagogue, stomachic, carminative, anticolic; and used externally as a fomentation in nephritic pains.—*Cost mary, Tanacetum balsamita.* Leaves stomachic, cordial, cephalic, uterine, supposed to diminish the narcotic power of opium; seed vermifuge.—**Tansey, T. vulgare.* Vermifuge, uterine, diuretic; used in colic pains and in gout; dose in substance ʒj, or more, usually drank as tea; seeds vermifuge, substituted for worm seed or santolina.—*Golden cud-weed, Heliochrysum, T. annuum.* Herb emmenagogue, used in dyeing, and rheumatism.

**Mug wort, Artemisia, A. vulgaris.* Tops active uterines in decoction as a bath; mixed with rice and sugar, are, by the Chinese women, used as a pessary.—*Artemisia Sinensis;*—*A. lanuginosa;*—*Madras wormwood, A. Maderaspatana.* Down of the leaves, *moxa*, formed into small cones, is burned on the place affected in gout, rheumatism, &c. 16*s.* the oz.— **Southern wood, Abrotanum mas, Art. abrotanum.* Tops discussive, antiseptic, vermifuge, and tonic; 1*s.* 8*d.* the lb.—*Santonicum, Artemisia santonica?*—*A. con-*

tra?—A. Judaica? The seeds, *worm seed, semen contra, s. cinæ,* used as vermifuge, in doses of gr. x to ʒss, three or four times a day; they are also stomachic; from Morocco 2*s.* 7*d.* the lb, retail 4*s.* 4*d.* ground 5*s.* 8*d*; tansey seeds are substituted for them.—**Worm-wood, Absinthium vulgare, Artemisia absinthium;* — *True Roman worm-wood, Abs. Romanum, Art. Pontica;—Alpine worm-wood, Art. rupestris;*—**Sea worm-wood, Common Roman worm-wood, Abs. maritimum, Art. maritima.* Stomachic, excites the appetite, promotes digestion, antiseptic, and vermifuge; made into conserve, used to prevent dropsy.

Tarragon, Dracunculus hortensis, Art. dracunculus. Excites the appetite and the menses, heating, carminative; eaten as a pot herb, and communicates a peculiar fine flavour to vinegar, and to mustard.—**Fine-leaved mug-wort, Artemisia, A. campestris.* Herb astringent, antiseptic, discutient. — *Santolina tinctoria.* Affords a yellow dye. — **Cotton weed, Gnaphalium, Athanasia maritima, Santonica maritima;—Lavander cotton, Abrotanum fœmina, Chamæcyparissus, Santolina chamæcyparissus.* Vermifuge, used to drive away insects from wardrobes.—**Ox-eye camomile, Anthemis tinctoria.* Flowers dye a good yellow.—**Wild camomile, A. arvensis;*—**Camomile, Chamæmelum, A. nobilis.* Flowers, *anthemidis flores,* used in flatulent colic, and spasmodic affections, diuretic, laxative, and diaphoretic; they are equal to bark in curing intermittent fevers, giving ʒss to ʒj, in powder, several times during the intermission, and avoiding their laxative effect, by joining an opiate or an astringent; used also externally in resolvent fomentations and poultices; English 6*l.* the cwt, retail 2*s.* 4*d.* the lb, ground 3*s.* 4*d.*—**Stinking camomile, May weed, Cotula, C. fœtida, A. cotula.* Used in hysteric fits; and the juice in the king's evil.—*Pellitory of Spain, Pyrethrum, A. pyrethrum.* Root, *pyrethri radix,* imported from Turkey and Barbary, in bales, 3*s.* 6*d.* the lb; acrid, pickled while young for a sauce, sialogogue, and used as a masticatory in the toothache, and in powder, in the cure of intermittents, or as a sternutatory; retail 4*s.* 6*d.* the lb, ground 6*s.* 8*d.*—*Ox eye, Buphthalmum, A. valentina.* Vulnerary, aperitive; dyes a good yellow.—*Yellow star-wort, Aster Atticus, Inguinalis, Bupthalmum spinosum.* Vulnerary, and used in buboes, and other swellings of the groin.—*Madi, Madia sativa.* Seeds yield oil.

Yarrow, Milfoil, Millefolium, Achillea millefolium;—A. nobilis.* Astringent, tonic, and vulnerary, used in hæmorrhages; and externally in head-ache, tumours, &c.; added to beer to render it more intoxicating, and lately recommended to smokers, in lieu of tobacco: root warm, used for contrayerva.—Sneeze wort, Bastard pellitory, Ptarmica, Achillea ptarmica.* Leaves sternutatory; root acrid.—*Sweet maudlin, Ageratum, Eupatorium Mesues, Ach. ageratum.* Stomachic, cordial, cephalic.—**Water hempagrimony, E. cannabinum fœminum, Bidens tripartita.* Strong smelling, hepatic, vulnerary.—*Spilanthus acmella.* Diuretic, diaphoretic, attenuant, and anodyne; leaves and seeds used as tea. — *S. tinctorius.* Leaves juicy; when bruised yield an excellent azure colour. — *S. oleraceus* When masticated irritates the interior of the mouth, and provokes a copious flow of saliva. — *Baccharis concava.* Leaves dye a black colour.—*B. emarginata;—B. dependens:—B. oblongifolia.* Vulnerary and consolidant.—*B. prostrata.* Decoction used in dysury.—*Sun flower, Helianthus annuus.* Seeds oily, used in emulsions; young shoots boiled are aphrodisiac; flowers yield turpentine.—*Jerusalem artichoke, H. tuberosus.* Roots nourishing, diuretic, give the smell of turpentine to the urine; flowers yield turpentine.—*Placus tomentosus;—P. lævis.* Juices used to give a smell to cakes.—*Cineraria heterophylla.* Bark yellow, powerfully anthelmintic.—*Eclipta erecta.* Juice used to dye the hair black.—*Verbesina Boswellia.* Esculent, having the smell and taste of fennel.—*Gur' ellu, Huts ellu, V. sativa.* Seeds pressed for oil.—*Galinsoga parviflora.* Vulnerary and antiscorbutic.—*Ambrosia maritima.* Cardiac, cephalic, astringent.—**Small burdock, Xanthium, Lappa minor, Bardana minor, X. strumarium.* Root bitter, antiscrofulous, and anticancerous.

DIPSACEÆ.

Scabious, Scabiosa, S. arvensis.* Leaves depurative, used in diseases of the skin, of the lungs, and in quinsy.—Devils bit, Succisa, Morsus Diaboli, Sca. succisa.* Root used in syphilis and scrofula. — **Teasel, Fullers thistle, Dipsacus sativus, Carduus fullonum, D. fullonum.* Root bitter and tonic. — **Wild teasel, D. sylvestris, Labrum Veneris, D. fullonum.* Roots antiscrofulous, and in wine diuretic.

VALERIANEÆ.

Wild valerian, Valeriana sylvestris, V. officinalis.* Root, *valerianæ radix*, very sudorific, diuretic, antiseptic, strengthening the sight, vermifuge, anti-epileptic; given in powder, in doses of ℈j to ʒj, mace covers its unpleasant flavour; 1*s.* 4*d.* the lb, ground 2*s.* 8*d*; plant allures cats and rats to the place.—Small valerian, Phu minus, V. dioica.*—*Great valerian, Phu, V. major, V. phu.* Root an active tonic, exhibited in spasmodic diseases.—*Celtic nard, Nardus Celtica, V. Celtica;* (2*s.* the oz.)—*Indian nard, Nardus Indica, V. Jatamensi;* (2*s.* the oz.)—*Mountain valerian, V. montana.* Roots aromatic, used in hysteria and epilepsy. — **Corn salad, V. locusta;*—**V. rubra.* Young shoots eaten as a salad.

RUBIACEÆ.

Woodroof, Asperula, A. odorata.* Hepatic and deobstruent internally; antipsoric externally.—Squinancy wort, Rubia cynanchica, A. cynanchica.* Used externally in quinsy.—*A. arvensis;* — *A. tinctoria;* — **Wild madder, Rubia sylvestris lævis, Galium mollugo;*—*G. sylvaticum.* Roots dye red, herbs opening.—**Small mountain bastard madder, Mollugo montana, G. uliginosum;*—**Ladies bedstraw, Cheese renning, Galium, G. verum;*—**Cleavers, Goose grass, Aparine, G. aparine.* Vulnerary, infusion used to curdle milk; roots dye a red colour—**Madder, Rubia tinctorum.* Root, *madder, grappe, meekrappe, lizari, rubiæ radix,* slightly astringent, diuretic, emmenagogue, and aperitive, used in the rickets, dose in powder ℈j to ʒss, or of the decoction ℥ij ter die: it dyes red; Turkey or lizari 5*l.* the cwt; Dutch fein grappe 6*l*; onberoofde grappe, 3*l.* 15*s.* to 5*l.* 10*s*; gemeine grappe, 1*l.* 16*s.* to 3*l.* 4*s*; korte grappe, or mullen, 9*s.* to 1*l.* 4*s*; French 4*l.* 10*s*; retail for medicine 2*s.* the lb, ground 3*s.* 8*d*; for dyeing fine grappe 1*s.* 8*d.* onber. 1*s.* gemeine 6*d.*—*Rubia manjith.* Root, *Bengal madder, munjeet,* 4*l.* the cwt.—*Danais fragrans;*—*Oldenlandia umbellata.* Root, *chay root.* These roots are all used for dyeing.—**Cross wort, Cruciata, Valantia cruciata;*—**Little field madder, Sherardia arvensis.* Qualities the same as those of ladies bed-straw.—*Psychotria sulphurea.* Extremely bitter, yields a fine yellow tincture; used as a tonic.—*P. herbacea.* Roots emetic.—*P. emetica.* Root, *brown ipecacuanha, ipécacuanha noir, ipéc. non annelé,*

emetic; contains 9 per cent. of emetine.—*Callicocca ipecacuanha, Cephaelis ipecacuanha.* Root, *ipecacuanha, ipéc. brun, ipéc. cannelé gris noiratre, ipecacuanhæ radix,* emetic ℈j; outside contains sixteen per cent. of emetine, woody fibre in the centre only one quarter per cent.; from Brasil, 12*s.* 6*d.* the lb. retail 22*s.* ground 23*s.* 8*d.*: the brown and white ipecacuanha are frequently mixed with it. Seeds of orache, narrow-leaved wild orache, leaves of wood betony, or of asarabacca, roots of primrose, oxlip, and tooth wort may be used for it. The roots of asclepias Curassavica, a. asthmatica, secamine emetica, apocynum androsæmifolium, euphorbia Gerardiana, e. ipecacuanha, canthium coronatum, gymnema sylvestre, periploca Mauritiana, cynanchum tomentosum, gillenia trifoliata, and cynoglossum lævigatum are also employed as substitutes.—*Ipécacuanha cannelé gris rouge.* A variety: contains fourteen per cent. of emetine.—*Ipéc. gris blanc.* Another variety.

Gardenia longiflora. Berry eatable.—*G. gummifera.* Exudes a gum resin like elemi, perhaps cancame.—*G. dumetorum, Canthium coronatum.* Root, *Malabar ipecacuanha,* emetic.—*C. parviflorum, Webera tetrandra.* Root bitter, red.—*Macrocnemum corymbosum.* Bark bitter, viscid, inside white, often mixed with that of cinchona.—*Vaugeria edulis.* Seeds like almonds.—*Pinknea pubescens.* Bark febrifuge, used the same as that of cinchona.—*Genipa Americana.* Berry eatable.—*Nauclea gambeer, Uncaria gambeer.* Gutta gambir is made from it.—*Guettardia coccinea.* Bark very bitter.

Peruvian bark trees, Loxa trees. These are placed as they appear in the work of Rœmer and Schutze, the discontinuance of which is so much to be regretted.—*Loxa tree, Jesuit's bark tree, Cinchona officinalis* of Linnæus, *C. Condaminea.* Bark, *Jesuit's bark, Peruvian bark, grey bark, pale bark, cascarilla finà, quinquina gris,* C. P. *kinakina cinericea, cortex pallidus, cinchonæ officinalis cortex communis, c. lancifoliæ cortex,* P. L. *cinchona pallida,* P. U. S. Thin, very fine, much rolled, inside rusty fawn, aromatic, breaks clean between the teeth, tonic, resinous, middling bitter, very rich in cinchonine, yields but little quinine. Ordinary 3*s.* 8*d.* the lb to 4*s.* 6*d.* middling 6*s.* 8*d.* fine 9*s.* retail 19*s.* bruised for infusion 20*s.* ground 21*s.*—*C. rosea.* Bark, *kinkina nova,* thick, woody, long, straight, flat, smooth coat, whitish, inside pale red or flesh

colour, mawkish then acrid, nauseous, infusion and tincture astringent, not bitter, slightly febrifuge.—*C. fusca.* Bark, *cascarilla asmonich,* chocolate colour on the inside, very styptic, a variety of c. rosea.—*Cascarilla pardo, C. aharquillado,* brown with white spots, extremely bitter; another variety.—*C. lanceifolia, C. lanceolata, C. glabra, C. officinalis* of Vahl. Bark, *crown bark, quinquina orangé,* C. P. rather large, inside fawn, coat brown, rugged, sometimes peeled, split transversely; smells rather spicy, very bitter, tonic, grows darker in water or alcohol, highly esteemed in America, yields much more quinine than cinchonine.—*C. nitida.* A variety highly esteemed in America. *C. angustifolia.* A variety: bark, *pale red bark,* coat whiter, less rugged, and neither so bitter nor astringent.—*Cascarilla lampigna.* A variety of the bark: very thick, woody, in large pieces, not rolled, taste very slight, contains no rosin.—*Cinchona cordifolia, C. officinalis* of Gmelin, *C. pubescens, C. tenuis, C. pallescens, C. ovata.* Bark, *yellow bark, quinquina jaune, q. jaune royal, q. calisaya,* C. P. *cortex flavus, cinchonæ cordifoliæ cortex, cinchonæ officinalis cortex flavus, cinchona flava,* P. U. S. in large pieces, slightly rolled, fine grained, fibres fine, coat thick and may be separated in flakes, sometimes peeled, inside deep yellow, very bitter and astringent, decoction peach bloom colour; yields much more quinine than cinchonine: flat 5*s.* to 5*s.* 6*d.* the lb, quill 5*s.* 9*d.* retail 10*s.* 8*d.* bruised 11*s.* ground 11*s.* 4*d.*—*C. micrantha.* A variety: bark, *new Carthagena bark,* yellow, flat, thin, thready, brittle, coat silvery white, not cracked, decoction pale, slightly bitter and astringent, yields little or no precipitate with infusion of gall nuts, feebly febrifuge.—*C. hirsuta.* A variety: bark, *kinkina Loxa delgada, cascarilla delgadilla,* febrifuge, power strong.—*C. purpurea.* A variety: bark, *mulberry leaf bark,* yellowish brown, in good esteem in America.—*C. oblongifolia, C. magnifolia* of Ruiz, not of Humboldt and Bonpland, *C. lutescens, C. grandifolia.* Bark, *red bark, quinquina rouge,* C. P. *cascarilla amarilla, cortex ruber, cinchonæ officinalis cortex ruber, cinchonæ oblongifoliæ cortex, cinchona rubra,* P. U. S. thick, fibrous, brown red or dark fawn, coat rugged and cracked in various directions, fibrous, antiseptic, used in gangrenous cases, contains quinine and cinchonine in nearly equal quantities: 6*s.* to 10*s.* the lb, retail 17*s.* 4*d.* bruised 17*s.* 8*d.* ground 18*s.*

—*C. Humboldtiana, C. ovalifolia* of Humboldt. Bark, *cascarilla peluda,* resembles that of cosmibuena obtusifolia, cracked lengthwise, inside clear yellow, bitter, astringent, resinous, is usually mixed with that of c. glandulifera. — *C. glandulifera.* Bark, *Havannah bark, huanuco,* in larger pieces than that of c. Humboldtiana, outside dark fawn, warty and knobby with perpendicular cracks, inside fawn, fibrous, slightly resinous, bitter, slightly aromatic; frequently mixed with that of cosmibuena obtusifolia.—*Black huanuco, cascarilla negrilla.* A darker variety of the bark. —*C. triflora.* Bark, *Jamaica bark,* in a full dose emetic.— *C. laccæfera.* Fresh bark scraped on the inside yields a red lake, dried bark, *socchi,* thick, red, slightly rolled, spongy.

Cosmibuena obtusifolia, Cinchona macrocarpa, C. grandiflora, C. ovalifolia of Mutis. Bark, *pale bark, female Loxa, Lima bark, quinquina blanc,* C. P. outside whitish grey, cracked transversely, inside pale fawn, breaks clean, not very resinous nor aromatic, mixed with other bark, especially that of myroxylon pedicellatum.—*Cinchona longiflora.* A variety: bark, *Guaiana bark,* in long pieces, thick, bitter, scentless.

Exostemma Carybæum, C. Caribæa, C. Jamaicensis. Bark, *Caribbee bark, quinquina des Antilles,* cinnamon colour, bitter, scentless, cheap.—*E. brachycarpum.* Bark emetic in a full dose: from Jamaica.—*E. floribundum, C. floribunda, C. montana, C. Sanctæ Luziæ, C. Luziana.* Bark, *Saint Lucie bark, quinquina piton,* thick, brown, rugged, inside rusty fawn, mostly used externally, being apt to excite vomiting and purging.—*E. coriaceum, C. coriacea, C. nitida.* Bark highly esteemed in America.

In the generality of Pharmacopœias the grey, yellow, and red barks are enumerated; the Paris Codex adds to them quinquina blanc, q. piton, q. des Antilles, and q. orangé: some of the other barks are used for grinding with these, and reducing their price. The bark of macrocnenum corymbosum, of the weinmannia called red tan bark, and that of funis felleus, are mixed with these barks.—The chemical habits of these several barks are very different, but they cannot well be examined in Europe. The infusion of some kinds precipitates the infusion of nut galls, as well as isinglass jelly; others, only one or the other of these tests; but the chemists vary in their accounts, owing to the mixture of the barks of several species, and their sale under

one common name. Medically considered, they are all tonic and febrifuge, and may be given in powder, from ℈j to ʒij every two or four hours, so as to get down an ounce between each fit of intermittent fevers; of great use in stopping the progress of gangrene: they are also given in infusion and decoction.—The roots of bistort, calamus aromaticus, avens, water avens, and tormentil, oak bark, that of several kinds of willow, horsechesnut, ash, and the sloe bush, mahogany saw-dust, the dried herbs of yellow loosestrife, bugle, water horehound, and self-heal, are used either as substitutes or to reduce the price of the ground bark, as is also the root of geum montanum. The barks of pinknea pubescens, unnona febrifuga, swietenia febrifuga, cedrela tuna, magnolia glauca, m. acuminata, m. tripetala, achras sapota, rubus trivialis, and r. villosus are also used as substitutes.

Coffee shrub, Coffe, Coffea Arabica. The fresh seeds are febrifuge, diuretic, and tonic; decoction used for that of Peruvian bark: West Indian fine 9*l.* the cwt, fine middling 8*l.* 15*s.* good middling 8*l.* 11*s.* middling, or fine ordinary 8*l.* 11*s.* good ordinary 8*l.* 4*s.* ordinary 8*l.* triage 6*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 15*s.* Brasil 8*l.* 6*s.* Java 9*l.* Isle of Bourbon 8*l.* 10*s.* Cheribon 8*l.* 8*s.* Mocha 9*l.*—*Iron wood, Siderodendrum triflorum.* Bark diuretic, stomachic.—*Nonatelia officinalis.* Pectoral in infusion.—*Cada pilava, Bancudus latifolius, Morinda citrifolia;—M. umbellata;—Hydrophylax maritima;—Pattibea coccinea.* Fibres of the roots, *muddi, awl,* imported from the East Indies, used for dyeing reds and browns.

LORANTHEÆ.

Bark astringent; berries contain a principle analogous to caoutchouc, called bird-lime.

Missel-toe, Viscum, V. album.* Berries very purgative, used to make bird-lime; leaves antiepileptic, in doses of ℈j to ʒj, twice a-day. 1*s.* 10*d.* the lb. ground 3*s.* 8*d.*—Missel-toe of the oak, V. quercinum, Loranthus Europæus.* Esteemed a sacred plant by our ancestors, hence extirpated by them, but still found plentifully on the oaks in those parts of Europe where the druidical religion was not established: the common missel-toe, viscum album, which scarcely if ever grows on the oak, is still used as a substitute for it in medicine, and also to deck our present

churches, and preserve our houses from evil spirits.—*Mangrove, Rhizophora mangle.* Fruit and bark used in tanning; imported from the West Indies; retail 6*d.* the lb. —*Bruguiera gymnorhiza.* Fruit, leaves, and even bark eaten.

CAPRIFOLIACEÆ.

Linnæa borealis.* Used in rheumatism and gout; astringent and diuretic.—Wood bine, Periclymenum, Caprifolium, Matrisylva, Lonicera periclymenum;* — **Honey suckle, Lonicera caprifolium.* Leaves used in detersive gargles; flowers antasthmatic.—**Way-faring tree, Pliant mealy tree, Viburnum lantana.* Berries drying, astringent; bark of the root made into bird-lime.—*Cashio-berry bush, Perygua, Cassine peragua, V. cassinoides.* Leaves purgative, sometimes emetic or diaphoretic, used as a specific in diabetes.—*Wild bay, Laurus tinus, V. tinus.* Berries purge violently. — **Geldres rose, Viburnum opulus.* Leaves and berries refreshing, and used in astringent gargles.—**Elder, Sambucus, S. nigra.* Second bark, gr. v to ʒj, very active, antihydropic; leaves a nauseous purgative; flowers diaphoretic, useful in disorders of the chest, discussive and attenuant; dried 1*s.* 8*d.* the lb; berries used to flavour sugar wine, poisonous to poultry; dry berries, *grana actes,* useful in dropsy.—*White-berried elder, S. nigra virescens.* Flowers used to give wine the flavour of Frontignac.—*American elder, S. Canadensis.* Berries, *Sambucus,* P. U. S. used as the former.—**Dwarf elder; Ebulus, S. ebulus.* Root ʒjss a strong purge; leaves used in poultices for the gout and piles; berries used to dye blue, and also to make wine.—*Mountain elder, S. racemosa.* Narcotic.—**Ivy, Hedera arborea, H. helix.* Leaves used internally in atrophy, and to dress issues, also boiled in wine as a wash to kill vermin; berries purge; the trunk yields a gum resin. —*Cornelian cherry, Cornus, C. mascula.* Fruit very astringent, useful in loosenesses.—**Dog wood, Gatter tree, Female cornel tree, Cornus fœmina, C. sanguinea.* Seeds yield oil, like those of the former species; wood used for making charcoal for gunpowder.—*Round-leaved dog-wood, C. circinata;—Swamp dog-wood, C. sericea;—American dog-wood, C. florida.* Barks of the roots used as poultices. — *Triosteum perfoliatum.* Root, *fever root, triosteum,* P. U. S. emetic and cathartic; bark of the root bitter, tonic.

ARALIACEÆ.

False sarsaparilla, Aralia nudicaulis ;—A. racemosa. Roots bitter, mixed with those of sarsaparilla.—*Angelica tree, A. spinosa.* Bark astringent; berries used in rheumatism and cholic.—*Ginseng, Panax quinquefolium.* Root cordial, alexiterial, and aphrodisiac; dose ʒj—ij, chewed, or sliced and made into tea: often confounded with nin sing. From North America: 5*s.* the lb, retail 10*s.* ground 12*s.*—*P. undulata.* Woods, barks, leaves, flowers, and fruit aromatic.—*P. fruticosa.* Herb diuretic.

UMBELLIFERÆ.

Aromatic, and if they grow in water, poisonous; roots of many contain a saccharine principle; an essential oil is generally contained in the vittæ of the seeds.

Anise, Anisum, Pimpinella anisum. Seeds one of the four great hot ones, cephalic, stomachic, carminative, diuretic, and emmenagogue. Our summers not being sufficiently warm to ripen the seeds, they are usually imported; Alicant or Spanish 9*l.* the cwt, German 7*l.* 5*s.* English 2*l.* 10*s.* retail 2*s.* the lb, ground 3*s.* 4*d.*—**Burnet saxifrage, P. saxifraga.* Root chewed relieves the tooth-ache; seeds are opening, detersive, and lithontriptic; ʒj in powder, or ʒij in infusion.—**Herb Gerard, Gout wort, Ash weed, Ægopodium podagraria.* Root and leaves used in the gout: young leaves used in salads.—**Caraway, Carui, Carum, Carum carui.* Seeds, *caraway seeds, carui semina,* stomachic, carminative; English 3*l.* 3*s.* the cwt. foreign 2*l.* 15*s.* retail 1*s.* 2*d.* ground 2*s.* 8*d*: root sweet, nourishing, and better eating than pars-neps.—**Smallage, Celery, Apium, Eleoselinum, A. graveolens.* Root opening, diuretic, used in jaundice and the gravel; seeds more active; blanched stalks eaten in salads.—**Parsley, Petroselinum vulgare, A. petroselinum.* Root diuretic; leaves used as a seasoning to meat, resolve coagulated milk in the breasts, but supposed to produce epilepsy and inflammation of the eyes; seeds carminative; 2*s.* the lb.—**Fennel, Fœniculum vulgare, Anethum fœniculum.* Seeds aromatic, hot, carminative; roots opening; leaves diuretic, used as seasoning to fish.—*Sweet fennel, Fœniculum dulce, Anethum segetum.* Blanched stem used as a potherb; seeds, *finocchio, fœniculi semina,* carminative, used in soups; imported from

Italy; 5*l.* the cwt, retail 3*s.* the lb, ground 6*s.*—**Dill, Anethum, A. graveolens.* Seeds discussive, galactopoietic, stopping vomiting and the hiccough; 1*s.* 8*d.* the lb; leaves ripen tumours.—*Womum, Anethum sowa.* Seeds carminative.—**Alexanders, Smyrnium, Hipposelinum, S. olusatrum.* Root and herb opening, emmenagogue.—*Common bishops-weed, Ammi vulgare, A. majus.* Seeds sold for those of ammi verum.—**Pars-nep, Pastinaca hortensis, P. sativa.* Root nutritive, but its strong smell renders it disagreeable to many; sugar and wine is made from it; seeds aromatic.—*Gum pars-nep, P. opoponax.* Root yields, by incision, opoponax.—*Thapsia villosa.* Root purgative, may be used for jalap.—*T. asclepium;—T. garganica;—Seseli turbith.* Roots acrid, and purge upwards and downwards very violently.—*S. saxifragum;—Bastard spignel, S. montanum;—S. glaucum.* Roots purgative, not so acrid as s. turbith, or the thapsiæ.—*S. leucospermum.* Root resinous, aromatic.—*French hart wort, S. tortuosum;—S. hippomarathrum.* Seeds stomachic, aperitive; roots antiasthmatic.

Master wort, Imperatoria, Astrantia, Imperatoria obstruthium.* Root very restorative after fatigue; formerly chewed by military officers and soldiers in forced marches and other heavy fatigue duties.—Wild cicely, Cow-weed, Cicutaria vulgaris, Chærophyllum sylvestre.* Strong smelling, acrid, diuretic, dyes woollen yellow and green.—*Chervil, C. sativum.* Plant used as a potherb.—*Hem-lock chervil, C. cicutaria.* Root poisonous, as well as the leaves.—**Musk chervil, C. aromaticum;—*Chervil, Chærefolium, Scandix cerefolium;—Sweet cicely, Myrrhis, S. odorata.* Very resolving, diuretic, lithontriptic.—**Venus' comb, Shepherds needle, Pecten Veneris, Scandix pecten.* Young shoots eaten raw or boiled.—**Coriander, Coriandrum sativum.* Herb eaten as a salad too frequently occasions fatuity; seeds, *coriandri semina,* stomachic; cover the taste and prevent the griping of senna: English 1*l.* the cwt, retail 8*d.* the lb, ground 2*s.* 4*d.*—*Semina coriandri præparata.* Seeds steeped in vinegar for a day and night, then dried, are milder.—**Spignel, Meu, Meum, Athamanta meum, Æthusa meum.* Root gummy, resinous, carminative: 6*d.* the oz.—**Lesser hemlock, Fools parsley, Cicutaria fatua, Æthusa cynapium.* Poisonous, liable to be mistaken for parsley, but is inodorous, and insipid.—**Long-*

*leaved water pars-nep, Sium erucæ folio, Cicuta virosa;—*Marsh hemlock, Water hemlock, Phellandrium, P. aquaticum;—P. mutellina;—*Water drop-wort, Œnanthe aquatica, Œ. fistulosa;—*Hemlock drop-wort, Œ. cicutæ facie, Œ. crocata.* Acrid, poisonous, especially the roots, emetic, and act upon the nervous system: used externally are powerfully resolvent, anodyne, and used in scrofulous and scirrhous tumours, and in inflammation of the penis; juices yellow, poisonous.—**Œ. peucedanifolia;—*Pars-ley water drop-wort, Œ. pimpinelloides.* Roots used as potherbs.—**Hemlock, Cicuta, Conium maculatum.* Very poisonous in warm countries, but less active in cold ones, powerfully narcotic, used in many obstinate disorders, as scirrhus, cancer, chronic rheumatism, ill-conditioned ulcers, and glandular tumours; dose of the dried leaves, *cicutæ folia, conii folia,* in powder, gr. j to ℈j, every four hours, to be exhibited with great caution, especially when a fresh parcel of powder is used: 3*s.* 8*d.* the lb, ground 5*s.* 4*d.*; seeds, *conii semina,* less uncertain in their effects.—*Cumin, Cyminum, Cuminum cyminum.* Seeds, *cumini semina,* aromatic, carminative; imported from Sicily and Malta: 2*l.* 10*s.* the cwt, retail 1*s.* the lb, ground 2*s.* 4*d.*—*Wild cumin, Cum. sylvestre, Lagoecia cuminoides;—Macedonian parsley, Petroselinum Macedonicum, Bubon Macedonicum.* Seeds carminative.—*B. galbanum;—B. gummiferum.* Yields galbanum.—*Ammi verum, Sison ammi;—*Common amomum, Bastard stone parsley, Amomum vulgare, S. amomum.* Seeds warm, aromatic; 5*s.* 4*d.* the lb: used in Venice treacle.—**Corn hone-wort, S. segetum.* Useful in indolent tumours.—*Skirret, Sisarum, Sium sisarum.* Root used as a potherb, stomachic; a specific against the bad effects of quicksilver; sugar is made from it.—*Nin sing, Ninzen, Nisi, Sium Ninsi.* Alexiterial and aphrodisiac, and thought to lengthen life; frequently confounded with ginseng, as in the Pharm. Lond. 1720.—**Great water pars-nep, Pastinaca aquatica, S. latifolium;—Upright water pars-nep, S. berula.* Roots poisonous; leaves aperitive, diuretic, antiscorbutic.—**Creeping water pars-nep, S. nodiflorum.* Juice used in cutaneous diseases; dose for children iij spoonfuls twice a-day, and for adults ʒiij every morning.

**Angelica, A. archangelica.* Root stomachic, carminative, aperitive, diaphoretic, useful in typhus fever. French

roots 7*l.* 10*s.* the cwt, retail 5*s.* 4*d.* the lb; seeds aromatic, 2*s.* 8*d.* the lb.—*Candied angelica, caules angelicæ conditi.* The fresh stalks are boiled in water to take away the bitterness, and some of the strong scent, then put into syrop boiled to a candy height till quite dry, taken out and dried; cordial, aphrodisiac: 1*s.* 6*d.* the lb wholesale.—*American angelica, Angelica,* P. U. S, *A. atropurpureum;*—**Wild angelica, A. sylvestris.* The same, but weaker.—**Lovage, Levisticum, Ligusticum levisticum.* Root, leaves, and seeds aromatic, stomachic, and diaphoretic; stem yields English opoponax.—*Great broad-leaved hem-lock, Seseli Peloponnense, L. Peloponnesiacum.* Root and seeds used in nervous diseases.—**Cornish lovage, L. aquilegifolium, L. Cornubiense.* Root exudes a resin.—*Hart wort, Seseli, Siler montanum, Laserpitium siler,* 10*s.* the lb.—*L. latifolium;*—*L. angustifolium;*—*L. chironium.* Roots used in scrophula, spitting of blood, and marisca.

Cow pars-nep, Sphondylium, Heracleum sphondylium.* Root and leaves emollient; seeds a specific in hysteric spasms; juice of the head renders the hair curly; young shoots substituted for asparagus: exudes sugar.—*Master wort, H. lanatum.* Root, *heracleum,* P. U. S. emollient.—*H. panax,* and some other species, are added to fermented liquors and distilled by the northern nations.—*H. gummiferum.* Yields gum ammoniac.—*Fennel giant, Ferula, F. communis.* Seeds carminative; green pith of the stem used in spitting of blood.—*Small fennel-giant, Ferula, F. galbanifera, F. Ferulago.* Seeds found in galbanum produced this plant.—*F. assafœtida.* Old roots yield assafœtida, young roots roasted and eaten; leaves eaten as greens.—Some seeds found in sagapenum produced an unknown ferula.—*F. Persica.* Also said to yield gum ammoniac.—Hogs fennel, Sulphur wort, Hore strange, Peucedanum, P. officinale.* Root very diuretic, attenuant, expectorant, aperitive; wounded it exudes a gum resin.—**Meadow saxifrage, Saxifraga vulgaris, P. silaus.* Root aperitive, used in calculous cases.—*Cachrys libanotys.* Root very heating and detersive; used externally in piles.—*C. odontalgica.* Used in tooth-ache.

Samphire, Crithmum, Fœniculum maritimum, Herba Sancti Petri, C. maritimum.* Excites the appetite.—*Pickled samphire.* Used for sauce.—*Mountain Pars-ley, Petroselinum montanum, Athamanta oreoselinum;*—Black gentian,*

Gentiana nigra, A. libanotis. Diaphoretic, diuretic, used in calculus.—*Daucus Creticus, A. Cretensis.* Seeds odorous, carminative, diuretic, antihysteric, and nervine: 5*d.* the oz.—*Selinum caruifolia;—Milky pars-ley, S. sylvestre.* Roots alexiterial.—**Bulbocastanum, Bunium bulbocastanum.* Tubers, *earth nut, kipper nut, pig nut, haugh nut,* very nourishing, stimulant; useful in bloody urine and spitting of blood: sold for salep roots.—**Carrot, Daucus nostras, D. vulgaris, D. carota.* Roots, *dauci radix,* saccharine, alimentary; externally to carcinomatous and foul ulcers: a sugar is made from them.—*Wild carrot, D. sylvestris, D. visnaga, Ammi visnaga, V. daucoides.* Seeds, *dauci semina,* P. L. diuretic, antipleuritic; 1*s.* 10*d.* the lb: rays of the umbel *Spanish toothpicks.—D. gummifer.* Yields one sort of opoponax.—*Adjowaen, A. Copticum, D. Copticus, Bubon Copticum.* Seeds carminative; imported from the East Indies, 6*s.* the lb.—*Caucalis leptophylla;—*Great bastard pars-ley, C. latifolia;—*Fine leaved bastard pars-ley, C. daucoides;—C. grandiflora.* Are all diuretic.—**Hedge pars-ley, Hens foot, C. minor, Tordylium anthriscus;—*Harts wort, T. officinale.* Roots and seeds diuretic.—*Oriental pick-tooth, Gingidium, Artedia squamata.* Leaves diuretic, stomachic, used as a potherb, or eaten raw: rays of the umbel used as toothpicks.—**Thorough wax, Perfoliata, Bupleurum perfoliatum.* Vulnerary, used externally in tumours.—**Hares ear, Auricula leporis, B. rotundifolium,* and the other species of the same genus are aperitive, discussive, and diuretic.—*Shrubby hart-wort, Seseli Æthiopicum, B. fruticosum.* Seeds carminative, very acrid, and odorous.—*Black master-wort, Astrantia major;—A. minor.* Roots used in scirrhus of the spleen, and mania.—**Sanicle, Sanicula Europæa.* Leaves vulnerary, cleansing.—**Marsh penny-wort, White rot, Hydrocotyle vulgaris;—Button snake-weed, Eryngium aquaticum:* (root, *eryngium,* P. U. S.)—**Common eryngo, E. campestre;—*Eryngo, Sea holly, E. maritimum.* (Shoots boiled eaten as asparagus; roots 3*s.* 4*d.* the lb.)—*Three-leaved eryngo, E. tricuspidatum.* Roots aphrodisiac, diuretic, sudorific, may be used for contrayerva.—*Candied eryngo, Radix eryngii condita.* Roots slit, washed in cold water, and then put into the syrop: 3*s.* 6*d.* the lb.—*Stinking weed, E. fœtidum.* Leaves, in infusion, antihysteric, either internally or in clysters.

CUNONIACEÆ.

Red tan, Weinmannia ..... Bark astringent, frequently mixed with that of the Loxa tree, or Peruvian bark.

SAXIFRAGEÆ.

White saxifrage, Saxifraga alba, S. granulata;*— **Rue-leaved whitlow-grass, Paronychia, S. tridactylites;*— *Narrow-leaved saxifrage, S. cotyledon;*—London pride, S. geum,* and most other species of this genus, are aperitive, diuretic; useful in jaundice, obstructions, and scrofula.— *Chrysosplenium oppositifolium;*—**Golden saxifrage, S. aurea, C. alternifolium.* Aperitive, diuretic, antiasthmatic, and pectoral.—**Tuberous moschatel, Adoxa moschatellina.* Has nearly the same qualities.—*Heuchera Americana.* Root, *alum root, heuchera,* P. U. S. astringent, used externally in cancer.

CRASSULACEÆ.

The thick juicy leaves are used outwardly as cooling and astringent. Many of them contain malate of lime.

Navel wort, Umbilicus Veneris, Cotyledon, C. umbilicus.* Refreshing, detersive, cooling, very diuretic, useful in inflammations of the skin.—Rose wort, Rose root, Rhodia radix, Rhodiola rosea.* Root cephalic, astringent.—**Orpine, Live long, Telephium, Crassula, Fabaria, Sedum telephium.* Astringent, easing pain in fresh wounds or in old ulcers; eaten as a potherb, leaves a slight but disagreeable irritation in the throat.—*Evergreen lesser house-leek, Sedum anacampseros;*—*Annual white house-leek, Sedum cepæa.* Equally cooling, astringent, and diuretic.—**Lesser house-leek, Prick madam, Sedum minus, S. album.* Qualities the same; used in salads.—**Wall pepper, Stone crop, Sedum minimum, Illecebra, S. acre.* Emetic, cathartic, detersive in cancers and scrofula, antiscorbutic; externally rubefacient.—**Common great house-leek, Sedum majus, Sempervivum, Semp. tectorum.* Cooling, astringent; used externally to corns.

GROSSULARIÆ.

The fruits of this order are eatable, acidulous, and cooling.

**Ribes, Ribesia, Ribes rubrum.* Fruit, *red currants, garnet berries,* acid, cooling; juice of the fruit with sugar,

drank as lemonade or orgeat; and made into wine.—*White currants.* A variety; fruit less acid, juice made into wine. —**Black currants, Quinsey berries, Ribes nigrum.* Odour similar to that of bugs; leaves, in infusion, aperitive, diuretic, used in gargles, young leaves substituted for tea; fruit aperitive; the juice boiled made into wine.—**Grossularia, Uva crispa, R. grossularia, R. uva crispa.* Berries, *goose berries, berries,* used as sauce for mackerel and other fish; astringent, but when very ripe, laxative; make wine and vinegar; seeds, washed and roasted, substituted for coffee.—*R. triste.* Berry black, used to colour wines. —*R. punctatum*;—*R. Alpinum*;—*R. fragrans*;—*R. viscosum*;—*R. macrobotrys*;—*R. albinervium.* Fruit eaten.

NOPALEÆ.

Indian fig, Prickly pear, Cactus opuntia, Opuntia vulgaris. Fruit sweetish, diuretic; plants very cooling; juice contains a red colouring principle, which colours the urine of those that eat the fruit.—*C. coccinillifer, O. coccinillifer.* The food of the grana fina cochineal.—*C. ficus Indica, O. fic. Indica.* The food of the grana sylvestria cochineal.

TAMARISCINEÆ.

**Tamarisk, Tamariscus, T. Gallica*;—*German tamarisk, Tamariscus Germanica*;—*T. Africana.* Ashes contain sulphate of soda. A species of tamarisk affords Arabian manna.

PARONYCHICEÆ.

Sea chick-weed, Arenaria, Polycarpon tetraphyllon.* Herb applied to whitlows.—Verticillate knot-grass, Corrigiola, Illecebrum verticillatum.* Refrigerant and astringent.—**Rupture wort, Herniaria glabra.* Rather saltish, astringent, diuretic; juice removes specks in the eye.— **Strap wort, C. littoralis.* Herb cooling.—**Annual knawell, German knot-grass, Scleranthus annuus.* Diuretic, astringent: the vapour arising from a decoction of it is used in the tooth-ache.—**Perennial knawell, S. perennis.* Coccus Polonicus is found upon its roots.—*Achryanthes aspera.* Herb diuretic.

PORTULACEÆ.

Purslane, Portulaca, P. oleracea. Used as a potherb, cooling, useful in scurvy, heat of urine, and bilious disor-

ders; seeds vermifuge.—*Jamaica purslane, P. pilosa.* In salads, diuretic; as also its expressed juice.—*Talinum umbellatum.* Flowers used as a cosmetic.—*Claytonia perfoliata, C. Cubensis.* Used both as a salad and a potherb.

FICOIDEÆ.

Ice plant, Mesembryanthemum crystallinum. Contains acetate of potash; like the other species of this genus, it is very mucilaginous, and useful in inflammatory and bilious fevers.—*M. edule.* Esculent.—*M. Copticum.* Burned for barilla.—*M. nodiflorum.* Used in the preparation of Morocco leather; and burned for barilla.—*Tetragonia expansa, Demidovia tetragonoides.* Antiscorbutic, cooling, used as a potherb.—*Sesuvium portulacastrum.* Used as a potherb. — *Reaumuria vermiculata.* Exudes common salt mixed with saltpetre.

ONAGRARIÆ.

Tree primrose, Œnothera biennis.* Root cleanses foul ulcers, and is eaten in salads.—*Rose-bay willow-herb, Persian willow, French willow, Epilobium angustifolium.* Suckers eatable; an infusion of the plant intoxicates; down of the seeds, mixed with cotton or fur, has been woven or felted.—Broad smooth-leaved willow-herb, E. montanum;* —**Square-stalked willow-herb, E. tetragonum.* And the foreign species are used to cleanse foul ulcers.—*Jussiæa Peruviana.* Leaves emollient.—**Enchanters night-shade, Circæa Lutetiana.* Resolvent, vulnerary; formerly supposed to possess wonderful properties in regard to magic and sorcery.—*Water caltrops, Tribulus aquaticus, Trapa natans.* Herb cooling: nuts, *nuces aquaticæ,* farinaceous and nourishing.—*Escallonia resinosa.* Twigs covered with resin.

COMBRETACEÆ.

Terminalia chebula. Fruit, *hurr nut, ink nut, chebulic myrobalans, Myrobalani chebuli.* 3*d.* the oz; galls, on the leaves, *aldecay,* excellent for dyeing.—*T. bellerica.* Fruit, *belleric myrobalans, myrobalani bellerici.* Taken from ʒvj to ʒjss, are astringent.—*Yellow myrobalans, Myrobalani citrini;—Pickled myrobalans.* The yellow myrobalans preserved in brine:—*Indian black myrobalans, Myrobalani Indici,* 4*s.* the lb. Fruits of the same genus of

plants, but are rather purgative.—*Varnish tree of China, T. vernix.* Produces the resin used in varnishing the Indian cabinets.—*T. benzoe.* Shrub milky, yields benzoin.—*Adamaram, T. catappa.* Fruit, *Indian almond,* nourishing, used by the sick; yields an oil. The kernel of several other species are eaten.

MYRTINEÆ.

Guava tree, Bay plum, Psidium pyriferum. Young leaves, buds, and fruit, in decoction, astringent: marmalade of the fruit the same.—*P. pomiferum.* Fruit esculent.—*Kya putty tree, Melaleuca leucodendron.* Leaves yield an essential oil.—*Myrtle, Myrtus communis.* Leaves odoriferous, cephalic, astringent; bark and leaves used in tanning: berries used in dyeing, and to form an extract; flowers and leaves yield an essential oil by distillation; and the berries a fixed oil, myrteum.—*Musk myrtle, M. ugni.* Root used in dysentery; leaves used as tea.—*M. luma.* Berries used to make wine; leaves make a very cordial tea; root astringent.—*M. cheken.* Juice, from the green wood, used in glaucoma.—*Allspice tree, M. pimenta.* Fruit dried before it is thoroughly ripe, *allspice, Jamaica pepper, clove pepper, piper Jamaicense, pimenta, pimentæ baccæ, piper odoratum, p. caryophyllatum,* is heating, aromatic; used as a sauce, and in liqueurs; yields an essential oil: West India 1*s.* the lb; retail 1*s.* 9*d.* ground 5*s.* Lichen pustulatus may be used to reduce the ground spice.—*Clove berry tree, Myrtus caryophyllata.* Bark, *clove bark, canelle giroflee, canella caryophyllata, cassia caryophyllata,* aromatic, cephalic; fruit, *carpobalsamum, amomum,* agree in qualities with cloves.—*M. acris;—M. fragrans.* Fruit aromatic, used for spice.—*Clove tree, Eugenia caryophyllata.* Flower buds of the tree before they open, dried and smoked, *cloves, girofle Anglais, caryophyllus aromaticus, caryophylli,* hot, stimulating, and aromatic, dose gr. v to gr. x. Imported from the West Indies, in chests, 4*s.* the lb; retail 11*s.* the lb, ground 13*s.* 4*d.* An inferior kind, from Cayenne, *girofle de Cayenne.—Preserved cloves* are also imported.—The ripe fruit, *mother cloves, fusses, antophylli,* large, less aromatic.—*Preserved mother cloves.* Stomachic and antispasmodic. The footstalks, *griffes de girofle,* used to flavour distilled spirit.—*Jambos, E. jambos.* Fruit eatable, aromatic.—*Leptospermum scoparium.* Leaves used

as tea.—*Pomegranate tree, Punica granatum.* Fruit, *pomegranate, mala Punica, granata,* very cooling, antibilious, astringent, cordial. Rind of the fruit, *pomegranate peel, granati cortex, malacorium,* astringent, detersive; in powder, ʒss to ʒj, in infusion, to ℥ss; used in tanning: from the south of Europe, 1*l.* 15*s.* the cwt: retail 1*s.* 8*d.* the lb, ground 3*s.* 6*d.* Double flowers of the wild trees, *balaustiæ,* 2*s.* 4*d.* the oz; of the cultivated trees, *cytini,* tonic, astringent.—*Syringa, Mock orange, Philadelphus coronarius.* Flowers strong scented; leaves detersive, used as tea.—*Alangium decapetalum;—A. hexapetalum.* Roots aromatic, cathartic. —*Lecythis zabucago.* Seeds, *Brazil nuts,* kernels eatable. —*Robinsonia melianthifolia, Touroulin Guajanensis.* Berry edible.—*Brown gum tree, Eucalyptus resinifera, Metrosideros gummifera.* Yields the brown gum or Botany-bay kino.—*E. Malacensis.* Bark used in dysentery.

MELASTOMEÆ.

Melastoma hirta. Leaves powdered used to sprinkle on ulcers; berries yield a juice like that of myrtle berries; also used for ulcers.—*Melastoma succosa;—M. alata.* Juice used to wash wounds. The berries of various species of melastoma dye a black, which is very lasting, and are many of them eatable.— *Tococa Guaianensis.* Berries eatable.

SALICARIEÆ.

**Purple-spiked willow herb, Lysimachia purpurea spicata, Lythrum salicaria.* Ophthalmic, astringent, used in the winter diarrhœas of northern countries; also as tea, and to make beer.—*Henna, Lawsonia inermis.* Used to colour the nails of females of a reddish colour.—*Calyplectus acuminatus.* Leaves bitter, affording a yellow dye. —*Hanchinol, Ginoria* ..... Juice, ℥iiij, is diaphoretic, diuretic, and cathartic: is used in syphilis.

POMACEÆ.

Fruit edible, but some require to become rotten ripe, as otherwise their astringency is too predominant.

Apple tree, Malus, Pyrus malus. Fruit of the wild, *crab, malus sylvestris,* rough to the taste, contains an astringent principle, and much malic acid: fruit of the cultivated, *apple, malus,* sweet, eatable.—*Rennett apple, poma*

renettia, C. P. the sort to be used in pharmacy.—*P. nivalis.* Fruit, when ripe, extremely sweet.—**Pear tree, Pyrus, P. communis.* Fruit, *pear, pyrus*, nearly the same as that of the apple, but becomes much sweeter by cultivation: yields sugar.—*Quince tree, Cotonea, Cydonia, P. cydonia.* Fruit, *quince, cydonia*, rough, astringent, binding, very stomachic; seeds, *cydoniæ semina*, very mucilaginous; 1*l.* 8*s.* the lb.—**White beam, Wild pear, Cratægus aria;*—**Wild service tree, Sorb tree, C. torminalis.* Fruit, *wild service, sorb, sorbus*, ripened upon straw until soft, eatable, astringent, useful in fluxes.—*Azarole, C. azarolus.* Fruit of a sharpish taste, saccharine, refreshing.—**Haw thorn, White thorn, May, Spina alba, C. oxyacantha.* Flowers odoriferous; fruit, *haws, senellæ*, yields by fermentation a refreshing acidulous liquor.—**Dutch medlar, Mespilus Germanica.* Fruit extremely astringent, even when ripe; leaves and seeds used in detersive gargles.—*Bastard quince, M. cotoneaster;—Evergreen thorn, M. pyracantha.* Fruits astringent.—**Service tree, Sorbus domestica.* Fruit rough, very astringent, even when softened.—**Mountain ash, Quicken, Roan, Fraxinus sylvestris, S. aucuparia.* Fruit astringent, dried and powdered makes a kind of bread; infusion acidulous; seeds yield oil; bark tans better than oak bark.

ROSACEÆ.

Pale red rose bush, Rosa rubra* P. L. *R. pallida* C. P. *R. Gallica.* Petals, *flores rosarum rubrarum, rosæ Gallicæ petala*, less odoriferous than those of the Provins rose, powder ʒj laxative.—Dog rose bush, Wild briar, Cynorrhodon, R. canina.* Root has been recommended in hydrophobia, a decoction of it used in dysentery; fruit, *hips, cynosbatos*, lithontriptic, opening; the pulp, *rosæ caninæ pulpa*, makes a fine conserve; excrescences made by an insect, *bedeguar, spongia rosæ*, used in calculous diseases; petals cathartic, used for jalap.—**R. systyla;*—*R. arvensis.* Hips fine flavoured.—**Sweet briar, R. eglanteria, R. rubiginosa.* Leaves odoriferous; substituted for tea.—**Hundred-leaved rose, R. flore albo pleno, R. centifolia.* Petals, *flores rosarum albarum, rosæ centifoliæ petala*, astringent, purgative, yield an odoriferous distilled water, and butter of rosés: dry, 6*s.* 8*d.* the lb.—**Evergreen rose, R. sempervirens.* Petals musky, very purgative; used

for distilling attar of roses.—*White rose bush, R. alba vulgaris major, R. alba.* Petals smell less agreeable than those of the hundred-leaf rose, more purgative.—*Damask rose bush, R. moschata, R. Damascena.* Petals, *flores rosarum Damascenarum,* pale red, good scent, more purgative than the other.—*Provins rose, Rose de Provins, R. rubra,* C. P. *R. Provincialis.* Petals deep red, scent powerful, which they preserve after drying; astringent, tonic, cephalic; may be kept for a year or eighteen months, by being closely pressed together; some prefer iron vessels for this purpose. —*R. mollissima.* Fruit edible.

SANGUISORBEÆ.

Small burnet, Pimpinella, Sanguisorba, Poterium sanguisorba.* Used in salads; cordial.—Agrimony, Eupatorium Græcorum, Agrimonia, A. eupatorium.* Herb used in gargles; also as tea.—**Pars-ley piert, Aphanes arvensis.* Diuretic.—**Ladies mantle, Bears foot, Alchemilla vulgaris;* —**Alpine ladies mantle, A. Alpina.* Very astringent, used in decoction as a bath to render women's breasts firm.

POTENTILLEÆ.

Tormentil, Septfoil, Tormentilla, Heptaphyllum, T. erecta.* Root, *tormentillæ radix,* very astringent, febrifuge, and not stimulant; dose ʒj to ʒij; rough 1*s.* 9*d.* the lb, picked 3*s.* 6*d.* ground 3*s.* 4*d.*—Cinq-foil, Five-leaved grass, Pentaphyllum, Quinquefolium, Potentilla reptans.* Bark of the root used as a gargle for loose teeth; leaves febrifuge, taken as tea.—**Wild tansie, Silver weed, Argentina, Potentilla anserina;*—**Hoary cinq-foil, Potentilla argentea;*—**Purple marsh cinq-foil, Pentaphyllum rubrum palustre, Comarum palustre.* Febrifuge; root of this last dyes a dirty red.—**Straw-berry plant, Fragaria, F. vesca.* Roots aperitive; fruit, *straw-berries,* cooling, opening, diuretic, dissolves the tartar off the teeth, diaphoretic, used in calculous gout and consumption.—**Barren straw-berry, F. sterilis.* Root astringent; dyes red.—**Avens, Herb bennet, Carophyllata, Geum urbanum;*—**Water avens, G. rivale.* Roots scented like cloves, sudorific, tonic, antipodagric, stomachic, febrifuge; may be substituted for bark: when young, they give a pleasant flavour to ale, and prevent it from growing sour.—*G. montanum.* Root, *pink root,* imported from the South of Europe; 1*s.* 8*d.* the lb;

used for the same purposes as avens.—**Rasp-berry bush, Rubus Idæus.* Fruit, *rasp-berry, hind-berry,* cooling, cordial, communicates a fine flavour to liqueurs; leaves form astringent and detersive gargles. — **Dew-berry bush, Small bramble, R. cæsius.* The same, but sourish.—**Knot-berry bush, Chamæmorus, R. chamæmorus.* Fruit, *cloud-berry, knot-berry,* acerb, astringent, dyes a bluish purple; leaves and tops astringent.—**Black-berry bush, Bramble, R. vulgaris, R. fruticosus.* Fruit, *black-berry,* rather acerb; eatable, but soon sickening; green twigs used in dyeing black; root used in chinchough.—*American dew-berry, R. trivialis;—American black-berry, R. villosus.* Bark of the roots febrifuge, used for bark.—**Stone bramble, Chamærubus, R. saxatilis.* Berry esculent.

ULMARIEÆ.

Meadow sweet, Queen of the meadows, Ulmaria, Regina prati, Spiræa ulmaria.* Herb sudorific, astringent, antispasmodic; flowers give a fine flavour to warm water.—Drop wort, Filipendula. S. filipendula.* Herb astringent, diuretic; roots dried and powdered, used for bread in famines.—*Spiked willow, Spiræa, S. salicifolia.* Seed astringent.—*Hard hack, S. tomentosa.* Root, *spiræa,* P. U. S; —*American ipecacuanha, Indian physic, Gillenia trifoliata, S. trifoliata.* Bark of the root, *gillenia,* P. U. S. gr. xx, emetic, tonic.—*Mauritius ipecacuanha, Sudia heterophylla.* Bark emetic.

AMYGDALEÆ.

Noela-tali, Antidesma alexitera. Fruit cooling; leaves antiseptic.—*Brasilletto, Pseudo-brasilium, Picramnia triandra, P. antidesma.* Wood used to dye red.—*Lecania incana, Hedycroa;—Chrysobalanus purpurea;—C. oblongifolius;—Icaco, C. icaco.* Fruits eaten.—**Cherry, Gee, Cerasus, Prunus cerasus.* Many varieties; fruit, *red cherries, cerasa rubra,* cooling, nutritive, laxative; leaves used as tea in fevers.—*Brandy cherries.* Morello cherries preserved in brandy.—**Bird cherry, Wild cluster cherry, Cerasus avium, P. padus.* Fruit, *black cherries, cerasa nigra,* astringent, nauseous, but gives an agreeable flavour to wine or brandy. — *Sour cherry, Amarelle, P. cerasus acida.* Fruit esculent, acidulous.—*Perfumed cherry-tree, P. mahaleb.* Wood, *Saint Lucie wood,* odoriferous, sudorific; kernels, *macanet grains,* used to scent washballs.—*Laurel,*

Laurocerasus, P. laurocerasus. Leaves have been used in cookery for those of the bay tree, but are less aromatic, and communicate the flavour of bitter almonds: as they contain Prussic acid, they act on the nervous system, and are dangerous; distilled oil of the leaves poisonous to animals.—*Wild cherry-tree, P. Virginiana.* Bark febrifuge; plum and leaves poisonous to many animals.—*P. aspera.* Fruit edible.—*P. hyemalis.* Fruit acerb, edible in winter. —**Plum, P. domestica.* Many varieties: fruit laxative, *French plums, pruna Gallica,* black, acidulous, cooling, laxative, apt to purge; *2l.* 16*s.* to *5l.* the cwt.—*Prunelloes, Imperial plums, pruna Brignoliensa.* Yellow, not apt to purge; *7l.* the cwt.—Prunes, *pruna Damascena,* black, purgative; *2l.* 16*s.* the cwt.—*Sloe tree, Black thorn, P. sylvestris, P. spinosa.* Leaves substituted for tea; bark powdered, ʒij used in intermittent fevers; flowers ℥j, infused in water or whey, are a pleasant purge; fruit, *sloes, pruna sylvestria,* gives a pleasant flavour and red colour to wine; juice of the fruit stains linen of an indelible colour. —*Apricock tree, Prunus Armeniaca.* Fruit, *apricocks, Armeniaca mala, præcocia,* nourishing, laxative, febrile; seeds bitter, saponaceous.—*Briançon apricock, Armeniaca Brigantiaca.* Fruit acid; kernels yield oil.—*Peach tree, Nectarine, Amygdalus Persica.* Leaves and flowers purgative; fruit, *Persica mala,* in hot countries, the same: wood used in dyeing, sold in chips and ground.—*Dwarf almond, A. pumila.* Flowers purgative.—*Almond tree, A. communis.* Kernels, *sweet almonds, amygdalæ dulces,* pectoral and cooling, but mawkish; imported from the South of Europe and the Barbary coast; Jordan 13*l.* the cwt, Valentia and Provence 10*l.* Mogadore 6*l.* 10*s.*; retail, Jordan 3*s.* 4*d.* the lb.—*Blanched almonds.* Almonds thrown into boiling water until the skin comes off by pressing between the fingers, the hot water is then strained away, the almonds flung into cold water, peeled, and dried either in a stove or the sun until they are brittle.—*Burnt almonds,* 3*s.* the lb; used to colour and flavour liqueurs.—*Bitter almonds, amygdalæ amaræ.* A variety, imported from Mogadore, 6*l.* the cwt, used to relieve the flavour of the sweet, and to clear muddy water; both pressed for oil.—*Almond cake, amygdalæ placenta,* left on pressing the oil, used for washing the hands; 1*l.* 16*s.* the cwt, 8*d.* the lb, ground 1*s.* 2*d.*— *Aquilaria ovata, Aloexylum agallochum.* Wood, *aloes*

wood, calambac, eagle wood, lignum aloes; white, buried for some time becomes dark and resinous, cordial, alexiterial; used in fumigations and pastilles, 7*s.* the lb.—*Aghilcuttay, Lignum aspalathi.* Reddish, resinous, added to sandal wood to increase its fragrancy.

Calycanthus floridus. Root emetic, seed poisonous.

LEGUMINOSÆ.

Egyptian thorn, Acacia, Mimosa Nilotica. Exudes white gum Arabic, juice of its pods is made into acacia vera.—*M. Senegal;—M. Farnesiana.* Exudes gum.—*M. catechu.* Yields terra Japonica.—*Coccoon, M. scandens.* Seeds eatable. — *Cats claw, M. unguis cati.* In decoction, diuretic.—*Creeping and prickly sensitive plants, M. ....* Roots cleaned and barked, about gr. xv, in red wine, used against poisons; leaves poisonous.—*M. inga;—M. fagifolia;—M. ferox.* Seeds purgative, but eaten.—*M. natans.* Eaten as a salad herb. — *Babul, Barbura, M. Arabica.* Yields yellow gum Arabic. — *M. amara.* Bark bitter.—*M. saponaria.* Bark makes a kind of soap. — *Triple-thorned acacia, Gleditsia triacanthos.* Seeds used to feed animals; sap yields sugar.—*Carob tree, St. John's bread, Siliqua dulcis, Caroba, Ceratia, Ceratonia siliqua.* Pod used as food for man and beast.

Tamarind, Tamarindus, T. Indica. Pulp acidulous, cooling, laxative; stones baked, soaked in water to get off the skins, and the kernels boiled or fried, used for food.—*Tamarinds in the pod, Tamarindi fructus naturalis.* From Egypt, in bags of six cwt. each.—*Red tamarinds, Tamarindi rubri, Tamarindi præparati.* The shells broken off, and syrop added to preserve the pulp; East Indian 5*l.* the cwt, West Indian 6*l;* retail, with nearly an equal weight of brown sugar added, 3*s.* 8*d.* the lb.—*Black tamarinds, Tamarindi nigri.* The shell broken off, and salt added to preserve the pulp; Batavia 7*l.* the cwt, 2*s.* the lb.—*Eastern Islands tamarinds.* The shell broken off, and the pulp dried in the sun. — *Scotia speciosa, Guaiacum Afrum.* Seeds eaten.—*Cassia stick tree, Cathartocarpus fistula, Cassia fistularis.* Fruit, *cassia fistula,* two feet long, size of the thumb, imported from the West Indies; pulp purgative, cooling.—*Horse cassia, Cassia Brasiliensis, C. mollis, C. Javanica.* Pulp purgative, bitter.—*Stinking weed, Jamaica piss-a-bed, C. occidentalis.* Expressed juice used

in eruptions; root diuretic.—*West India senna, C. emarginata.* Pulp of the pods laxative; leaves purgative, used for senna. — *American senna, C. Marylandica.* Leaves purgative.

C. orientalis, C. acutifolia. Leaves, *Mecca senna, pilgrim senna, senna, senna Alexandrina, sennæ folia,* lanceolate, equal sided, with glands above the base of the petiole, ℈j to ʒj, or in infusion, purgative, nauseous, and apt to gripe, best corrected with ginger or coriander seeds; Turkey senna 4*s.* the lb, retail 7*s.* 6*d;* small, *senna parva,* 4*s.* ground 8*s.* 8*d.* The leaves of cynanche arguel, and coriaria myrtifolia are mixed with senna; the leaves of periploca Græca, globularia alypum, of several other species of cassia and of colutea, and those of coronilla emerus, are substituted for senna: pods, *sennæ folliculi,* less purgative than the leaves, but also less bitter, and seldom gripe.—*C. absus.* Leaves reverse ovate, two awl-shape glands at the base of the petiole; mixed with those of the preceding plant: seeds, *tschischim semina,* applied with sugar to the eyes in the Egyptian ophthalmia.—*C. senna.* Leaves, *Italian senna, Coromandel senna, country senna,* nearly ovate, petiole not glandular, more nauseous and less active than the Alexandrian: used in the East Indies for senna. — *C. lanceolata.* Leaves, *Mocho senna, East Indian senna, senna Arabica,* very long, lanceolate, equal sided, smell weak, 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* the lb. —*C.* ..... Leaves, *Tripoli senna, senna Tripolitana,* large, blunt, rough, darkish green; 2*s.* 6*d.* the lb.

Cane-piece sensitive plant, C. chamæcrista. Used against the poison of nightshade.—*C. alata.* Flowers used to cure tetters. — *Ring-worm bush, C. herpetica.* Bruised leaves and expressed juice used against itch, tetters, and ring-worms.—*Smooth bonduc tree, Guilandina moringa, Hyperanthera moringa, Moringa Zeylanica, M. oleifera.* Root, *moorunghy root, East Indian country horse-radish,* acrid, used as a sauce: wood, *lignum nephriticum,* diuretic, used for dyeing blue; nuts, *ben nuts, pois queniques, nuces behen, balanus myrepsica, glans unguentaria,* yield oil by pressure; pods, leaves, and flowers, eaten as potherbs.— *Yellow nickar tree, G. bonduc.* Nuts, *yellow nickars,* astringent, used in gonorrhœa, yaws and convulsions.—*Grey nickar tree, G. bonducella.* Nuts, *grey nickars,* pressed for oil.—*G. sappan, Cæsalpinia sappan.* Wood, *Chappungham wood, sappan, bois d' Inde, bresillet des Indes.*—From the East

Indies 50*l.* the ton; used to dye red, scentless.—*Logwood tree, Hæmatoxylon Campechianum.* Exudes a gum: wood, *logwood, lignum Campechense, hæmatoxyli lignum,* in large logs, without any bark, solid, inside pale reddish, brown, sweetish; astringent ℈j to ʒj, used to dye red or purple; Jamaica picked 6*l.* 15*s.* the ton, cargo 5*l.* 10*s*; Honduras 8*l.* 15*s.* St. Domingo 9*l.* Campechy 9*l.* 10*s*; chips 1*s.* 4*d.* the lb, ground 1*s.* 8*d.*—*Cæsalpinia crista.* Wood, *Brasil wood, lignum Brasiliense,* very hard, sinks in water, pale when fresh cut, but turns nearly black by exposure to air; used to dye red, and for ink: from South America 150*l.* the ton.—*C. Brasiliensis, C. Bahamensis.* Wood, *Bahama brazilletto,* used to dye red, gives a deep colour to water; 20*l.* the ton.—*C. echinata.* Wood, *Nicaragua wood, bresil de St. Marthe, stockvisch hout,* in short logs with a thin bark, much split, very hard and heavy, smells like salt fish; used to dye red, large and solid 32*l.* the ton, middling and rough 25*l,* small 18*l.*—*C. vesicaria, C. bijuga, Poinciana bijuga.* Wood, *bastard Nicaragua wood,* brown, dyes red; from Jamaica.—*C. coriaria.* Pods, *libidibi,* used in tanning.

Barbadoes flower fence, Barbadoes pride, Spanish carnations, C. pulcherrima, Poinciana pulcherrima. Tea of the leaves and flowers, and syrop of the flowers, purgative, and emmenagogue; also the seeds in powder, dose ʒj, in common use with the negro slave girls to procure abortion.

Butea frondosa. Yields, by incision, gummi rubrum astringens.—*Adenanthera pavonia.* Wood substituted for red sanders.—*Lotus courbaril, Hymenia courbaril.* Exudes gum anime, pods contain an acidulous nutritive farina.—*Podalyria tinctoria.* Root dyes black.—*Judas tree, Cercis siliquastrum.* Flowers piquant, antiscorbutic, in salads.—*Stinking bean trefoil, Anagyris fœtida.* Leaves emmenagogue, cephalic; seeds emetic.—**Furze, Whins, Gorse, Genista spinosa, Ulex Europæus.* Plant attenuant, diuretic, determining to the skin, occasioning nausea.—*Canary rose wood, G. Canariensis.* Root, *lignum rhodium,* yellowish, with red veins, has the scent of roses; used for fumigation, is cordial and cephalic.—**Dyers broom, Green weed. Wood waxen, Sereque, G. tinctoria.* Flowers and leaves aperitive, diuretic; used to dye yellow.—*G. ovata,* used to dye yellow.—*Spartium purgans.* Leaves and seeds purgative.—**Broom, Genista, S. scoparium.* Tops, *spartii cacumina,* diuretic, even

to animals who browse on them; flowers used as a pickle for the table; seeds emetic, cathartic; roasted and used as coffee.—*Spanish broom, S. junceum.* Qualities the same as common broom.—*Trefoil acacia, Aspalathus, S. spinosum.* Yields Italian acacia. — *Laburnum, Cytisus laburnum.* Leaves diuretic, resolvent.—*C. cajan.* Seeds, *pigeon pea, Angola pea, orror,* used as food, strong tasted; young shoots pectoral; roots aromatic. — *Hairy shrub trefoil, Pseudo-cytisus, C. hirsutus.* Leaves cooling, diuretic.—*White lupine, lupinus, L. albus.* Seeds rather bitter, emmenagogue, vermifuge; used as food, and externally in resolvent poultices.—*Wild lupine, L. sylvestris, L. varius.* Seeds bitterish, but nutritive.—**Rest-harrow, Cammock, Petty whin, Ononis, Anonis, Resta bovis, O. spinosa.* Root diuretic, detersive, aperient; used in decoction.—*Arachis hypogæa.* Seeds, *earth pease, pindars, ground nuts,* nourishing, yield oil, made into chocolate; root sweet.—**Kidney vetch, Anthyllis vulneraria;—Dalea enneaphylla.* Dye yellow.—*Paraguay tea, Psoralia glandulosa.* Leaves stomachic, vulnerary, vermifuge.—*Stinking trefoil, Trifolium bituminosum, P. bituminosa.* Leaves diuretic, anticancerous; seeds yield oil.—*P. pentaphylla.* Root, *Spanish contrayerva, contrayerva,* slightly aromatic, taste sharp, used in typhoid fevers; 1*s.* 6*d.* the oz, ground 2*s.*—*Mountain liquorice, Alpine trefoil, T. Alpinum.* Root sweet.—**Hares foot, Lagopus, Pes leporinus, T. arvense.* Leaves pectoral, antidysenteric.—*Field trefoil, Lotus urbana, T. odoratum, T. cæruleum.* Herb diuretic, vulnerary, anodyne.—**Common trefoil, Trifolium, Lotus herba sylvestris, T. pratense.* Herb laxative.—**Melilot, Melilotus, T. melilotus officinale.* Herb pectoral, discussive, causes the peculiar flavour of the schab-ziger, or scraped cheese of Germany.—*Italian melilot, Melilotus vera, T. melilotus Italica.* Herb suppurative. — **Lucerne, Medicago sativa.* Seeds dye yellow.—**Little yellow trefoil, Melilot trefoil, Trifolium luteum minimum, Medicago lupulina.* Herb lenifying.—*Sea kidney vetch, Anthyllis, Medicago circinata.* Herb used in dysury.

Fenugreek, Maytee, Fœnum Græcum, Trigonella fœnum Græcum. Seed odoriferous, mucous, resolvent, stomachic, roasted for coffee; dye yellow: French 1*l.* 10*s.* the cwt, 9*d.* the lb, ground 2*s.* 6*d.*—*Pile lotus, Trifolium hæmorrhoidale, Lotus hirsutus;—White lotus, L. dorycnium.* Seeds

useful in piles.—* *Yellow lotus, L. corniculata.* Anodyne, emollient; used in burns: leaves turn green in drying.—*Black Egyptian bean, Lablab, Dolichos lablab.* Seeds nutritive.—*D. pruriens.* Pods, *siliqua hirsuta,* eaten when young, imported from the West Indies; the hair of the pods, *cowhage, dolichi pubes,* occasions violent itching, to be allayed by a solution of green vitriol or oil; vermifuge, by scraping the hair off a pod into treacle or syrop for a morning dose, and giving a brisk purge after two or three doses of the cowhage; root, in decoction, diuretic, and very useful in dropsy.—*Barbaty, D. catjang;—D. soya.* Seeds used to make soy, eaten in soup.—*Coolthi, D. biflorus;—Lobia, D. Sinensis.* Seeds eaten.—*D. tuberosus;—D. bulbosus.* Roots eatable.—*French bean, Kidney bean, Feve de Rome, Haricot, Phaseolus vulgaris;—Scarlet bean, P. coccineus;—Dwarf kidney bean, P. nanus.* Pods eatable, nourishing; flour of the seed emollient, diuretic, nourishing.—*Mungo, Halli moog, P. mungo.* Seeds made into sago.—*P. tuberosus.* Root esculent.—*Vellore bean, Duffin bean, P. lunatus;—East India country bean,* a variety;—*Soria moog, P. aureus;—Krishna moog, P. max;—Mash cally, P. radiatus;—Moot, P. aconitifolius;—P. Tunkinensis.* Seeds eaten as pulse.—*Erythrina monosperma.* Yields a kind of lac.—*Glycine apios, Apios tuberosa.* Root farinaceous.—*Glycine abrus, Abrus precatorius.* Root, *Jamaica wild liquorice,* yields an extract like liquorice; herb diaphoretic, pectoral, demulcent; seeds, *jumble beads,* sold at the china shops, ophthalmic, cephalic.—*Dog wood, Piscidia erythrina.* Bark of the root thrown into ponds, or still water, stupifies the larger fish, without rendering them unwholesome, and kills the smaller ones; used to cleanse foul ulcers.—*Robinia caragana.* Seeds oleaginous, eatable.—*Astragalus Creticus;—A. gummifer.* Exude gum tragacanth.—*Milk vetch, Astragalus, A. Syriacus.* Root astringent, diuretic.—* *Wild liquorice, Liquorice vetch, A. glycyphyllos.* Root sweet, used for liquorice; leaves used in retention of urine.—*Bladder senna, Colutea cruenta;—C. arborescens.* Leaves and pods purgative, used for senna.

Liquorice, Glycyrrhiza, G. glabra. Root, *stick liquorice, liquiritia, glycyrrhizæ radix,* sweet, opening, expectorant, pectoral, diuretic; chewed, it extinguishes thirst; its infusion covers the taste of unpalatable drugs

more effectually than sugar: 1*s.* 8*d.* the lb, ground 2*s.* 8*d.* —*Prickly liquorice, G. echinata.* Root sweet, juice is used in tetters and ring-worms.—*Goats rue, Galega, Ruta capraria, G. officinalis.* Sudorific, vermifuge, alexiterial, useful in epilepsy and convulsions.—*G. piscatoria; G. tinctoria.* Intoxicates fish.—*Indigo plant, Anil, Indigofera tinctoria,* and several other species, yield indigo.—*Tuberous vetch, Lathyrus tuberosus.* Root tuberous, sweet, yields fecule; they are sold for salep roots.—*Chich pea, Keessari, L. sativus.* Seeds nutritive.—**Vetch, Vicia, V. sativa.* Seeds, *tare,* detersive, astringent. The Canadian variety makes good bread.—*Vicia faba.* Seeds, *garden bean, faba major,* nourishing, difficult of digestion, flatulent.—*Vicia faba β.* Seeds, *horse bean, faba minor, f. equina,* nourishing, roasted for coffee.—**Bastard vetch, Orobus sylvaticus;—O. luteus;—O. vernus;—O. niger.* Seeds yield a resolvent farina.—**Bitter vetch, Heath pea, Orobus, Ervum, O. tuberosus.* Roots nutritive; farina of the seed resolvent. —*Ervum lens.* Seeds, *lentil, lens vulgaris, mussoor,* difficult of digestion, astringent, hurtful to the eyes.—*Ervum ervilia.* Farina maturative and resolvent.—*Pea, Motor, Pisum, P. sativum.* Green pods used in the scurvy: fresh seeds saccharine, nutritive; dry seeds heavy and flatulent.—*Chich pea, Cicer, C. arietinum.* Seeds, *calavanches, bhoot, horse gram,* heavy but wholesome, roasted for coffee; farina resolvent.—*Milk vetch, Polygala vera, Coronilla juncea.* Herb in decoction increases the milk.—**Small birds-foot, Ornithopus perpusillus.* Herb lithontriptic, and used in ruptures. —*Scorpion wort, Scorpioides, O. scorpioides.* Herb stimulant, applied externally to bites of venomous animals.—**Horseshoe vetch, Ferrum equinum comosum, Hippocrepis comosa;—Scorpion senna, Coronilla emerus.* Leaves purgative; used instead of senna by the country people.—*Securidaca, C. securidaca.* Seed extremely bitter, purgative.—*C. varia.* Juice emetic.—**Sain foin, Cockshead, Onobrychis, Hedysarum onobrychis.* Herb ripening, discussive, useful in strangury.—*Alhagi, Hedysarum alhagi.* Yields Persian manna.—*Sesban, Æschinomene sesban.* Seeds stomachic, emmenagogue.—*Bastard sensitive-plant, Æ. grandiflora.* Seeds eatable; yield gum agaty; used in dyeing.

Cabbage tree, Worm-bark tree, Geoffræa inermis;—G. Surinamensis. Barks bitter, astringent, febrifuge, and ver-

mifuge, in doses of ℈j to ʒj; but the dose should be less at first, and gradually increased, lest it should occasion vomiting, delirium, and fever: gr. xv with as much jalap, a good purgative; or ʒjss boiled in water, dose coch. maj. ij—iv, omni mane, for three or four days, and afterwards a dose of oil.

Pterocarpus santalinus. Wood, *red sanders, bresille, rood caliatour hout, santalum rubrum, pterocarpi lignum,* resinous, odoriferous, austere, astringent, tonic; used as a red colouring ingredient in spirituous tinctures, yields a rosin analogous to dragon's blood: East Indian 15*l.* the ton; shavings 1*s.* 6*d.* the lb, ground 3*s.*—*P. draco;*—*P. Indicus.* Yield dragon's blood.—*P. dahlbergioides.* Wood, *Andaman red wood, rood hout,* used in dyeing.—*P. erinaceus.* Yields common gum kino.—*Copaifera officinalis.* Yields balsam of copaiba.—*Original Jesuits bark tree, Kina kina, Myrospermum pedicellatum, Myroxylon pedicellatum.* The first kind of Peruvian bark brought to Europe; speckled on the outside, resinous when held to the sun, odoriferous, not so bitter or astringent as the present sorts from the Loxa tree; yields a rosin.—*Myrospermum peruiferum, Myroxylon peruiferum, Toluifera balsamum.* Yields, by incision, balsam of Peru and balsam of Tolu.—*Dipterix odorata, Coumarouna odorata, Baryosma tonga.* Kernel, *Tonca bean,* odoriferous, used to scent snuff; contains coumarine, which exudes between the lobes.—*Derris pinnata.* Root used for areca nut.—*Stizolobium urens.* Legume irritating; hairs of the pods of all the species are used as anthelminthics; powdered seeds are applied externally as an antidote against the stings of insects and reptiles.—*Prosopis spicigera.* Pod esculent.—*Tespesia? Cercis?* Wood, *cam wood, red wood, bois de cham, pao gaban,* red, with black veins, more porous, lighter, and smoother than either logwood, brasilletto, or Nicaragua wood: from Africa, 20*l.* the ton, retail 4*d.* the lb.

POLYGALEÆ.

**Milk wort, Polygala vulgaris;*—*P. amara;*—*P. sanguinea;*—*Bitter polygala, P. rubella.* Roots may be substituted for rattlesnake root, dose in powder is ʒss to ʒj, useful in pleurisy; herbs bitter, diaphoretic, in infusion ʒiiij taken daily, promote expectoration, and are used in catarrhous coughs.—*P. senega.* Root, *rattlesnake root,*

Seneka snake root, senega, senegæ radix, diaphoretic, diuretic, used in America against the bite of the rattlesnake, either in powder ℈j to ij, or ʒj boiled in lbjss of water to lbj, and given by ʒij at a time: from North America, *2s.* the lb, retail 4*s.* 8*d.* Black snake root is used for it.—*P. theezans.* Mixed with tea in Japan.—*Krameria ixina;*—*K. triandra.* Root, *ratany, rhatania, krameriæ radix,* astringent.

TEREBINTACEÆ.

Cashew-nut tree, Cassuvium occidentale, Anacardium occidentale. Peduncle of the nut astringent, eatable; juice astringent, made into a kind of wine; kernel of the nut aphrodisiac, used to increase the memory, as also to quicken the genius; shell of the nut contains an acrid oil: exudes gum.—*Malacca bean tree, A. orientale, Semecarpus anacardium.* Nut, *Malacca bean,* boiled for the oil, contain a caustic, black, oily mucilage, and then a sweet white kernel, which is cephalic, and increases the memory; the mucilage is used externally in disorders of the skin; green fruit used for marking, eatable.—*Mangoe, Mangifera Indica.* Fruit eaten raw;—*Pickled mangoes.* Used as sauce;—*Preserved mangoes.* The fruits peeled, and pressed into sheets like brown paper.—*Sumach, Rhus obsoniorum, R. coriaria.* Bark, leaves, flowers, and fruits acidulous, very astringent; shoots and leaves imported and sold ground, for dyeing. Malaga 1*l.* 1*s.* the cwt, Sicily 1*l.*—*Venice sumach, Red sumach, R. cotinus.* Equally astringent; wood, *young fustick,* yellow, dyes coffee-colour, and with nitromuriate of tin an orange; 6*l.* the ton, 3*d.* the lb: fruit, *sumach berries,* astringent.—*Poison oak, R. toxicodendron.* Juice caustic, dyes linen, &c. black, raises blisters on the skin, and is poisonous taken internally; leaves, *toxicodendron,* P. U. S. *toxicodendri folia,* stimulant, narcotic, used in palsy; dose gr. ss to gr. iv, twice or thrice a day. — *Common Pensylvanian sumach, R. glabrum.* Bark febrifuge, used in dyeing red; 3*d.* the lb.—*R. copallinum.* Yields West India copal.—*R. vernix.* Yields, by incision, Japanese varnish; milky juice dyes linen, &c. black.—*Virginian sumach, R. Virginianum, R. typhinum.* Berries astringent, used in fluxes of different kinds; juice of the stem raises blisters on the skin.—*Hog-gum tree, R. metopium.* Yields hog gum.—*R. Javanicum.* Berries boiled in water yield rosin.

—*R. striatum.* Juice of the bark yields a black colour.—*R. radicans.* Juice vesicatory.—*Myrtle-leaved sumach, Coriaria myrtifolia.* Leaves used in tanning and dyeing the same as sumach; mixed with senna.—*Widow wail, Cneorum tricoccum.* Acrid, caustic, drastic, a powerful detersive, but dangerous.—*Comocladia dentata.* Wood, *bastard brasil,* dark red, dyes like Brasil wood; juice dyes the skin of a nearly indelible black colour.—*C. angulosa.* Wood, *Saint Domingo braziletto,* used in dyeing.—*C. illicifolia.* Juice dyes the skin black.

Balm of Gilead tree, Amyris Gileadensis, A. opobalsamum. Yields, by incision, the true balm of Gilead in very small quantities, generally at the rate of three or four drops a day from a branch; even the most resinous trees not yielding more than sixty, whence arises its value: fruit, *carpobalsamum,* and branches, *xylobalsamum,* vulnerary, antiseptic, and used against barrenness.—*A. elemifera.* Yields, by incision, gum elemi; wood, *bois de chandelle noir,* split in laths, and burned for lights.—*A. balsamifera.* Wood, *Jamaica rose wood, lignum rhodium,* used in cephalic fumigations, burning with a scent of roses; leaves, in infusion, diaphoretic, aromatic, cephalic; berries used for balsam of capivi.—From undescribed trees of this genus, amyris, are produced true or male frankincense, myrrh, opocalpasum, bdellium, and liquid myrrh.—*A. toxifera.* Yields a rosin used as a poison in war and hunting, which is, perhaps, that called ticuna.—*A. ambrosiaca.* Yields coumia.—*A. protium.* Shells of the fruit yield an essential oil.—*A. acuchina, Icica acuchina.* Yields balsam acouchi.—*I. heptaphylla.* Yields wooraroo poison, and, according to some, gum elemi.—*Myrodendrum houmiri.* Yields balsam houmiri; bark resinous.—*Canarium balsamiferum.* Yields a kind of incense.—*C. commune.* Nuts, *Java almonds,* eaten, and made into bread; kernels yield an oil.—*Schinus molle.* Yields Peruvian mastich: wood purgative, detersive, astringent: fruits make a kind of wine, rather acid, soon turning into vinegar. — *Pistachia, P. vera.* Kernel oily, sweeter than those of almonds, forms a green emulsion, cooling.—*Turpentine tree, P. terebinthus.* Yields, by incision, Scio turpentine; fruit styptic, pickled for eating; bark resinous, substituted for narcaphte.—*Mastich tree, Lentiscus vulgaris, P. lentiscus.* Yields, by incision, mastich; berries yield oil; wood used in dyspeptic affec-

tions, gout, and dysentery.—*P. Atlantica.* Yields Barbary mastich; fruit acidulous.—*P. trifolia.* Fruit eatable.—*Jamaica birch tree, Bursera gummifera.* Yields resina chibou; bark has the qualities of simarouba; root astringent.—*B. orientalis.* Also yields a tonic styptic rosin.—*Spondias citherea.* Fruit acid, cooling.—*Mombin, S. myrobalanus.* Yields rosin; fruit acerb, acidulous, laxative.—*Hog plum, S. entra.* Bark, externally, as a fomentation in anasarca.—*Otaheite apple, S. dulcis.* Fruit edible.

False angustura, Wooginoos, Brucea antidysenterica, B. ferruginea. Inner bark astringent; used to make brucine.—*Averrhoa carambola;—A. bilimbi;—A. acidissima.* Fruits acid, made into preserves with sugar.—*Boswellia serrata, Libanus thurifera.* Yields olibanum.—*B. glabra.* Exudes koondricum, and, by incision, yields gugul.

JUGLANDEÆ.

Walnut, Juglans, J. regia. Sap yields sugar; kernels of the seeds cooling, but are difficult of digestion; when old, acrid; yields half their weight of oil by expression; peel of the fruit used in dyeing brown colours: leaves detersive, diaphoretic, anti-arthritic, anti-syphilitic; inner bark emetic, and also cathartic when given in pills; spongy substance inside the nut astringent.—*American hiccory, J. alba.* Bark, green leaves, and rind of the fruit used in dyeing, with alum, a bright yellow colour.—*Pennsylvania walnut, Butter nut, J. cinerea.* Inner bark of the root, *juglans,* P. U. S. cathartic, and used against worms.

PITTOSPOREÆ.

Pittosporum tobira. Seeds surrounded by a kind of resinous bird-lime.—*? Billardiera scandens.* Flesh of the berry eatable.

CELASTRINEÆ.

Bladder nut-tree, Staphylea trifolia. Kernels eaten.—**Spindle tree, Prick wood, Fusain, Evonymus Europæus.* Seeds, three or four, emetic and purgative; externally used as a powder to kill lice, &c. wood makes good charcoal; fruits dye a yellowish red or rusty colour.—*Celastrus macrocarpus.* Seeds oily.—*C. maytenus.* Decoction of the young twigs used as a wash, in the swellings produced by the shadow of the tree called lithi.

ILICIDEÆ.

Cassine Peragua, Ilex vomitoria. Leaves, *Paraguay tea,* diuretic in infusion, and diminish hunger; but if too much is used, emetic: an infusion of the high-dried leaves is drank as an exhilarant.—**Holly, Ilex, I. aquifolium.* Root, bark, berries acrid, purgative, and externally used emollient and resolvent; berries roasted used for coffee; bark yields bird-lime.

FRANGULACEÆ.

Buck thorn, Spina cervina, Rhamnus catharticus.* Berries, *rhamni baccæ,* no. xx, or ʒjss, when dried, very purgative, usually made into a syrop; juice made into sap-green; bark dyes yellow; inner bark is cathartic.—*R. infectorius.* Berries purgative; unripe berries, dried, *French berries, grana Avenionensia,* dye yellow: *2l.* 10*s.* the cwt, 8*d.* the lb.—*Turkey berries,* preferred by the dyers, are a larger variety; *5l.* the cwt, 1*s.* the lb.—*R. theezans.* Leaves used to reduce tea.—Black alder tree, Alnus nigra, Frangula, R. frangula.* Unripe berries used to make sap-green; ripe berries purgative; bark bitter, emetic, detersive, aperitive, and dyes yellow; bark of the root violently purgative; wood, *black dog wood,* makes the best charcoal for gunpowder.—*Evergreen privet, R. alaternus.* Some sap-green is made from it; laxative.—*Jujube tree, R. ziziphus.* Fruit, *jujubes, jujubæ,* nourishing, mawkish, mucilaginous, pectoral.—*Lotus, R. lotus.* Fruit eatable, makes a pleasant wine.—*R. jujuba.* Fruit styptic.—*R. soporifera.* Fruit anodyne, soporific; used in decoction.—*R. paliurus.* Seeds diuretic; root and leaves astringent, detersive; fruit incisive.—*R. Siculus, Elæodendrum argan.* Nuts pressed for their oil.—*Great jujubes, Œnoplia, R. œnoplia.* Unripe fruit stomachic, astringent; juice of the ripe fruit laxative.—*Black ram-thorn, R. niger, R. lycioides.* Fruit, in decoction, relieves the pain of the gout.—*R. sanguineus.* Bark, boiled in milk, used for the itch.

Hovenia dulcis. Peduncle fleshy, sweet-tasted, esculent.—*New Jersey tea, Ceanothus Americanus.* Leaves used for tea.—*Apalachian tea, Prinos glaber.* Leaves used as tea.—*Black alder, P. verticillatus.* Bark, *prinos,* P. U. S. febrifuge.—? *Aristotelia macqui, A. glandulosa.* Fruit eaten with sugar, or rubbed down with water for a drink.

BERBERIDEÆ.

Berberis, Oxycantha, B. vulgaris.* Berries, *berberries, pipperidges,* very acid, incisive, astringent, hepatic; bark useful in jaundice as an aperitive; root very bitter: root, wood, and bark give wool a yellow colour destructible by air and soap.—Alpine barren wort, Epimedium Alpinum.* Roots and leaves astringent.—*Black turnep, Leontopetalon, Leontice leontopetalon.* Root stomachic.—*Red turnep, Chrysogonum, L. chrysogonum.* Root stomachic.

NYMPHEACEÆ.

Yellow water-lily, Nymphæa lutea.* Root astringent, contains a quantity of fecula.—White water-lily, N. alba.* Roots astringent, refrigerant; a weak infusion useful in leprosy, dose a pint night and morning.—*Egyptian bean, Jamaica water-lily, Faba Ægyptiaca, N. nelumbo, Nelumbium speciosum.* Root used as food; liquor that runs out of the footstalk when cut, used in loosenesses and vomitings, also diuretic and cooling; seeds nutritive; bark is said to form Chinese rice paper, others ascribe it to artocarpus jaca.

PAPAVERACEÆ.

White poppy, Papaver album, P. somniferum.* Seeds, *maw seed,* put into cakes, used in emulsions, better tasted than almonds, yield oil; 8*d.* the lb; capsules without the seed, *poppy heads, papaveris capsulæ,* used in anodyne fomentations; 4*s.* the 100, bruised 1*s.* the lb; yields, by incision, the best opium, and, by expression, a coarser sort: cultivated by the Lincolnshire cottagers, for the purpose of distilling a narcotic water from the flowers.—*Black poppy, P. nigrum.* A variety of the last.—Red poppy, Corn rose, P. rubrum, Rhœas, P. erraticum, P. rhœas.* Petals, *rhœados petala,* pectoral, slightly anodyne; used also as a red colouring ingredient in medicines.—**Long-headed bastard poppy, Argemone capitulo longiori, Papaver argemone.* Leaves used outwardly in inflammations; the yellow expressed juice takes off spots on the cornea;—*Jamaica yellow thistle, A. Mexicana.* Juice and leaves used in ophthalmia; seeds emetic, yield an oil.—** Yellow horned poppy, Chelidonium glaucum.* Seeds and juice analogous to the preceding.—**Great celandine, C. majus.* Root detersive,

acrid, purgative; herb ophthalmic.—*Blood root, Puccoon, Sanguinaria Canadensis.* Juice blood red, gr. xv to xx, used in dyeing; fruit narcotic; root, *sanguinaria,* P. U. S. emetic, purgative. — *May apple, Podophyllum pedatum.* Root, *podophyllum,* P. U. S. purgative.—*Bocconia frutescens.* Juice red, used in dyeing.—*Jeffersonia diphylla.* Root purgative.

FUMARIDEÆ.

Fumitory, Fumaria officinalis;*—Bulbous-rooted fumitory, F. bulbosa, F. solida;*—***Yellow fumitory, F. lutea.* Very opening, refreshing; of use in cutaneous disorders, boiled in milk; or their expressed juice, taken daily to ʒij, twice a-day; infusion removes freckles and clears the skin; dyes yellow.—*Horned wild cumin, Hypecoon, Hypecoum procumbens;—Codded wild cumin, Cuminum siliquosum, H. pendulum.* Narcotic; yields cumin opium.

CRUCIFERÆ.

Contain azote (nitrogen) in their composition, and therefore easily putrify and furnish volatile alkali by distillation; they are generally stimulant, but when dried lose their antiscorbutic quality; seeds soon lose their vitality, unless kept moist in a cool place: these plants are always the first that are attacked by insects, and soon destroyed by them when kept in a hortus siccus.

Wild mustard, Charlock, Raphanus raphanistrum;* — *Radish, R. hortensis, R. sativus.* Aperitive, diuretic, and excite the appetite; seed attenuant, pressed for oil.—Mustard, Sinapi, Sinapis nigra.* Seeds, *sinapis semina,* unbruised, coch. maj. j, stimulant, and generally laxative, cure vernal agues; 1*s.* the lb, ground 2*s.* pressed for their oil: farina of the seeds used as a rubefacient, and as seasoning, first manufactured on a large scale by my grandfather, at the Black Boy in Pall-Mall; when mixed with water or vinegar has a bitter flavour, which after some time goes off: hull of the seed sold for ground pepper, under the name of P. D. i. e. pepper dust, and pressed for oil.—**White mustard, Sinapi album, Sinapis alba.* Seeds ground for mustard, but is not so stimulant; 1*s.* the lb.—**Yellow charlock, S. arvensis.* Seed detersive and digestive; when given to birds instead of rape, heats and kills them; ground for mustard, but its flavour is inferior.—*Sersoon, S. dicho-*

toma;—Rai, S. ramosa;—Sheta sersha, S. glauca;—Chinese mustard, S. Sinensis;—Tori, S. ..... Seeds pressed for oil.

Cole wort, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Brocoli, &c. &c. Brassica, Caulis, B. oleracea.* Afford a copious source of aliment to man and beast; juice a good pectoral, discussive, diuretic, and opens the belly; leaves vulnerary, opening.—Red cabbage, B. oleracea rubra.* Leaves used to make a test liquor for acids and alkalies.—*Pickled red cabbage.* The leaves sliced and preserved with vinegar and spices, used as a sauce. —*Saur kraut, Brassica acidulata.* Large white cabbages cut into thin horizontal slices, and placed in a barrel with a layer of salt at top and bottom, and between each layer of cabbages. A board with some weights on it is then put on the top, and it is kept in a cool place for some weeks: a kind of fermentation takes place, and vinegar is formed. Some add juniper berries, coriander seeds, tops of anise, or caraway seeds to the salt as a kind of spice. It may be dried in an oven without any loss of its flavour.—**Tur-nep, Rapum, Brassica rapa.* Root nourishing.—*Navette de Dauphine, B. r. oleifera.* Seeds pressed for the oil.—**Navew, French tur-nep, Napus dulcis, Brassica napus.* Roots nourishing, containing a sweet juice, which is very pectoral, and of great use in coughs, asthma, colds, and consumptions.—**Rape, Cole, Navette de hiver, Colsa d' hiver, Napus sylvestris, Brassica napus oleifera;—Navette de printems, Colsa de printems, B. campestris oleifera.* Seeds pressed for their oil.—*Rocket, Eruca, Brassica eruca;—Wild rocket, Eruca sylvestris, Brassica erucastrum.* Antiscorbutic, diuretic, flatulent, seeds acrid, stimulant, exciting the appetite.—**Tower mustard, Turritis hirsuta;—Bastard tower mustard, Arabis turrita.* Juices kill worms, and cures the thrush.—*Dames violet, Rocket, Hesperis matronalis.* Incisive; used in dysury, strangury, and dyspnœa.—**Wall flower, Cheiri, Leucojum luteum, Cheiranthus cheiri.* Flowers cordial, emmenagogue, used in palsy. —*Stock gilli-flower, Leucojum album, C. incanus.* Flowers used in inflammation, and to cleanse ulcers.—*Treacle worm-seed, Camelina, Erysimum cheiranthoides.* Herb vermifuge, stomachic.—*Broad-leaved hedge-mustard, E. latifolium, Sisymbrium irio.* Herb used as a heating potherb. —**Hedge mustard, Erysimum, E. officinale;—*Jack by the hedge, Sauce alone, Alliaria, E. alliaria;—*Winter*

cresses, Winter rocket, E. barbarea. Antiscorbutic; used in coughs; externally detersive; seeds acrid, lithontriptic.—**Early winter cress, E. precox, Barbarea precox;*—**Water radish, Raphanus aquaticus, Sisymbrium amphibium.* Herbs acrid, used in scurvy; eaten in salads.—**Flix weed, Sophia chirurgorum, Sis. sophia.* Vulnerary, astringent, detersive.—**Water cresses, Nasturtium aquaticum, Sis. nasturtium.* Depurative and antiscorbutic; used in obstructions and calculous cases.

Ladies smocks, Cuckow flower, Cardamine pratensis.* Qualities of the preceding; flowers, *cardaminis flores,* antispasmodic, in doses of ʒj to ʒij, twice or thrice a day; ground 9*s.* 4*d.* the lb; flowering tops are still more successfully used in epileptic fits.—*Dentaria diphylla.* Dried roots used as mustard.—*D. heptaphylla.* Root astringent, attenuant.—*Satin flower, Honesty, Moon wort, Lunaria rediviva;*—*L. annua.* Roots detersive; leaves diuretic; seeds extremely acrid, used in epilepsy.—Alysson, Alyssum campestre.* Seeds, with honey, take away freckles, used in mania.—**Common whitlow grass, Paronychia vulgaris, Draba verna;*—**D. muralis.* Opening, detersive; seed, *English pepper,* hot, used for pepper.—**Horse radish, Raphanus sylvestris, R. rusticanus, Armoracia, Cochlearia armoracia.* Root, *armoraciæ radix,* powerfully antiscorbutic, antirheumatic, acrid; taken, cut into small pieces, without chewing, coch. j, every morning, incisive; used as a sauce.—**Swines cresses, Coronopus Ruelli, Cochlearia coronopus;*—**Scurvy grass, C. Batava, C. hortensis, C. officinalis;*—**Sea scurvy-grass, C. Britannica marina, C. Anglica.* These herbs abound in volatile principles, which are dissipated by heat; they are the most valuable of antiscorbutics eaten raw, or only their juice, ʒj to ʒiiij: an excellent whey may be made from them.—**Lesser shepherds-purse, Bursa pastoris minor, Iberis nudicaulis;*—**I. amara.* Antiscorbutic, may be eaten in salads.—**Shepherds purse, Bursa pastoris, Thlaspi Bursa pastoris;*—**Treacle mustard, Penny cress, T. arvense.* (Seeds 10*s.* the lb.)—**Mithridate mustard, Bastard cress, T. campestre.* Seeds acrid, detersive, astringent.—*Garden cresses, Nasturtium hortense, Lepidium sativum;*—*Ambrosia, L. procumbens.* Seeds opening, incisive, antiscorbutic.—**Dittander, Pepper wort, Lepidium, Piperitis, L. latifolium.* Acrid, irritative, useful in sciatica; infused in beer, facilitates delivery; sialo-

gogue.—*Sciatica cress, Iberis, L. iberis.* Made into a poultice with lard, used in sciatica.—**Wild gold of pleasure, Myagrum sativum.* Vermifuge; seeds, *sesamum seeds,* useful in palsy, yield oil.—*Bunias erucago.* Acrid, diuretic. —**Sea rocket, Eruca marina, Bunias cakile.* Antiscorbutic, useful in the colic.—**Sea cole-wort, Sea cabbage, Brassica marina Anglica, Crambe maritima.* An excellent pot-herb when blanched.—*Chara, C. Tatarica.* Roots good tasted, nutritive.—**Woad, Isatis, Glastum, Isatis tinctoria.* Desiccative, astringent; used as a blue dye; and indigo is said to have been manufactured from it.—*Isatis Lusitanica.* Used in dyeing.

CAPPARIDEÆ.

Caper tree, Capparis spinosa. Bark of the root acerb, discussive, splenic, useful in the gout.—*Pickled capers.* The unopened flowers used as a sauce; Spanish 6*l.* the cwt; French 12*l.*—*Bastard mustard, Cleome dodecandra.* Root vermifuge.—*C. icosandra.* Used as a sauce, and also for sinapisms.

RESEDACEÆ.

Weld, Yellow weed, Dyers weed, Luteola, Reseda luteola.* Used in dyeing yellow and green; 10*l.* the load.—*French weld.* Stem much finer than the English; 8*l.* the load.—Wild rocket, R. vulgaris, R. lutea.* Discussive; used externally to dissipate inflammations and tumours; dyes yellow.

DROSERACEÆ.

**Sun dew, Rosa solis, Ros solis, Rorella, Drosera rotundifolia.* Acrid, anti-arthritic, detersive, externally rubefacient.

PARNASSIEÆ.

**Grass of Parnassus, Gramen Parnassi, Parnassia palustris.* Juice ophthalmic; seeds diuretic, aperitive.

SAPINDACEÆ.

Soap-berry tree, Saponaria, Sapindus saponaria. Fruit used with rum, as an embrocation in rheumatism; tops, leaves, and seed vessels, form a lather with water, and cleanse linen, &c. plant intoxicates and kills fish.—*Lit schi,*

Euphoria punicea, Dimocarpus, S. edulis. Fruit esculent. —*Cardiospermum halicacabum.* Juice used as an emollient in gonorrhœa; herb used as food.—*Genip tree, Melicocca bijuga.* Seeds oily, esculent.—*Paullinia subrotunda.* Arillus esculent.—*Liane a persil, Seriana triternata.* Used to poison fish.—*Rhizobolus pekea, R. tuberculosa, Pekea tuberculosa, Caryocar tomentosum.* Seeds, *Guiana almonds, Brazil nuts,* esculent; imported from the Brazils.—*R. butyrosus, P. butyracea, C. butyrosum.* Seed, *surahwah nut,* esculent.

ACERINEÆ.

Common maple, Acer minus, A. campestre. Root useful in liver complaints.—*Virginia maple, A. rubrum.* Inner bark used, in decoction, as an astringent eye-water.—*Sugar maple, A. saccharinum;*—**Greater maple, Sycamore, A. majus, A. pseudoplatanus;*—*Norway maple, Acer platanoides.* The sap of these trees, as well as that of the common maple, is used for making sugar and wine.

HIPPOCASTANIDEÆ.

Horse chesnut, Hippocastanum, Æsculus hippocastanum. Bark and skin of the fruit febrifuge, astringent, used for Peruvian bark in doses of ʒss to ʒj, also errhine; seeds farinaceous, but must be soaked in an alkaline ley to take off their bitterness.—*Scarlet-flowered horse chesnut, Æ. pavia.* Bark febrifuge; root used for soap; seeds, *buck eyes,* used to poison fish.

MALPIGHIACEÆ.

Switch sorrel, Triopteris Jamaicensis. Acerb, bitterish. — *Barbadoes cherry, Cerasus Jamaicensis, Malpighia glabra.* Fruit subacid, carminative, stomachic.—*M. mourelia.* Bark used as a febrifuge.

HIPPOCRATICEÆ.

Hippocratea comosa, H. multiflora. Nuts white, sweetish.

HYPERICINEÆ.

St. John's wort, Hypericum, H. perforatum.* Resolvent, attenuant, nervine; contains rosin; leaves give a good red dye to wool, and oil; 1*s.* the oz. dried.—St. Peter's wort,*

Ascyron, H. ascyrum. Seeds purgative; useful in sciatica. —*Bastard St. John's wort, Coris, H. coris.* Seeds diuretic, antispasmodic.—**Tutsan, Park leaves, Androsæmum, Clymenum Italorum, Hypericum androsæmum.* Resolvent, attenuant.—*H. parviflorum, Vismia guttifera;*—*V. sessilifolia, H. sessilifolium.* Yield Mexican gamboge.

GUTTIFERÆ.

Ponna maram, Poon wood tree, Alexandrian laurel, Calophyllum inophyllum, Balsamaria inophyllum. Seeds yield oil.—*Santa Maria tree, C. calaba.* Yields oleum Sanctæ Mariæ.—*C. tacamahaca, C. inophyllum.* Yields Mauritius tacamahac.—*Tsi Xu, Augia Sinensis.* Yields black China varnish.—*Stalagmitis cambogia;*—*Cambooge tree, Cambogia gutta, Garcinia cambogia;*—*G. morella.* Produce gamboge.—*Clusia alba;*—*C. rosea.* Juices used as pitch.—*Mammæa Americana.* Fruit eaten.—*M. Asiatica, Barringtonia speciosa, Butonica speciosa.* Kernels mixed with baits, and flung into the sea, used to intoxicate fish.—*Grias cauliflora.* Half-ripe fruits, preserved in syrop or brine, used as food.—*Dryobalanops camphora.* Trunk contains cells filled with camphire, or oil of camphire.

GERANIEÆ.

Herbs slightly acrid, or acid, vulnerary, and astringent. **Cranes bill, Geranium cicutarium;*—**Musk cranes bill, G. moschatum;*—**Herb Robert, Gratia Dei, G. Robertianum;*—**Doves foot, G. columbinum, Pes columbinus, G. rotundifolium;*—**Bloody cranes bill, G. sanguineum;*—*Blue doves foot, G. batrachyoides.* Astringent and detersive; used in poultices.—*American cranes bill, G. maculatum.* Root, *geranium,* P. U. S. boiled in milk, used in the cholera of infants.—*Bulbous-rooted cranes bill, G. tuberosum.* Root in wine used as a wash in inflammation of the vulva.—*Nasturtium, Indian cress, Tropœolum majus;*—*Smaller nasturtium, T. minus.* Eaten in salads antiscorbutic, excite the appetite, assist digestion; externally used in stubborn itch.—*T. tuberosum.* Root eaten.—**Yellow balsam, Touch me not, Impatiens noli tangere.* Herb diuretic, capable of producing a diabetes; but extremely uncertain in its operation.—**Green sauce, Wood sorrel, Alleluja, Lujula, Acetosella, Trifolium acidum, Oxalis acetosella;*—**O. corniculata.* Herbs in salads very refreshing,

acidulous, anti-putrescent; make a very pleasant whey; used for the extraction of salt of sorrel.—*Jamaica wood-sorrel, O. stricta; — O. compressa; — O. frutescens; — O. dodecandra.* Acid, cooling.—*O. tuberosa.* Root like potatoes; herb acid.

SARMENTACEÆ.

Grape vine, Vitis, V. vinifera. Numerous varieties of this plant are cultivated; fruits, *grapes, uvæ,* esculent, juice made into a variety of wines, also inspissated, and made into sugar.—*Dried grapes, Uvæ siccatæ.* From Barbary, in jars.—*Raisins of the sun, Uvæ passæ majores.* These and the other raisins are prepared by being let to wither a little on the vine, the stalk being cut half way through, then gathered and dipped in a ley of wood ash, and barilla at 12 to 15 deg. Baume, or spec. gr. 1·094 to 1·116, to every four gallons of which are added a handful of salt, and a pint of oil or a pound and half of butter, and then drying them in the sun; they lose about two-thirds of their weight, and become covered with a saccharine exudation; 4*l.* 15*s.* the cwt;—*Denia raisins, Malaga raisins,* 3*l.* 15*s.* the cwt;—*Valencia raisins,* 4*l.* 10*s*;—*Belvidere raisins,* 3*l.* 15*s*;—*Lexia raisins,* 3*l.* 5*s*;—*Muscatel raisins,* 5*l.* to 8*l*;—*Bloom raisins,* 5*l.* to 6*l*;—*Sultana raisins, Uvæ apyrenæ.* (Small, yellowish red, without stones,) 4*l.* 16*s*;—*Black Smyrna raisins,* 3*l*;—*Red Smyrna raisins,* 4*l.* 10*s*;—*Currants, Uvæ minores Corinthiacæ,* 5*l*;—*East Indian raisins, Kishmish.* From the small Shiraz grapes.—All these dried grapes are used for food, or fermented with water and made into wine.—*Rape, Vinacea.* The cake left on pressing grapes; it is fermented with water, and distilled for brandy.

MELIACEÆ.

Wintera canella. Berry aromatic, used as a spice; bark, *white cinnamon, canella alba, canellæ cortex,* rolled, peeled, whitish, thicker than cinnamon, pungent, and sweet smelling; warm, stimulant, antiscorbutic; dose gr. x to ʒss; used also as a sternutatory; from America 9*l.* the cwt; retail 3*s.* the lb, ground 4*s.* 8*d*; alouchi is said to be the produce of this tree.—*Azedarach, Bead tree, Melia azedarachta.* Seeds yield oil; bark, *azedarachta,* P. U. S. used for the Peruvian; leaves vulnerary, vermifuge, diuretic: pulp of the fruit poisonous; trees yield gum, and also toddy.—*Red*

wood tree, Swietenia febrifuga. Bark astringent, tonic, used as a substitute for Peruvian bark; dose, in powder, ʒss.—*Mahogany, S. mahogani.* Wood astringent, an extract is made from it.—*Barbadoes cedar, Cedrela odorata; — Cedrela rosmarinus.* Wood slightly odoriferous, antirheumatic; yields a resin.—*Toona, Poma, C. Toona.* Bark used as a febrifuge.—*Trichilia spondioides.* Wood, *bastard brasil,* used in dyeing. — *T. spinosa.* Berries boiled for their oil.—*Guarea trichilioides.* Bark emetic and purgative.

HESPERIDEÆ.

Fruits generally acidulous, refreshing.

Citron tree, Citrus medica, C. vulgaris. Fruit, *citria malus, citrus,* excites the appetite, stops vomiting, is acidulous, antiseptic, antiscorbutic, and used along with cordials as an antidote to the manchineal poison; rind of the fruit, *citri cortex,* aromatic, tonic, yields essence de cedrat; seeds bitter, vermifuge.—*Candied citron peel, cortex citri condita.* Soak the peels in water frequently changed, until their bitterness is exhausted, put them into syrop, until they become soft and transparent, then take them out and drain them; stomachic, and used as a sweetmeat: wholesale 1*s.* 8*d.* the lb, retail 3*s.*—*Lemon tree, Citrus medica acida, C. limonum.* Fruit, *lemon, limonia malus,* imported from Malaga and Lisbon in chests, each lemon in a separate paper; juice of the fruit more acid than that of the citron; rind of the fruit, *limonum cortex,* aromatic, not so hot as orange peel; yields essence of lemons; dried 4*s.* 4*d.* the lb.—*Candied lemon peel, cortex limonum condita.* Prepared as candied citron peel; a stomachic sweetmeat; wholesale 1*s.* 4*d.* the lb, retail 2*s.* 9*d.* — *Seville orange tree, Aurantium Hispalense, C. aurantium.* Leaves and flowers antispasmodic, cordial, ʒss to ʒj, bis terve in die, or in a decoction; fruit, *Seville orange, aurantia malus, aurantiæ baccæ;* imported from Seville; rind of the fruit, *aurantii cortex,* bitter, stomachic, dried 6*s.* 8*d.* the lb, ground 7*s.* 8*d;* unripe fruit, *orange peas, Curasso oranges, baccæ aurantiæ, aurantia Curaslavensia, aurantia Curassoventia,* used to flavour liqueurs, and for issue peas.—*Candied orange peel, cortex aurantiorum condita.* Made the same way as candied citron peel; stomachic; wholesale 1*s.* 1*d.* the lb, retail 2*s.*—*Orange tree, Aurantium Chinense, C. Sinensis.* Fruit, *sweet orange, China orange,* sweet; im-

ported from Faro, Lisbon, Port St. Michael's; price very variable; juice of the fruit contains a saccharine, as well as an acid matter; mixed with salt is a common purge in the West Indies; flowers, *naphæ*, sweet scented, used to make orange-flower water; are collected every morning in May and June, for thirty miles round Paris, from both public and private gardens, at from 2*s*. to 4*s*. the lb; buds, *aurantiæ flores*, that fall from the trees, used to make orange-flower water; from Italy 2*l*. to 2*l*. 5*s*. the cwt, retail 13*s*. the lb.—*Candied orange flowers, Flores aurantiorum conditi.* Orange flowers, freed from their cups, stamina and pistils, four ounces are put into lbij of sugar, boiled to a candy height, and poured on a slab, so as to be formed into cakes; stomachic, antispasmodic. — *Bergamot orange tree, Bergamot lemon tree, C. medica Bergamotta, Limon Bergamotta, C. limetta Bergamium.* Rinds of the fruit very thick, yield essence of Bergamotte. — *Shaddock, Pampelmus, Citrus decumana.* Fruit very large, esculent. — *Malta orange.* Pulp red, juice very sweet.—*East Indian small clove orange, Chota chia.* Rind used to make the best orange marmalade.—*East Indian country orange, Koula.* Pulp austere and coarse; rind added in small quantity to orange marmalade to give it an agreeable bitterness.—*Lime tree, C. medica acida, C. acida, C. limetta.* Fruit, *lime, limetta,* used to rub floors to cleanse them and also scent the rooms; juice of the fruit very acid, and even acrid, used to acidulate spirituous drinks.

THEACEÆ.

Thea oleosa. Seeds expressed yield a fine limpid oil.—*Black tea, Thea bohea.* Leaves, in weak infusion, stomachic, favour digestion, raise the spirits, an excellent diluent.

Des Guignes gives the following characters of the different kinds of black tea, as he observed them in China, using the common English orthography, with their usual price at Canton: they are supposed to be picked from old trees, and are dried in shallow pans over charcoal fires.—*Bohea tea,* (*Vo he,* the name of a place,) is of a black cast, and yields a deep yellowish infusion; sells in China for 12 to 15 taels, 6*s*. 8*d*. each, per pic, about 130lb, or from 7$d\frac{1}{2}$. to 9$d\frac{1}{4}$. per lb.—*Congou tea,* (*cong fou,* great care,) the infusion is lighter than that of bohea, rather green, and seldom of an agreeable smell; sells for 25 to 27 taels, or from 15$d\frac{1}{4}$.

to 16$d\frac{1}{2}$. per lb; preferred by the Chinese, and Indian islanders for their own use.—*Soutchong tea,* (*se ow chong,* a very little sort,) the infusion is a fine green, smells agreeably; the leaves ought to have no spots on them; sells for 40 to 50 taels, or from 2*s.* 0$d\frac{1}{2}$. to 2*s.* 6$d\frac{3}{4}$.—*Pekao tea,* (*pe kow,* white leaf bud,) the infusion is light and rather green, has a violet scent, and a very fine perfume in the mouth; sells for 34 to 60 taels, or from 1*s.* 9*d.* to 3*s.* 1*d.*—*Imperial tea, (mao tcha,)* has a green cast, the infusion is also green; the leaves large and of a fine green; has a slight smell of soap.—To these may be added, *Campoi tea,* which is intermediate between congou and soutchong.—*Padre tea, (pou chong tcha,)* a very fine soutchong, imported in pound papers, for presents; being the best and most delicious.—*Caper tea,* made into balls with gum, and scented, imported only in small boxes.

Green tea, Thea viridis. Doubtful whether a distinct species, or only the young leaves of thea bohea, slowly dried in the shade: the infusion narcotic in a small dose, and appeases the qualms of intoxication, but taken largely brings on watchfulness, nervous agitation, and is even emetic: this irritability is best allayed by butter-milk.—The green teas of Des Guignes are, *Songlo tea,* (from the place where it is grown,) has a leaden cast, the infusion is green, the leaves are longer and more pointed than the black teas; sells for 24 to 26 taels, or from 1*s.* 3*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* the inferior sorts have yellow leaves and a smell of sprats.—*Hyson tea,* (*he tchune,* first crop,) is of a leaden cast, the infusion is a fine green, the leaves are handsome, without spots, and open quite flat; it has a strong taste, and a slight smell of roasted chesnuts: sells for 50 to 60 taels, or from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 1*d.*—*Tchu tcha,* of which he gives no characters, but it sells for 65 to 70 taels, or 3*s.* 4*d.* to 3*s.* 7*d.* per lb.—Besides these, there are imported into England, these green teas: *Hyson skin,* or *bloom tea,* being the large loose leaves of the hyson; a faint delicate smell; infusion a pale green; the bloom is given by means of indigo heated under it.—*Superior hyson skin,* intermediate between hyson and hyson skin.—*Gunpowder tea,* a superior hyson in small round grains, of a blooming greenish hue.—*Cheliun,* or *cowslip hyson,* a scented hyson, mixed with small berries, that give it a cowslip flavour.—The Ankoy teas, obtained from An Khe, have the same appearance as

the Canton teas, but are inferior in flavour, and generally sell from 4*d.* to 1*s.* a lb lower. They are supposed to be picked from wild tea plants. The leaves of tea having little or no smell, they are rendered fragrant by mixing with them the leaves of olea fragrans, and camellia sesanqua. The leaves of polygala theezans, and of rhamnus theezans, are also mixed with China tea.

China tea is not turned black by being put into water impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen gas, nor does it tinge spirit of hartshorn blue. The infusion is amber coloured, and is not reddened by adding a few drops of oil or spirit of vitriol to it. The leaves of speedwell, wild germander, black currants, syringa or mock orange, purple-spiked willow herb, sweet briar, cherry tree, sloe, are all substituted for tea, either singly or mixed. In foreign countries a variety of plants are used instead of Chinese tea, as capraria bifolia, alstonia theæformis, gualtheria procumbens, myrtus ugni, leptospermum scoparium, ceanothus Americanus, prinos glaber, ledum latifolium, chenopodium ambrosioides, monarda kalmiana, psoralia glandulosa, cassine peragua. Zenopoma thea Sinensis is beginning to be cultivated in France as a substitute for Chinese tea. In Hindustan, those with whom the common tea does not agree use an infusion of lemon grass, or of ocymum album.

Japanese camellia, Camellia Japonica. Leaves frequently mixed with those of tea by the Chinese.—*C. sesanqua.* Leaves used for those of tea, are odoriferous, and are also added to tea to scent it; seeds expressed for their oil.—*C. drupifera.* Nuts expressed for their oil.

PASSIFLOREÆ.

Passion flower, Passiflora cærulea;—Wild passion-flower, Contrayerva, P. normalis;—Red passion-flower, P. incarnata. Roots sudorific.—*Bull hoof, Dutchman's laudanum, P. murucuja.* Herb made into a syrop, or flowers infused in rum, narcotic, used for laudanum.—*Water lemon, P. maliformis;—Sweet calibash, P. laurifolia;—Granadilla, P. hexangularis.* Fruit esculent.—*Papaw, Carica Papaya.* Fruit nutritive; seed an excellent vermifuge; leaves saponaceous; milky juice corrosive, is mixed with water, and used to wash meat to make it tender.

VIOLACEÆ.

Pombolia ipecacuanha, Inodium ipecacuanha, Viola ipecacuanha. Root, *white ipecacuanha,* emetic, milder than the false kinds, but mostly adulterated with them; dose gr. v. to ℈ij: in small doses, gr. ss to gr. ij, given frequently, it is diaphoretic, expectorant, and stomachic. In both methods it is antidysenteric; gr. v, or enough to excite nausea, given an hour before the fit, has been successful in intermittents.—*V. ibonbou;—V. parviflora.* Roots emetic. —**Dog violet, March violet, Viola canina;—*Purple violet, Viola odorata,* (petals made into syrop.)—**Hearts ease, Pensee, Viola tricolor.* Flowers moistening, pectoral; seeds diuretic; roots expectorant, slightly emetic, and in doses of ʒj, cathartic.—*American violet, viola,* P. U. S. *V. pedata.* Root emetic.

CISTINEÆ.

The plants of this order are astringent or pectoral.

**Dwarf cistus, Little sun-flower, Helianthemum Anglicum luteum, Cistus helianthemum;—C. pumana;—*C. guttatus,* and the other species are astringent. The parasitic plant hypocistus, cytinus hypocistus, grows chiefly on the cistus incanus.—*C. Creticus, C. laurifolius.* Yields labdanum.—*C. ladaniferus.* Yields the inferior sort of labdanum. —*Male holly rose, C. mas, C. villosus;—Female holly rose, C. fœmina, C. salvifolius.* Leaves and flowers are astringent.

LINEÆ.

Flax, Linum, L. usitatissimum.* Seeds, *lini usitatissimi semina, linseed,* emollient, diuretic; yield oil; imported from Russia, Poland, and North America, *2l.* 5*s.* to *3l.* 15*s.* a quarter: wholesale 1*l.* 5*s.* the cwt, ground *2l.* 16*s*; retail 6*d.* the lb, ground 10*d.*—*Linseed cake, lini placenta.* Left after the oil has been pressed out; used for feeding cattle and broken winded horses.—Dwarf wild flax, Mill mountain, L. catharticum.* Purgative in doses of ʒss to ʒj.— *L. selaginoides.* Herb bitter, and aperitive.

CARYOPHYLLEÆ.

**Field pink, Caryophyllus arvensis, Holosteum umbellatum;—*Chick weed, Alsine, A. media;—A. mucronata;— *Spurry, Spergula arvensis;—*Mouse-ear chick-weed, A.*

hirsuta myosotis, Cerastum vulgatum; — **Broad-leaved mouse-ear chick-weed, A. hirsuta altera viscosa, C. viscosum;*—**Great marsh chick-weed, A. aquatica major, C. aquaticum;*—**Corn mouse-ear, C. arvense;* — *C. repens.* All cooling, moistening herbs, nourishing cattle, used as spinach.—**Sand wort, Arenaria media.* Externally used in whitlows and other inflammations.—*A. peploides.* Herb fermented and made into Iceland beer.—**Sea spurry, A. marina.* Very succulent.—*Pickled sea spurry.* Sold for samphire.—**Great stitch-wort, Stellaria holostea;*—*S. alsine.* Cooling, moistening, used as spinach.—*Gypsophila saxifraga;*—*G. struthium;*—*G. muralis.* Lithontriptic; and used for sope-wort in lues.—*Cow Basil, Vaccaria, Saponaria vaccaria.* Seed heating, diuretic.—**Sope-wort, Saponaria, S. officinalis.* Attenuating, opening, antivenereal.

Clove pink, Clove gillyflower, Caryophyllus ruber, Vetonica, Dianthus caryophyllus.* Flowers, *tunicæ*, cephalic, cordial, antispasmodic, nervine, in doses of ℈j to ʒj; useful in heartburn and contagious fevers: the odour is improved by drying.—*Œillet des Chartreux, D. Carthusianus;*—Deptford pink, Caryophyllus pratensis, D. armeria;* — *Sweet William, D. barbatus;*—*Fringed pink, D. superbus;* —**Stone pink, Maiden pink, D. arenarius,* and the other species of dianthus, have similar qualities, but weaker.—*Great saxifrage, Saxifraga antiquorum, Silene saxifraga.* Herb used in calculous disorders.—**Lobel's catch-fly, Behen album, S. armeria;*—*Red catch-fly, S. muscipula;*—*S. behen.* Roots cordial.—*S. Virginica.* Root in decoction vermifuge.—**Spatling poppy, White bottle, White behen, Behen album, Cucubalus behen;*—**Campion, Bachelor's button, Lychnis dioica;*—**Catchfly, L. viscaria;*—**Cuckow flower, Meadow pink, L. flos cuculi.* Roots cordial.—**Cockle, Agrostemma githago;*—*Rose campion, A. coronaria;*—*A. flos Jovis;*—*A. cœli-rosa.* Roots vulnerary, astringent; seeds purgative.

CUSPARIEÆ.

Cusparia febrifuga, Bonplandia trifoliata. Bark, *angustura bark, cuspariæ cortex,* in pieces of different lengths, aromatic, intensely bitter, tonic, stimulant, very useful in dyspepsia, diarrhœa, and dysentery; dose gr. v to xx. Imported from Cadiz and the West Indies, in casks, 3*s.* the lb; retail 3*s.* 10*d.* ground 5*s.* — *? Carolina*

shrub trefoil, Ptelea trifoliata. Fruit bitter, aromatic, used as a substitute for hops.

ZANTHOPHYLLEÆ.

Japan pepper, Piper Japonicum, Fagara piperita. Bark, leaves, and fruit aromatic, used as spice.—*Cacatin, F. Guianensis.* Used as spice.—*F. octandra.* Yields tacamahaca in the shell.—*Tooth-ach tree, Zanthoxylum clava Herculis.* Leaves sudorific, diuretic, sialogogue, even taken internally, used in rheumatism and palsy; expressed juice of the roots, coch. ij, antispasmodic; roots, in infusion, used as a collyrium, powder of the bark of the roots useful in dressing putrid sores.—*Prickly ash, Prickly yellow wood, Z. Caribbæum, Z. fraxineum.* Bark, *zanthoxylon,* P. U. S. febrifuge, dyes yellow.—*Raventsara, Evodia aromatica, Agathophyllum aromaticum, E. ravensara, Ravensara aromatica.* Bark aromatic, red; nut resembles both cloves and pimento; kernel extremely hot, biting, with a strong spicy smell; leaves an excellent tonic cordial spice, form an agreeable cordial, yield an oil.—*Bastard dittany, Fraxinella, Dictamnus albus.* Root rather bitter, cordial, cephalic, alexiterial, uterine, anti-epileptic, vermifuge, in powder ʒj, twice a-day.

DIOSMEÆ.

Buckho, Diosma ..... Powder of the leaves strong smelling, tonic.

RUTACEÆ.

**Rue, Ruta hortensis, R. graveolens.* Leaves, *rutæ folia,* powerfully resolvent, emmenagogue, carminative, diuretic; also alexiterial, nervine, cephalic, antispasmodic, and anaphrodisiac; dose gr. xv to ʒij; externally rubefacient. —*Narrow-leaved rue, Ruta angustifolia.* Vermifuge.—*Wild rue, Harmel, Ruta sylvestris, Peganum harmala.* Seeds very inebriating, soporific, causing a happy forgetfulness and pleasant delirium.

ZYGOPHYLLEÆ.

Caltrops, Tribulus terrestris. Herb detersive, astringent, vermifuge; seeds cordial.—*Bean caper, Zygophyllum fabago.* Vermifuge.—*Lignum vitæ tree, Guaiacum, G. officinale ;—Lignum sanctum, G. sanctum.* Wood, *guaiaci*

lignum, resinous, hot, aromatic, diaphoretic, diuretic, when used in dropsy, gout, and especially in the venereal disease in warm climates; its use having been communicated by the Caribs along with the disease; small 8*l.* the ton, middling 12*l.* large 20*l*; shavings retail 8*d.* the lb; yields gum guaiacum: leaves detergent, used in scouring floors, and washing printed linens.—*Porliera hygrometra.* Wood sudorific, antirheumatic.

SIMAROUBEÆ.

Bark and wood intensely bitter, and devoid of astringency.

Stave wood, Mountain damson, Simarouba, Quassia simarouba. Bark, *simaroubæ cortex*, inodorous, bitter, astringent, useful in dysentery, intermittent fever, dyspepsia, the whites; dose ℈j to ʒss. From the West Indies, 1*s.* 6*d.* the lb, retail 7*s.* 6*d.*—*Quassia, Coissi, Quassia amara.* Wood of the root, *quassiæ lignum*, very bitter, febrifuge, stomachic, used in gout; dose gr. x to ʒj, three or four times a-day, or in infusion: used by brewers instead of hops; and pastry-cooks, &c. put a few chips into a plate of water, as a poison for flies: 50*l.* the ton; shavings 1*s.* 4*d.* the lb, bruised 2*s.* ground 2*s.* 8*d*: bark of the root esteemed in Surinam the most powerful, but not to be had in Europe. —*Q. excelsa.* The same qualities, but weaker.—*Bitter wood, Q. polygama.* Wood makes a good bitter infusion, ʒij—iv to 1 lb cold water; or the powder, gr. xv, may be taken.

OCHNACEÆ.

Walkēra serrata, Meesia serrata. Root and leaves bitter, tonic, stomachic, and anti-emetic.

ELÆOCARPEÆ.

Ganistrum, Dicera serrata, Elæocarpus serratus;—G. oblongum, E. integrifolius. Fruit eaten, either raw, or preserved in sugar or salt and vinegar, strengthening.—*Pænoe, Vateria Indica, E. copalliferus.* Yields Moschat rosin, pænoe tallow, and pænoe varnish.

TILIACEÆ.

**Lime, Linden, Bast, Tilia Europea.* Flowers antispasmodic, cephalic; bark and leaves drying, astringent, diuretic, emmenagogue; berries astringent; slime of the

bark used in burns and wounds.—*Jews mallow, Bhungee paut, Corchorus olitorius;—Ghee naltha paut, C. capsularis.* Leaves emollient, eaten as spinach in hot countries. —*Annotto plant, Bixa Orellana.* Yields annotto.—*Grewia orientalis.* Fruits and leaves boiled in water to make a kind of drink.—*Schageri cottan, G. microcos, Microcos paniculata.* Juice with sugar used as an astringent gargle, also internally in dysentery.—*Brandewyn bosch, G. flava, G. orientalis.* Berries make a spirituous liquor. — *Courou moelli, Flacourtia sepiaria.* Fruit delicious, eatable; a decoction of the bark in oil used against gout; a decoction of the leaves and root in cow's milk used as an antidote against the bite of serpents.—*Flacourtia ramontchi;—F. sapida;* — *Spina spinarum, Jamgornas, Stigmarota jamgornas.* Fruits eaten.—*Vallea cordifolia.* Leaves dye cloth yellow. —*Abatia rugosa, A. parviflora.* Leaves dye black.

STERCULIACEÆ.

Kola, Sterculia acuminata. Fruit, *kola nuts,* much esteemed in Africa, as brackish water tastes well after eating them. — *S. urens.* Yields gum kuteera. — *Cavalam, Clompanos minor, S. balanghas.* Pulp of the fruit esculent, kernels toasted and eaten.—*Karil, C. major, S. digitifolia, S. fœtida.* Root, leaves, and fruit, in decoction, useful in pains of the joints. — *S. platanifolia.* Seeds pressed for their oil.

MALVACEÆ.

Common mallow, Malva communis, M. sylvestris;* — **Dwarf mallow, Malva rotundifolia;—Curl-leaved mallow, Malva crispa;—*Vervain mallow, Alcea, Malva alcea.*— **Musk mallow, Malva moschata.* All these herbs are eminently emollient and moistening, proper to cool and open the belly; flowers pectoral.—Marsh mallows, Althæa, Bismalva, Ibiscus, Althæa officinalis.* Roots, *althææ radix,* and leaves, *althææ folia,* very emollient, particularly useful in diseases of the bladder; flowers pectoral; roots dried 1*s.* 6*d.* the lb; ground 4*s.*—*Althæa hirsuta;—Holly hock, Malva arborea, Alcea rosea;—*Tree mallow, M. arborea, Lavatera arborea;—L. triloba;—L. Thuringiaca;—Sida rhomboidea;—Indian mallow, S. abutilon.* Leaves emollient, cleansing to ulcers; seeds opening, diuretic.—*S. cordifolia.* Mixed with rice, used in dysentery.—*Musk mal-*

low, Musk ochra, Bamia moschata, Hibiscus abelmoschus. Seeds, *musk seeds, grains d' ambrette,* smell like musk, are cordial, cephalic, stomachic, and emetic; used in coffee; and mixed with hair powder, 1*s.* 6*d.* the oz. — *Okra, H. esculentus.* Unripe pod used as a potherb, contains a kind of gelatine; decoction of the leaves and pods demulcent, pectoral.—*Guinea sorrel, Red sorrel, H. sabdariffa.* Herb acid, refreshing, diuretic.—*H. rosa Sinensis.* Flowers astringent.—*H. Suratensis;—H. cannabinus.* Acidulous.—*Cotton, Bombax, Gossypium herbaceum.* Seeds pectoral, anti-asthmatic; down of the seeds used as a caustic, instead of moxa; young buds very mucilaginous, pectoral.—*G. Barbadense.* Seeds pressed for oil.—*Bombax pentandrum.* Yields cotton-tree gum.

Cacao, Theobroma cacao. Seeds, *chocolate nut, island cacao, cacao des Antilles, cacao des isles, cacao Antillanum,* flattened, covered with a red paper-like envelope, kernel brown, fat, taste agreeable, slightly acrid; yields oil, chocolate and cacao are made from it.—*Caracca cacao, Cacao Caraque, Cacao Caraccense.* Seed larger, round, covering reddish brown, kernel pale brown, friable, dry and strong tasted, is often mouldy as having been buried for thirty or forty days, to get rid of some of their acridness; West Indian, common, 16*l.* the cwt; Surinam, Trinidad, Caraccas, 18*l;* Brazil 17*l;* Guayaquil 19*l.* — *Wild cacao, Serjeant, Pachera aquatica, Carolinea princeps.* Seeds esculent, similar to almonds. — *Baobab, Adansonia digitata.* Emollient; fruit acidulous, used for tamarinds.—*Buttneria cordata.* Leaves applied to the bites of spiders.—*Muchucunda, Pentapetes* ..... Flowers, expressed, yield a mucilaginous and refrigerant juice, used in gonorrhœa.

CHLENACEÆ.

Schizolana ..... Fruit covered with bird-lime.

MENISPERMEÆ.

Cabatha, Menispermum edule. Berry esculent, but acrid, producing an intoxicating liquor by fermentation.—*Cocculus Indicus, M. cocculus.* Capsules acrid, used to intoxicate fish; and to destroy vermin; also by brewers, to give a false strength to beer: from the East Indies 16*l.* the cwt; retail 5*s.* 6*d.* the lb; raw 7*s.*—*M. hirsutum, M. columba.* Root, *colombo root, calumbæ radix,* bitter, aromatic, stoma-

chic, anti-emetic, astringent; dose ʒss frequently in a day: in transverse slices, 1 or 2 inches diameter, and not half an inch thick, covered with a bark: imported from Mozambique in bags or cases, 14*l.* the cwt, retail 16*s.* the lb; ground 17*s.*—*Red columbo, M. palmatum.* Root stomachic, bitter.—*M. cordifolium.* Tonic and febrifuge.—*M. lacunosum.* Fruit used to intoxicate fish and birds.—*White pariera brava, Velvet leaf, Cissampelos pariera.* Trunk or root, in powder, ℈j to ℈ij; or in infusion, ʒiij to lbj water, for three doses; diuretic, very useful in obstructions, dropsy, or gravelly complaints; 10*s.* the lb, ground 11*s.* 4*d.*—*Liane a glacer l'eau, Timac? C. caapeba.* A very powerful diuretic, in use among the negroes in Martinique against bites of serpents.—*Brown pariera brava, M. abuta, Abuta rufescens.* The same qualities as the white pariera brava.—*Bitter pariera, A. amara.* Root bitter.—*Liane amere, A. candicans.* Root bitter.—*Lardizabala biternata.* Berry esculent.—*Funis felleus.* Bark esteemed equal to that of the Loxa or Peruvian bark tree.—*Epibaterium tomentosum.* Bark extremely bitter.

ANNONACEÆ.

Uvaria tripetaloidea. Yields a gum by incision.—*Uvaria aromatica, Unona Æthiopica.* Capsules, *Monkey pepper, Grains de zelim, Ethiopian pepper, Piper Æthiopicum,* very aromatic, heating, used to flavour liqueurs.—*Unona febrifuga.* Bark, *chinininca bark,* febrifuge, superior to Peruvian bark.—*Unona discreta.* Fruit aromatic.—*Canagna virgata,* and some other species. Fruits aromatic, very heating.—*Asimina triloba.* Fruit fleshy, juice of the, very acid.—*Sour sop, Annona muricata.* Root, in decoction, used against fish poison; fruit eatable; inner bark made into bast.—*Nettle custard-apple, A. reticulata;*—*Sweet sop, A. squamosa;*—*Water apple, Alligator apple, A. palustris.* Fruits esculent; imported from the West Indies, preserved in syrop. *Bitter wood, Hylopia glabra, Xylopicrum, Picroxylon* ..... Fruit eatable.—*Porcelia nitidifolia.* Fruit grateful, leaves yield a yellow colour.—*Mollinedia repanda.* Fruit yields a purple colour.—*M. ovata.* Fruit yields a violet colour.

MAGNOLIACEÆ.

Barks of these trees are bitter, astringent, or aromatic.

Winterana aromatica, Drymis Winteri. Bark, *Winter's cinnamon, Winter's bark, cortex Winteranus,* thick, channelled across on the outside, grey, much cracked; on the inside solid, iron grey; sharp-tasted, aromatic, very fragrant; used in scurvy, vomiting, and palsy: rare at present, being not in such esteem as canella alba; dose, in powder, gr. x to ℈j: from America 5*l.* the cwt. — *Canelo, D. magnoliæfolia;—Drymis granatensis,* and two other species, not well known. Bark slightly bitter, very acrid, heating, and aromatic. — *Drymis?* Bark, *melambo bark,* febrifuge; contains the bitter principle without any tannin or gallic acid.—*Star anise, Anisum stellatum, Illicium anisatum.* Seeds fine scented, stomachic, make excellent liqueurs: also burnt as incense; yield an essential oil: capsules, East Indian, 7*l.* the cwt, retail 1*s.* 8*d.* the lb. — *Virginia tulip-tree, Liriodendron tulipifera.* Root and bark smell like essence of bergamotte, and are used to flavour liqueurs, bark of the root, *liriodendron,* P. U. S. used in fevers, contains only the bitter principle without tannin or gallic acid.—*Elephant wood, Magnolia Plumieri, Annona dodecapetala, Falauna Plumieri.* Flowers distilled with spirit into a spirituous liqueur. — *M. glauca;—M. grandiflora —M. auriculata;—M. acuminata;—M. tripetala.* Bark febrifuge; used for the Peruvian; flowers strongly scented, causing nausea, head-ache, and even fever. —*Tsin-y, Yu-lan, M. precia, M. Yu-lan.* Seeds bitter, febrifuge; flowers used in perfumery.—*Champac, Michelia Champsaca, M. suaveolens.* Flowers used in perfumery.

DILLENIACEÆ.

Dillenia speciosa;—D. elliptica. Fruits used to acidulate cooling drinks.

RANUNCULACEÆ.

Plants acrid, many are poisonous.

Clematis Mauritiana. Used as a vesicatory. — **Wild travellers-joy, C. vitalba.* Bark and herb caustic, raising blisters, ophthalmic; young shoots eaten as a potherb.—*C. flammula;—C. erecta.* Caustic, burning; used for issues and venereal ulcers; seeds drastic; leaves used outwardly in leprosy, internally, ʒij or iij in lbj boiling water, the infusion to be drunk in a day and night, in inveterate syphilis.—*Virgins bower, Clematis, C. viticella;—Atragene Alpina.* Leaves used as a poultice in leprosy; seeds purgative.—

**Lesser meadow-rue, Thalictrum minus; — T. aquilegifolium; — T. angustifolium.* Roots and herbs bitter, purgative, diuretic, useful in old ulcers and the jaundice. — **Spanish meadow-rue, Pseudo-rhabarbarum, T. flavum; — *Meadow-rue, English rhubarb, T. majus.* Roots substituted for rhubarb, requires a double dose. — *Yellow anemone, Anemone vernalis; — A. pratensis; — *Wood anemone, Wood crowfoot, A. nemorosa; — White wood-anemone, A. sylvestris.* Plants acrid, caustic, exulcerating, used in gout and rheumatism; being chewed, they act as sialogogues; flowers poisonous. — **Pasque flower, Pulsatilla, A. pulsatilla.* Root acrid, sternutatory; leaves detersive. — *Garden anemone, A. coronaria.* Less caustic. — *Hepatica, H. nobilis, Trifolium aureum, A. hepatica.* Aperitive, vulnerary, useful in diabetes and dysentery; leaves detergent in diseases of the skin, or in gargles. — **Lesser celandine, Pilewort, Chelidonium minus, Ranunculus ficaria.* Juice of the root acrid, styptic, useful in piles, being weakened with wine or beer; leaves caustic, but mild and eaten in Sweden, according to Linnæus. — **Lesser spear-wort, R. flammeus minor, R. flammula; — *Great spear-wort, R. flammeus major, R. lingua; — Alpine crow-foot, Thora, Ranunculus thora.* Very acrid, cauterises the skin; poisonous to man and horse. — **Upright meadow crow-foot, Butter cups, R. acris.* Equally caustic; root used, when dry, as a febrifuge in intermittents. — **Round-root crow-foot, Ranunculus,* P. U. S. *R. bulbosus.* Very acrid, kills rats, but not sheep; root used as a vesicatory; yields a nutritive fæcula. — **Marsh crow-foot, R. palustris, R. scleratus; — *Water crow-foot, R. aquatilis; — *Corn crow-foot, R. arvensis.* Very acrid and poisonous, but eaten by animals in some countries. — **Wood crow-foot, R. auricomus.* Less acrid, used while young as a potherb. By drying, most of the ranunculi lose their acridness. — **Crow foot, Ranunculus, R. repens.* Herb used as a potherb, while young. — *White-flowered crow-foot, R. montanus, R. aconitifolius.* Herb used to cure intermittents, by being applied to the wrists. — **Marsh mary-gold, Caltha palustris.* Herb acrid, caustic, useful externally in diseases of the reins or loins. — **Piony, Pæonia officinalis.* Root and seeds anti-epileptic, emmenagogue. — **Mouse tail, Myosurus minimus; — Birds eye, Adonis vernalis; — *Pheasants eye, Red morocco, A. autumnalis.* Astringent; root bitter.

Herb Christopher, Bane berries, Christophoriana, Actæa spicata.* Vulnerary, astringent; juice of the berries affords a deep black dye.—*A. racemosa.* Root infused in spirit, used in rheumatic pains, used also in astringent gargles.—*Zanthorrhiza apiifolia.* Root, *yellow root, zanthorrhiza,* P. U. S. extremely bitter; bitterness very permanent; makes a yellow lake.—*Hydrastis Canadensis.* Root, *Canada yellow root,* bitter, used for calumbo; gives out a most beautiful yellow colour.—*Black hellebore, Christmas rose, Elleborus niger, Melampodium, Helleborus niger.* Root, *hellebori nigri radix,* nauseous, violently purgative both to man and horse, diuretic and emmenagogue, also used as an exutory in cattle to keep open issues; dose in powder, gr. x to ℈j: 3*s.* 4*d.* the lb, ground 4*s.* 8*d.*—*Gold thread, Coptis trifoliata, H. trifolius.* Root a pure bitter, used in thrush; leaves dye yellow.—Wild black hellebore, Bears foot;—H. viridis, H. hyemalis.* Qualities the same as black hellebore.—*East Indian black hellebore, H. orientalis?* Roots very different in appearance from the European; qualities the same.—**Great bastard bears-foot, Setter wort, Helleboraster maximus, Helleborus fœtidus.* Leaves, *hellebori fœtidi folia,* vermifuge, in powder, gr. x to ʒss, or a decoction of ʒj; 1*s.* 10*d.* the lb: the juice (a little vinegar being added to moisten the bruised leaves) made into a syrop, is also used with advantage, a tea spoonful at night, and one or two in the morning.—**Globe crowfoot, Locker gowlons, Ranunculus globosus, Trollius Europœus;—T. Asiaticus.* Equally acrid, and must be used with caution.—*Fennel flower, Devil in a bush, Nigella, Gith, Nigella sativa;—N. Indica;—N. arvensis.* Seeds acrid, oily, attenuant, opening, used as a spice.—**Columbine, Aquilegia sylvestris, A. vulgaris.* Herb, flower, and seeds opening, acrid, diuretic, and used in detersive gargles. —*Cimicifuga fœtida.* Root antispasmodic.—*Black snake root, Cimicifuga serpentaria.* Root, *cimicifuga,* P. U. S. used for rattle snake root.—**Larks spur, Delphinium, Consolida regalis, D. consolida.* Root, *delphinium,* P. U. S. vulnerary, consolidating wounds, ophthalmic.—*Upright larks-spur, D. Ajacis;—Siberian bee larks-spur, D. elatum.* The same qualities as larks spur.—*Stavesacre, Staphisagria, D. staphisagria.* Seeds, *staphisagriæ semina,* acrid, nauseous, imported from Turkey, 6*l.* the cwt; retail 2*s.* 4*d.* the lb, ground 4*s.* 8*d*: kill lice and rats, purging violently

in doses of gr. iij to gr. x; used as a masticatory in tooth-ache, and also in apophlegmatizant gargles.

Wolfs bane, Aconitum lycoctonum. Root poisonous, occasioning vertigo, stupor, and spasm; used to kill wolves. —*Purple monks-hood, Aconitum, A. Neomontanum.* Leaves, *aconiti folia,* powerfully diaphoretic, and diuretic, in doses of gr. j, gradually increased; 4*s.* the lb, ground 4*s.* 4*d.*—*Early blue wolfs-bane, A. napellus;—Greater monks-hood, A. cammarum;—A. Tauricum.* Are used indiscriminately for one another, and the leaves sold for those of aconitum.—*Wholesome wolfs-bane, Yellow helmet flower, Anthora, Antithora, Aconitum anthora.* Roots cordial.—*Knowltonia vesicaria.* Used as a vesicatory.

PARTS OF PLANTS NOT KNOWN.

There are several roots, barks, and other parts of vegetables common in the shops of the native druggists in the English dominions in the East Indies whose origin is unknown; some of which are occasionally brought to Europe. They are enumerated by Mr. Ainslie in his very valuable *Materia Indica,* that they may be further investigated, for, as he justly observes, it is better that many things should be brought forward, although some may ultimately prove of little value, than that any one should be omitted which might become a valuable acquisition to medicine. Some of these which have been brought to Europe are here enumerated, and to these are added some African and American drugs and woods of unknown origin.

Barks.—*Jubaba.* Taste and smell of vanilla, antispasmodic.—*Massoy bark.* Tonic.—*Autour bark.* Resembles coarse cassia, used in making fine carmine: from Turkey. —*Angelinæ cortex.* Vermifuge, used in Granada.—*Kilioorum puttay.* Stomachic; resembles canella alba in appearance and properties.—*Vaymbadum puttay.* Used as a red dye.—*Pocgereba cortex.* Used in dysentery; brought from America.—*Unguentarius cortex.* Slimy, used in ulcerous cases; brought from South America, perhaps from ulmus Americana.—*Chinese rice paper.* Texture excellently adapted for flower painting; 9*s.* the lb; doubtful whether from an artocarpus or nelumbium.

Herbs and leaves.—*Letchicuttay elley, folia de bunkood.* Used in rheumatism, much esteemed by the

Portuguese.—*Agal agal.* A mucilaginous alga, used to stiffen Chinese silks and paper.

Roots.—*Lopezka jaar, radix Indica Lopezina,* used in colliquative diarrhœa, and the last stage of consumption.—*Pooda carapan puttay, Pau de merda, Pau sujo.* Smells like human excrements; used in a liniment against inveterate itch.—*Put chuck.* Burned in China as a perfume.—*Peepul mul, Pimple mool, Pipla more.* Aromatic.—*Behen album.* Ascribed to cucubalus behen in p. 115; but this is doubted. *Behen rubrum.* Ascribed to statice limonium in p. 44; but this is still more doubtful.—*Gentiana Indica.* Bitter, aromatic; brought by the Portuguese from India.—*Sanctæ Helenæ radix.* Aromatic, odour between galangale and cardamoms; brought from America.—*Ikan.* Similar to salep; brought from China.—*Matalista.* Purgative, ʒij; from America.—*Pefaulina radix.* Similar to scorzonera, rather sweetish; brought from China.

Seeds.—*Chouan.* Resembles semen santonicum, used in making fine carmine.—*Kanari nuts.* Kernels taste like filberts, beat up with sago are made into cakes, and eaten as bread; yield a fine oil.

Woods.—*Bar wood.* Red, used in dyeing; from Gabroon, 8*l.* the ton.—*Bois de calambac de Mexique.* Greenish brown, in large logs, sweet scented, bitter, used by the French cabinet-makers; said to be brought also from Timor and Solor.—*Pao aquila.* Black, compact, heavy, resembles black ebony, sweet scented, bitter.—*Lignum rhodium, Bois de rose du Levant, Bois de Chypre.* Brought from Turkey, shavings sweet scented, distilled for its oil.—*Bois tapire.* Veined red and yellow, sweet scented; supposed to be a variety of sideroxylum inerme; brought from Cayenne, in large logs.—*Violet wood, Palisanten hout, Bois violet, Bois de palixandre.* Dark violet, close grained, takes a fine polish, used by the cabinet-makers and violin-makers, for bows for stringed instruments; brought from the Dutch colonies in South America in large logs; perhaps acacia hæmatoxylon.—*Bois de la Chine.* Reddish, liable to split, does not keep its polish; obtained by the French cabinet-makers from Holland.—*Japans hout.* Sold by the cwt.—*Nagel hout.* Sold by the single lb.—*Sacradaans hout.* Sold by the cwt.—*St. Martens hout;*—*Salmoni hout.* From Amboyna.—*Rood eben hout.* From Mauritius.—*Cocus wood;*—*King wood;*—*Snake wood;*—*Tulip wood;*—*Brazil*

beef wood;—Botany-bay wood. Probably evania resinifera. *—East Indian satin wood;—Carabouca wood.* From a species of palm, finely veined and spotted.

SPECIES.

Denominations comprising several vegetables.

Four greater carminative hot seeds, Quatuor semina calida majora carminativa. Anise, Carui, Cummin, and Fennel.—*Four lesser hot seeds, Quatuor semina calida minora.* Bishops weed, Stone parsley, Smallage, and Wild carrot.—*Four cold seeds, Quatuor semina frigida.* Cucumber, Gourd, Melon, and Water melon.—*Four lesser cold seeds, Quatuor semina frigida minora.* Endive, Lettuce, Purslain, and Succory.—*Five opening roots, Quinque radices aperientes.* Asparagus, Butcher's broom, Fennel, Parsley, and Smallage.—*Five lesser opening roots, Quinque radices aperientes minores.* Caper, Dandelion, Eryngo, Madder, and Restharrow.—*Five emollient herbs, Quinque herbæ emollientes.* Beet, Mallow, Marsh mallow, French Mercury, and Violet. *Five capillary herbs, Quinque herbæ capillares.* Harts tongue, Black, White, and Golden maidenhair, and Spleen wort.—*Four sudorific woods, Quatuor ligna sudorifica.* Guaiacum, Perfumed cherry, Sarsaparilla, and Sassafras.—*Four cordial flowers, Quatuor flores cordiales.* Borage, Bugloss, Roses, and Violets.—*Four carminative flowers, Quatuor flores carminativi.* Camomile, Dill, Fever few, and Melilot. *Four resolvent meals, Quatuor farinæ resolventes.* Barley, Bean, Lintseed, and Rye.—*The five myrobalans, Myrobalani quinque.* Belleric, Chebulic, Emblic the most purgative, Indian, and Yellow the most astringent.

Glyster herbs, Herbæ pro enemate. Mallow leaves, two parts, and camomile flowers one part: an ounce and a half to a pint of water. — *Fomentation herbs, Herbæ pro fotu.* Leaves of southern wood, tops of sea wormwood, and camomile flowers, each two parts, bay leaves one part: three ounces and half to six pints of water.—*Cake saffron, Crocus in placenta.* Hay saffron one part, petals of marygolds or safflower nine parts, made into thin cakes with a little oil.—*Species for bitters.* Rad. gentianæ ʒss; cort. cinch. ʒj; cort. aurant. ʒij; canellæ albæ ʒj; for two bottles of white wine.—*2.* Rad. gent. ʒij; cort. aurant. ʒj; cardam. minor. ʒss; for a quart of brandy.—*3.* Rad. gent, - cort.

aurant. sicc. ana ʒij; cort. limon. recent. ℥ss; for a pint and a half of boiling water.—*Species for diet drink, Species pro decoctu lignorum.* Lign. guaiaci ℥jss; rad. chinæ, - rad. sarsa. ana ℥ij; lign. sassafr. ʒiij; rad. glycyrrh. sicc. ʒiv; for three quarts of water.—*2.* Lign. guaiaci, - rad. sarsa, - rad. chinæ, ana ℥j; sennæ electæ ℥ss; rad. rhæi ʒij; for four quarts of water; to which add, before it is boiled, subcarb. potassæ ʒj; antimonii crudi ℥iiij: used in gonorrhœa and syphilis for common drink.—*British herb tobacco, Species sternutatoriæ.* Thyme, two oz. coltsfoot, three oz. betony and eyebright of each four oz. marjoram and hyssop ana two oz. rosemary and lavender ana eight oz. mixed.—*Imitation tea.* The leaves which have been found in the possession of the manufacturers, are those of the sloe tree, ash tree, elder bush, and white thorn. They are described as having been boiled in some cases with logwood, or scalded, then rolled up and dried, the green bloom being given to them by Dutch pink, or verditer. The use of sheep's dung, verdigris, or copperas, seems a mere slander, *6d.* to *2s.* the lb. — *Russian tea.* Composed of the leaves of saxifragá crassifolia, pyrola rotundifolia or winter green, clematis alba, pyrola uniflora, prunus padus or bird cherry, spiræa coronata, ulmus campestris or common elm, polypodium fragrans, and rosa canina, or dogrose. — *Bowles herb tea.* Wood betony, wood sage, and ground pine, equal parts of each. Very useful in gout, head-ache, and nervous disorders.—*Mongul tea, Tea in tiles, Ziegel thee.* Made by the Mongul Tartars and Baritoes, from leaves which resemble those of cerasus avium, made into flat cakes with the blood of animals; the leaves of ulmus pumila and prunus padus are also used.—*Semilla del guacharo.* Various sorts of hard and dry fruits, found in the stomachs of the young guacharoes. A celebrated South American remedy against intermittent fevers. —*Gravelle, Gravellee, Clavelli.* Lees of wine mixed with vine twigs, and the cake of grapes, being the refuse of the vineyards and vinegar makers; dried for sale to make a pure kind of alkali.—*Piccalilly, Indian pickle.* White cabbages sliced, cauliflowers pulled to pieces and scalded, radishes topped and tailed, French beans, celery in three-inch lengths, shoots of elder peeled, clusters of elder flowers unopened, all salted for two or three days, then mixed with apples and cucumbers sliced, and a large proportion of ginger,

garlick, turmeric, long pepper, and mustard seed, as the pickle is expected to be very warm: the vinegar must also be the strongest that can be procured, and just sufficient to float the articles: any other vegetables may be used at pleasure.

II. ANIMALS.

Animal substances are often preserved by *drying* in a stove, or oven, which should be heated as high as possible, provided the heat is not such as to scorch the external parts, nor operate any other change in the substance than the evaporation of the water.

The action of *frost* is also used in the northern countries to preserve animal substances, as rein-deer tongues and many kinds of fish: this requires no other care than to guard them against the attacks of living animals.

The *brine* of common salt is one of the most easy and effectual methods of preservation. To employ it in the most advantageous manner, a saturated solution of salt in water is first made, as 100 parts of the brine is composed of about 28 parts of dry salt and 72 of water, it will require rather more than three pounds and a quarter of salt to be added to each wine gallon of water to form it, or four pounds to each imperial gallon. The meat, or other substance, is to be put into this brine, and a board placed upon them, loaded with a lump of solid salt, or at least with the largest grained salt that can be procured, so as to keep the substances under the brine, and also to keep the brine at its full strength, as the juices of the meat or fish of course weakens the original brine. After the meat or other substance has remained in the brine for two or three days it is taken out, and either dried by rubbing it with bran or pollard for present use, or packed in barrels with large grained salt for longer keeping, or hung up in a smoking room. When the brine gets loaded with the juices of the meat or fish it is to be boiled in an iron pot, carefully scummed, and then strained through a canvas or flannel bag, a sufficient quantity of water being added in the boiling to take

up nearly all the salt that has settled at the bottom. Different sorts of meat or fish ought not to be put into the same brine, but by this boiling and scumming the same brine will last a long time. The addition of an ounce of saltpetre to each pound of salt that is used will preserve the red colour of the meat, and the same quantity of brown sugar will improve its flavour.

Animals are also preserved by *packing in dry salt*, for which purpose salting tubs with double bottoms, the upper having several small holes bored through it, are preferable. A layer of large grained salt is laid upon this, the pieces of meat or fish packed along with the same kind of salt, and covered at top with another layer of salt. In about a week, or rather sooner, the substances are taken out and repacked in smaller vessels with the same coarse grained salt; some add a little spirit of salt in this repacking to improve the flavour. Cutting out the bones of meat that is to be salted in this manner, and splitting large fish, is of advantage. In some places the boned meat is also pressed by heavy stones laid upon a plank, or by a screw before it is put into the salt.

Preservation of animal substances by merely *rubbing in of salt* is practised when and where salt is dear. The meat is laid on a table or bank of brick-work which has a gentle slope, and well rubbed with salt, to which a little saltpetre and coarse sugar may be added with great advantage; a small quantity of salt or dry mixture is then strewed over the meat. As the moisture of the meat melts some of the salt it runs off the table or bank. If only a single piece of meat is thus salted in a dish, a smaller dish should be placed, bottom upwards, in the larger dish, to allow the brine to drain away from the meat. This method is less efficacious than pickling in brine or packing in dry salt, and frequently fails: it also cannot be well applied to fish on account of their tenderness not bearing the necessary rubbing. The brine that drains from the meat may be made boiling hot, scummed, boiled down nearly to dryness, and the salt thus obtained used again.

The preservation of animal substances in *strong vinegar* is seldom practised; but a mixture of common vinegar, small beer, and water, in equal quantities, is used to pickle some fish, as salmon, for present use, as it will not keep them more than a few days.

Olive oil is also used to preserve fish, as salmon and tunny, the jars being filled to the brim, well closed, and the joints secured with mortar or plaster of Paris to keep out the air, which would turn the oil rank.

Small birds, as quails, and fish, as char, are also preserved by *potting* them, that is, by pouring clarified butter over them, so as to fill the vessel, which is then kept closely covered, and paper pasted over the joints. Meat and fish, previously dressed, are also chopped, and pounded to a paste along with spices, pressed into pots, and clarified butter poured over the paste to the thickness of a quarter of an inch, to keep it from the air.

For preserving meat and fish by *smoking* them, in perfection, proper rooms are necessary. These rooms are on the two uppermost floors in the house, as high from the ground floor as possible. The fire-place is placed in the cellar, where the previous salting is performed, in order that the smoke may deposit its soot in the flues, of which there are usually two, placed side by side, and arrive cool in the lower smoking room, in which the pieces of meat or fish are hung as close as possible, yet so that they may not touch one another. From this lower room the smoke passes through one or two openings cut in the ceiling into the upper room, which is mostly used for smoking sausages or fish. The fuel used is very dry oak, as moist wood would be apt to produce mouldiness, and turn the meat rank. Meat or sausages about five or six inches thick require six weeks to be smoked properly, thinner and slenderer pieces a less time in proportion. The smoke penetrates quicker in cold weather than in warm, hence the manufacturers seldom smoke in summer. The skins of animals are also prepared in this manner instead of by tanning: the leather thus prepared is, when well made, semitransparent like horn.

The *buccaning* of meat is a rude kind of smoking, practised by hunters in forests. Forked branches of wood are stuck in the ground, and by these means a grating of rods is formed between two or three feet high from the surface of the earth. The flesh of the animals that are killed is cut into thick slices, or merely scored very deep, placed on this grating, a fire lighted under it, and the meat rendered fit for keeping, partly by the drying, and partly by the smoking.

Another method of preserving animal substances used in hot countries is called *charqui*, or *jerking*. The lean of meat is cut into as thin slices as possible, and exposed to the full action of the sun to dry it, the slices being turned when necessary. The meat thus dried is pounded in a mortar into an uniform paste, which is pressed into jars for use. If the meat is prepared for travelling it is beaten up with maize meal, and pressed into leather bags, so that it does not require to be eaten with bread, or any further dressing by fire.

Animal substances, particularly the skins, are preserved by *tanning* them: for this they are immersed in water along with several kinds of bark, mostly oak or larch, for several days, or even weeks. Other astringent substances, as terra Japonica, are also employed for this purpose, by which the time is shortened, but the substance is rendered hard and brittle.

Another method of preservation mostly applied to skins is by *tawing* them. For this they are soaked in water with fresh slaked lime and left in it for six weeks, the water being changed twice, then rinsed, soaked afresh in water mixed with wheat bran, until they first float in the water and when beaten down do not rise again, the bran is then scraped off; after this a paste is thus prepared,—for 100 sheeps' skins 8 lb of alum and 3 lb of salt are dissolved in warm water, and this is added to 20 lb of fine wheat flour and 96 yolks of eggs, so as to form a liquid paste. A ladle full of this paste is put into a trough of warm water along with twelve of the skins, where they remain for some time, and are then pulled and stretched. This is repeated twice, and they are then left for five or six days at the most, after which they are dried, the quicker the better.

Dipping in pyroligneous acid is an effectual method of preservation. When the substance is intended for food it must not be left in the acid for more than two or three minutes. If rough pyroligneous acid is used it communicates the taste of smoked meats to the substance; and for this purpose it is sufficient merely to smear it over the substance with a feather or sponge.

The *solution of corrosive sublimate* in water is used to preserve objects of natural history, with a view of preventing their being destroyed by insects, but it renders them as hard as a board.

Alkohol diluted with water is more commonly used: this also hardens the finer parts, unless some liquor ammoniæ is added to the alkohol.

The several kinds of flesh, fish, and white of egg contain twelve or even thirteen oz. of water in the lb; the three or four oz. of solid matter is composed of about one oz. of gelatine, and the remainder is albumen, which is left undissolved when the solid matter (obtained either by drying with heat, or by oil of vitriol in a vacuum,) is boiled in water.

MAMMALIA.

Man, Homo;—Mummy, Mumia. Procured from Egypt, made by impregnating the subject with bitumen, or according to Dr. Granville, with bees' wax; used in bruises, epilepsy, asthma, phthisis, ʒss to ʒj at night in wine.—*Hair.* Prepared by baking in a crust of flour and water; that of different nations judged by their smell, the Scotch and Irish hair having the strongest scent; hair with a natural curl rare, not above 30 lb in a bale of 140 lb; fine long white hair is *2l.* or more the oz.—Subcutaneous fat, and excrements used.—*Monkey.* An unknown species yields Borneo oriental bezoar.

Neat cattle, Kine, Bos taurus. Flesh of the young animal, *veal, caro vitulina,* nutritive, easily digested. Flesh of the adult animal, *beef, caro bovina,* nutritive, strengthening.—*Pickled beef.* The flesh rubbed with salt, and packed with it.—*Hung beef.* Flesh salted and smoked.—*German sausages.* The muscular flesh chopped in small pieces, salted, packed in intestines, and smoked.—*Pickled tripe.* The stomach preserved in brine.—*Pickled tongues.* Packed in salt.—*Dried tongues.* Pickled tongues smoked.—*Rennet, calves maws, coagulum.* The stomachs of calves washed, and preserved either in brine or dry salt; used to curdle milk, two square inches from the bottom usually sufficient for a cheese of 60 lb.—*Brains.* Boiled, used by the vermicelli makers to grease the screws of their presses.—*Skulls, canards;*—Inside of the horns, *cornillons;*—Remains of the rib bones left by the button-mould makers, *dentelle des boutonniers, escafillottes;*—The tails, *ox tails.* All used to make glue and portable soup.—Shavings of calves shin bones, *ossa vitulina.* Sold for hartshorn shavings.—*Brochettes,* the thin parings cut by the currier from skins;—

Buenos Ayres, the trimmings of foreign hides, and the raw-hide thongs used to tie the hides together ;—*Patins*, the tendons of the leg attached to the small hind hoofs ;—*Nerf de bœuf*, the genitals of the male ;—The ears and skins of calves heads, are all used to make glue and size.—*Cow heels*, the feet from which the hoofs have been separated, used to make hatmaker's glue.—*Outside of the horns;—Hoofs*, used for making steel and Prussian blue, will not make glue or soup.—*Teeth*, distilled for subcarbonate of ammonia.—*Hides*, made into leather, either by tawing, tanning, or smoking.—*Refuse bones* of butcheries and kitchens, boiled for bone grease, and made into bone black.—Horns from Brasil, 2*l.* to 2*l.* 5*s.* by the 123.—Hides, foreign, 5*d.* to 8*d.* the lb.—*Gold beater's skin*, prepared from the peritoneal membrane of the cœcum, which, as soon as it is detached, is pulled out to the extent of two feet or upwards, then dried. The dried membrane, which has the appearance of a piece of pack-thread, is then soaked in a very weak solution of potash, and spread out flat on a frame; another membrane is then taken and applied to the other, so that the two surfaces which adhered to the muscular membrane of the intestine may adhere together; they unite perfectly, and soon dry. The skins are then glued on a hollow frame, washed with alum water, dried, washed with a solution of isinglass in white wine to which spices such as cloves, nutmegs, ginger, or camphire, have been added, and varnished with white of egg. Used to separate the leaves of gold while being beat thinner, and as a defensive for cuts: large 1*l.* 1*s*, small 12*s.* the gross.—*Allantoides of calves*, prepared in the same manner; used to make air balloons for lectures.—*Blown up intestines*, prepared by cutting off the fat and part of the peritoneal membrane, turning them inside out, macerating in water for a few days, until about one-third of the mucous membrane can be removed in strips by the nail, blowing them up, drying them, pressing out the air, exposing them to the fumes of burning brimstone, and finally packing them in boxes or bags, along with a small quantity of pepper, camphire, and other aromatics. Lately the water in which the intestines are macerated has two pails of water, to each of which twelve ounces of Javelle bleaching liquid at 12 or 13 deg. Baume are added for every 50 sets of intestines: this addition not only corrects the fetid scent immediately, but also allows the mucous

membrane to be removed after a single night's maceration: used for packing German sausages and black puddings.—*Ox bladders*, prepared nearly in the same way: used for packages, and for covering bottles.—*Druggists' gut skins*, the blind gut prepared in the same coarse manner: used for wrapping up extracts, pill masses, as also the fetid gums, 3*s*. the gross.—*Gelatine brut*, from the skulls of oxen, the spongy insides of ox horns and the ribs, by washing them, soaking them in an equal weight of weak muriatic acid, at 6 deg. Baume in the winter, and 5 or only 4 in summer, for about ten days; pouring off the acid, soaking them afresh in acid at only 1 deg. Baume for a day and night, steeping them in water for some hours, renewing it five or six times until all the acid is washed out, and finally steeping them in a very weak solution of subcarbonate of soda. 100 lb of bones yield about 25 or 27 lb of gelatine brut: used for making carpenters' glue, as the fat in the bones gives it a bad taste, and renders it unfit for soup.—Abdominal fat, marrow of the thigh bone, milk, gall, cystic calculus, urine, and dung collected for use.—*Buffalo, Bos bubalus.* Flesh coarse, nutritive, but preferred to that of neat cattle in summer, as they preserve themselves from the teasing of insects by remaining most of the day under water, leaving only their nostrils above it. Skin tanned, *buff leather;* epidermis of the skin removed in preparing buff leather, *effleurures*, used to make glue; hoofs sold as elk hoofs, but want the sweet smell when scraped.—Horns from the East Indies, 2*l*. 10*s*. by the 100.

Sheep, Ovis aries. Flesh of the young animal, *lamb*, nutritive, easily digestible;—flesh of the adult animal, *mutton*, nutritive, strong tasted;—*mutton hams*, legs salted and smoked, or dipped in pyroligneous acid for two or three minutes and dried;—skins tawed, *white leather*, tanned, *basil skins*, also made into parchment;—abdominal fat, *raw mutton suet, sevum ovinum, sevum* P. L. 1809, *adeps ovis arietis*, eaten raw as a pectoral medicine;—*skulls*, blade bones, *omoplates*, used to make portable soup and bone glue;—stomachs, *ewe rennet*, used to coagulate milk:—the parings of parchment;—the feet, *sheep's trotters*;—the trimmings of sheep-skins cut off by the tanners, used to make glue.—Horns, rubbed upon heated iron or steel tools to varnish them.—*German sausage skins*, prepared from the intestines, by soaking them until the peritoneal membrane can

be detached by a knife, that of the half next the small end of the intestine comes off in strips of three or four inches long, the remainder follows in the whole remaining length of the intestine, provided the detachment is begun at the small end; these long strips are called *filandre*, and used as thread to sew the guts: the mucous membrane is then removed, and the thick end of the intestine cut off for this use in the length of about eight feet. If these skins are to be sent to a distance they are salted for two or three days, and then repacked with fresh salt.—*Condoms, Armour, Baudruches, Redingotes Anglaises.* The intestina cæca of sheep soaked for some hours in water, turned inside out, macerated again in weak alkaline ley changed every twelve hours, scraped carefully to abstract the mucous membrane, leaving the peritoneal and muscular coats; then exposed to the vapour of burning brimstone, and afterwards washed with soap and water: they are then blown up, dried, cut to the length of seven or eight inches, and bordered at the open end with a riband: used to prevent venereal infection, or pregnancy.—*Baudruches fines.* The blind guts are soaked in weak ley, then turned inside out, and dressed as before: soaked again in ley, brimstoned, drawn smooth upon oiled moulds of a proper size, observing that the external coat of the gut is next the mould, and dried.—*B. superfines.* The baudruches fines are washed in two soapy waters, after soaking twenty-four hours in them, and very carefully dressed with the knife; then soaked in hard water for three days, the water being often changed; dried with a clean cloth, scented with essences, and being stretched on a glass mould, rubbed with a glass to polish them.—*B. superfinesdoubles.* The baudruche in its moist state being on the mould, another is drawn over it also moist, when the two insides adhere together.—*Canepin.* The flower, or epidermis, torn from the skins, after soaking in water, to make chamois leather; larger pieces used to make gloves, *French chicken skin gloves,* packed and sold in a gilt walnut shell, also fans and some other toys; middling pieces used to wipe fine cutlery; small to rub out pencil lines, which it takes out cleaner than Indian rubber.—*Coarse catgut.* From the intestines, by removing the mucous and peritoneal membranes, then soaking them in water, to each gallon of which is added an oz. of potash and another of pearlash, then scraping them with a copper

plate having a semicircular notch, twisting them according to their uses, sometimes colouring them, as for whips, with ink, red ink, or sap green, and exposing them to the fumes of burning brimstone for two or three times: used for tennis rackets, whips, hatmakers' bows, and clock work.—*Fine catgut.* The mucous and peritoneal membranes are removed with great care, they are then soaked for a day or two in water to which potash is added, then removed to water impregnated with burnt lees of wine, which is made stronger by degrees, scraping them carefully to separate the fat. As soon as the intestines begin to float they are immediately taken out, twisted, brimstoned, again twisted, and dried; when sufficiently dried the catgut is rubbed over with olive oil, and kept as long as convenient, as it improves by age: used for musical instruments; the finest are still made only at Naples.—*Gelatine brut fin.* From the skulls, blade bones, and shank bones, the ends being cut off, and the bones cut down the middle to remove the fat, steeping them in muriatic acid, as the gelatine brut of ox bones, then in boiling water for a few minutes, wiping them carefully, drying them, shaking them together in a bag to remove the internal pellicle, cutting them across or into dice to disguise them, and finally dipping them in a hot solution of gelatine to varnish them. Used to make soup, keeps better than the cakes of portable soup: and when less carefully prepared used also to make carpenters' glue for fine work. The muriatic acid obtained by distilling salt with oil of vitriol in iron cylinders is less fit for this purpose than that of the manufacturers of subcarbonate of soda, as being apt to give it a bad taste. Their milk and subcutaneous fat are also used, and their dung by the dyers.

Camel, Camelus Bactrianus;—Dromedary, C. dromedarius. Stomach, *camel rennet,* used to curdle milk: their milk, cystic calculus, and dung are used.—*Goat, Capra hircus.* Flesh of the young animal, *kid,* nutritive; stomach, *East Indian rennet, goat rennet,* used to curdle milk; skins tanned, *Morocco leather,* yields milk; hair from Italy *2s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* the lb.—*C. ibex.* The blood is used.—*Gazelle, C. gazella;—C. ægragus;—Antelope oryx.* Yield Persian oriental bezoar.—*Musk deer, Moschus moschiferus.* Follicle near the navel, *musk in the pod, moschus in vesica;—Tonquin pods, China pods, M. Tunquinensis, M. Chinensis,* thin,

round, size of a pigeon's egg, covered with short red hair, lined with a thin brown skin, imported in bags of 20 to 100 oz. 1*l.* 10*s.* the oz; retail 1*l.* 15*s.* the oz.—*Thibet pods, musc kebardin, m. Thibetinus,* smaller, of a silvery white colour, imported from Bengal and Russia.—*Musk bags, exuviæ moschi.* Those from which the musk has been extracted; used to scent liquids; 8*s.* the oz.—*Rein deer, Cervus tarandus.* Tongues preserved by freezing, imported from Norway as a delicacy.—*Buck, Fallow deer, Cervus dama.* Flesh, *venison,* highly esteemed; horns, *English horns,* round, white; shavings, *rasura cornu cervi,* used to make jelly and burnt hartshorn, 2*s.* 6*d.* the lb: abdominal fat used, also the hair, *mohair.*—*Stag, Hart, Cervus elaphus.* Flesh, *venison,* less esteemed; horns flat, dark brown, *foreign horns, cornua,* P. L. used by the cutlers for handles of knives, ordered by the college to be used in medicine for the former.—*Elk, C. alce.* Hoof, *ungula alcis,* smells very sweet when scraped, made into necklaces in France for teething children, 3*s.* the lb; shavings, ʒj in powder, in epileptic fits, 1*s.* the oz.

Horse, Equus caballus. Flesh of the young animal nutritive, strong smelling, eaten in some countries, smoked for keeping by the Tartars; tongues salted and dried, sold for neats tongues; bones boiled for bone grease, and distilled for bone black; skins tawed for thongs of whips, also tanned and smoked, *shagreen,* very tough, particularly the croup.—*Catgut.* From the intestines, which are soaked in water, with a pailful of weakened Javelle bleaching liquid for each eight or ten sets, the mucous membrane is then separated, the intestine cut into four strips by forcing a ball with four knives placed crosswise along them, these strips twisted, and when dry any slight inequalities removed by fish skin; used for turning lathes and other machinery. Stomach of the foal, *horse rennet,* used to curdle mare's milk; hair of the tail twisted round wooden cylinders and baked, used to make elastic cushions, 8*d.* to 11*d.* the lb, if 2 feet 4 inches long 3*s.* 9*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*—*Ass, Asinus, Equus asinus.* Flesh eaten, and esteemed a delicacy; skins made into shagreen; intestines made into coarse catgut; yield milk.—*Mule, E. mulus.* Skin made into shagreen; intestines made into coarse catgut.—*Brown bear, Ursus Europæus.* Abdominal fat used.—*White bear, U. maritimus.* Gall used.

Rabbit, Lepus cuniculus. Stomach, *rabbit rennet,* used to curdle milk.—*Hare, L. timidus.* Gall used.—*Civet cat, Viverra zibetha.* Dried glandular follicle from beneath the tail, *zivet perfume, poollughoo shuttum,* sold in the Indian bazars, contains civet.—*V. Indica;*—*Pole cat, Mustela putorius.* Yield civet.—*Beaver. Castor fiber.* Large follicles near the genitals, *castor pods, castoreum in vesicis,* contains castor. — *Russian castor, castoreum Rossicum, c. Siberinum,* in large pods, contents friable, not quite dry, liver colour, strong peculiar smell, taste acrid, bitter. The pods are prepared by boiling them for ten minutes in a ley of wood ashes, then drying and smoking them for an hour over a fire upon which some birch bark is laid; ordered by the London college to be alone used in medicine, but it is scarcely to be procured at any price.—*New England castor, c. Novæ Angliæ, c. Anglicanum.* Pods smaller, smell very different from the Russian: imported from North America, *2l.* 10*s.* the lb.

Elephant, Elephas Capensis. Tusks, *ivory, ebur, dens elephantis,* shavings, *rasuræ eboris,* 1*s.* the lb; used to make jelly and ivory black; from Africa 4*l.* 12*s.* to 5*l.* 5*s.* the cwt, according to size.—*Hog, Sus scrofa.* Flesh, *pork, caro suilla,* extremely nutritive and easily digested; of the adult animal, *bacon hog,* salted in brine or with dry salt, and then either kept moist, *pickled pork,* or merely dried, *white bacon,* or dried and smoked, *bacon,* that of the hind legs, *ham,* equally nutritive, but less easily digested; skin, *rind,* eaten with the flesh if not smoked, also tanned for saddle seats; bladders prepared as ox bladders; bristles from Russia 14*l.* to 26*l.* the cwt, second quality 5*l.* to 10*l*: the abdominal fat, *pig's flare, adeps suillus, adeps* P. L. is used, as also the blood for food, and it yields a bezoar.—*Sea horse, Bottle-nose seal, Sea lion, Phoca leonina.* Flesh, *beef,* nutritive; yields blubber, and about two hhds. of blood.—*Ursine seal, Sea bear, P. ursina.* Flesh of the young animal has the taste of lamb and sucking pig; that of the adult is coarse, black, and unpalatable: fat about four inches thick, unpalatable.—*Leonine seal, Sea Lion, P. jubata.* Flesh of the young nutritive; skin used as leather, yields fat.—*Seal, Sea calf, Sea dog, P. vitulina.* Flesh delicate, hide and fur used; yield oil.—*Arctic walrus, Morse, Sea cow, Trichecus rosmarus.* Blubber four inches thick, white, firm; teeth a foot long, weigh 4 lb. to 10 lb. not

equally sound throughout, some parts superior to ivory, others inferior; skin forms excellent leather.—*Indian walrus, Sea cow, Dugong, T. dugong.* Teeth, *Lapis manati,* very white, used as ivory.—*Whale tailed manati, Manatus borealis.* Flesh of the young animal like veal, of the adult like coarse beef, and requires long boiling; blubber has the taste of oil of almonds, grows yellow in the sun, substituted for butter, keeps sweet all the summer; skin used for shoes, and covering boats.—*River horse, Hippopotamus amphibius.* Subcutaneous fat, weighs from 1,000 lb. to 2,000 lb. particularly delicious; tongues preserved by drying, delicious; teeth, *morse teeth,* harder and whiter than ivory, not so apt to turn yellow, used to make artificial teeth.

Black whale, Greenland whale, Balæna mysticætus. Teeth, *whalebone, whale fins, laminæ balænarum,* elastic, used for flexible probes; Greenland 65*l.* to 70*l.* the ton, South Sea 45*l.*: yields subcutaneous fat, *blubber.—Iceland whale, B. nordcaper;—Finfish, Balænoptera gibbar;—Sea sword, Delphinus gladiator;—Porpoise, D. phocæna.* Yield subcutaneous fat, *blubber.—Great spermaceti whale, Physeter macrocephalus;—Blunt-headed cacholot, P. trumpo;—Small-eyed cacholot, P. microps.* Yield subcutaneous fat, *blubber,* and *head matter,* from whence spermaceti is extracted.—*Narwhal, Unicorn fish, Monodon vulgaris.* Tusk, *unicorn's horn, cornu unicornu, C. monoceratis.* A very fine ivory; yields blubber.—*Finks.* The membranous remains of blubber from whence fish oil has been drained; made into animal charcoal.

AVES.

Flesh and eggs nutritive.

Common fowl, Phasianus gallus, Gallus domesticus, G. gallinaceus.* Flesh restorative, delicate; eggs, *ova gallinacea,* kept in a cellar, in a pan with water and slaked lime, or in brine, or covered with a coat of oil or butter.—Turkey, Meleagris gallopavo.* Rough inner skin of the gizzard salted and dried, *turkey rennet, gallino,* used to curdle milk for cheese, makes a finer curd than calves rennet.—*Quail, Tetrao coturnix.* Imported from Turkey preserved in oil, and from Cagliari potted with clarified butter.—*Carolina pigeons, Columba migratoria.* Yield an oil.—*Guacharo. Caprimulgus* ..... Peritoneum yields oil.—**Raven, Corvus corax.* Pen feathers of the wings, *crow*

quills, 12*s.* by the hundred.—*Ostrich, Struthio camelus.* Feathers preserved by dipping in a mixture of one gallon of lime water with five of clear spring water, and drying or stoving them; from Africa 9*l.* to 36*l.* the lb.—**Goose, Anas anser, Anser domesticus.* Flesh nutritive, pen feathers of the wings, *quills,* prepared with lime water, hardened by fire, barrels coloured with dilute nitric acid; from Germany 9*s.* by the hundred dozen, of eleven loth (half ounces) to the ten dozen; twelve loth 12*s,* thirteen loth 1*l.* 5*s,* fourteen loth 1*l.* 12*s,* fifteen loth 2*l.* 18*s,* sixteen loth 4*l.* Its fat is used.—**Soland goose, Anas sula, Sula alba.* Salted and dried for food, *salted geese,* very fishy to the taste.

REPTILIA.

Green turtle, Chelonia mydas. Flesh highly nutritive, and restorative; has succeeded to the place of viper broth. —*Hawks-bill turtle.* Flesh produces fever and dysentery; eggs esteemed as food; scales of the shell, *tortoise shell, turtle shell,* prepared by softening, in warm water, and pressing between hot iron plates, used in cabinet work; from the East Indies, 1*l.* 16*s.* to 2*l.* the lb.—*Loggerhead turtle, Mediterranean turtle.* Flesh coarse, rank, but eaten; scales very thin, but used in cabinet work; fat melted into oil.—*Mud tortoise, Testudo lutaria, Testudo,* C. P. Flesh restorative; the best summer meat in warm countries, the cattle being thin from the irritation of insects, and poultry rank from the quantity of worms they pick up.—*Fierce tortoise, T. ferox.* Flesh not inferior to that of the green turtle. — *Land tortoise, T. Græca;* — *Guiana dragon, Dracæna Guianensis.* Flesh and eggs used as food.—*Guana, Iguana delicatissima.* Flesh delicious, antivenereal, preserved by salting.—*Skink, Scincus officinalis.* Flesh dried, salted and powdered, alexiterial.—*Hyla tinctoria.* Blood used to rub on the skin of peroquets to cause the growth of various coloured feathers.—*Gibbous frog, Green frog, Rana esculenta.* Flesh of the hind thighs used as restorative food.—*Surinam frog. R. paradoxa.* Tadpole, *frog fish, jackie,* flesh used as food. — *Toad, Bufo vulgaris.* Flesh of the hind thighs sold for that of the green frog.

SERPENTES.

Bite of many of these animals mortal; the best remedy is a bottle of Madeira wine drank at two doses, with only a

few minutes' interval, or an equally large dose of any strong spirituous or fermented liquor. Inoculation with the juice of vejuco, prenanthes serpentaria, renders persons insensible to this poison.—*Viper, Vipera, Coluber berus.* Flesh along with the heart, liver, and blood, in all about four oz. with three quarters of a pint of water, made into a restorative decoction; has given way in England to turtle soup, 1*s.* each; dried vipers, *viperæ siccæ,* headed, gutted, skinned, abdominal fat removed for separate use, and dried, 1*s.* each, ground 7*s.* 6*d.* the oz, made into lozenges.

PISCES.

Some of these are poisonous at all times, others only occasionally; but the greater number are eaten with safety: the nature of this *fish poison* is unknown.

Sea lamprey, Lampar eel, Petromyzon marinus;—Lesser lamprey, Nine-eyed eel, P. fluviatilis;—Pride, Lampern, P. branchialis. Flesh glutinous, preserved, *potted lampreys,* by peppering so highly that it often produces an access of fever, as Henry II. found, and paid for his luxury with his life.—*Skate, Flare, Blue skate, Grey skate, Raia batis;—White skate, Friar skate, May skate, R. oxyrinchus;—Thornback, R. clavata.* Flesh nutritive, salted, and dried for exportation.—*Shagreen ray, R. tuberculata.* Skin dried, *shark's skin, shagreen,* knobby, used to cover boxes.—*Rousette, R. sephen.* Skin dressed, *galuchat, fish skin,* transparent, used to cover boxes, cemented on green stained paper, the tubercles filed down, polished, and the skin stained with verdigris, spots circular, large, very beautiful.—**Rough hound, Squalus catulus,* (the male,) *Spotted dog fish, S. canicula,* (the female,) *Chien de mer.* Skin dressed, *shark skin,* rough, used for polishing wood and ivory.—*Sugre, Aiguillat, Squalus spinax;—Porc, S. ....;—Melandre, S. galens.* Skins dried, and used either as fish skin for covering, or for polishing wood.—**White shark, S. carcharias.* Liver pressed for the oil.—**Sturgeon, Acipenser sturio.* Flesh pickled in brine, or sliced and frozen, *runckel;* the back bone soft, fat, preserved by smoking, *chinolia, spinachia;* sounds made into isinglas; roe of the female, which sometimes weighs 200lb. made into caviar; skin dressed for leather, those of the young fish transparent, used for windows; fat collected.—*Beluga, A. huso.* Sounds make the greatest part of the isinglas

that is sold. — *Tetraodon ocelatus ; — T. sceleratus ; — T. lineatus.* Flesh poisonous.—*Diodon atinga.* Sounds made into isinglas; gall poisonous.

Eel, Muræna anguilla.* Skins dried, used as leather; liver, *hepar anguillæ,* used to facilitate labour, ϑj in a glass of wine; fat collected by roasting them. — **Conger, M. conger.* Flesh, after the fat has dropped from it, salted; fat collected for use.—Cod, Gadus morhua.* Three fins on the back; flesh split and dried, *stock fish,* salted, *salt fish;* sounds pickled in brine, also made into isinglas; liver pressed for its oil; spawn made into caviar.—**Haddock, G. æglifinus.* Flesh split and dried; small bones in the head, *tooth shells;* sold at the china shops, used as a stimulant to warts, with vinegar. — **Whiting, G. merlangus.* Flesh split, and dried.—**Ling, G. molva.* Two fins on the back; flesh split and dried, *stock fish,* salted, *salt fish.* —**Tusk, G. brosme.* One fin on the back; flesh split and dried, *stock fish,* salted, *salt fish.* — **Mayeril, Scomber scomber.* Flesh preserved whole in brine, *pickled mayeril;* also cut in slices, and preserved with vinegar and spices, *caveach, coratch,* used as a sauce.—**Father lasher, Cottus scorpio.* Pressed for oil.—**Tunny, S. thynnus.* Preserved whole in oil; imported from Italy. — **Stickleback, Gasterosteus aculeatus.* This extremely small fish is in some places so plentiful as to be pressed for its oil, the remainder used as manure. — *Lunulated gilt head, Sparus aurata.* Flesh salted.—*Sparus pagurus.* Flesh poisonous, used for suicide.—*Perca .....* Skins prepared as isinglas. —**Salmon, salmo salar.* Flesh preserved in half lengths, *pickled salmon,* with vinegar, small beer, and water, three fish in a kit; or split, salted, and smoked, *kipper salmon;* or whole in oil.—**Char, S. alpinus.* Flesh preserved by potting, *potted char.*—**Mullet, Mugil cephalus.* Spawn salted, dried, and dipped in melted wax, *botargo,* used as sauce.— **Herring, Clupea harengus.* Belly fin six rayed; flesh pickled in brine, and repacked with salt, *white herrings, pickled herrings.—Scotch herrings, Dutch herrings,* caught off the Scottish coast after the 24th June, large, fat, full bellied, rich flavoured, but do not keep in hot climates.— *Yarmouth pickled herrings.* Caught off Yarmouth in September and October, lank, mostly without roe, keep well, exported to the West Indies for the negroes.—*Red herrings.* The Scotch herrings salted and smoked with dry

oak wood smoke; also pressed for oil.—*Anchovies, C. encrasicolus.* Flesh pickled with vinegar; used as sauce, the bones dissolve during the boiling; imported from Italy and France. *Gorgona anchovies,* 1*l.* 13*s.* by the double barrel.—**Sprats, C. sprattus.* Belly fin nine rayed; flesh dry; whole fish, not gutted, salted in brine, retailed 1*d.* the lb. about 50 fish; headed, gutted, and pickled in vinegar, used for anchovies.—**Pilchard, Clupanodun pilchardus.* No teeth in the jaws; flesh preserved with salt, also pressed for oil; young fry used for anchovies.—**Barbel, Cyprinus barbus.* Spawn sometimes violently cathartic.—**Dace, C. leuciscus;*—**Roach, C. rutilus;*—**Bleak, Bley, C. alburnus.* Scales used to make oriental essence.

Isinglas, Fish glue, Ichthyocolla. Principally prepared from the sounds or air bladders of the beluga, by scraping, steeping in lime water, to remove the grease, washing, drying, twisting into staples, bending into a book, or rolling into a ball; used to fine wine and beer, and to make jelly for food; gr vj grow solid with half a pint of water; imported from Russia, *short staple,* (S. S.) 9*s.* the lb, *long staple,* (L. S.) 9*s,* book 7*s,* leaf 7*s; Persian ball, simovia,* 2*s.* — *short staple shred, ichthyocolla incisa,* retail 1*l.* the lb; *I. fusca,* 10*s.*—*Caviar.* The spawn of sturgeon and some other fishes, broken by the hand, mixed with salt, and dried; used as sauce; imported from Russia.—*Red caviar.* The spawn of various fish salted and smoked.

MOLLUSCA.

Cuttle fish, Sepia, S. officinalis. Bone, *os sepiæ,* astringent, used by calf farmers, also in tooth powders; for polishing metals, and to make moulds for small gold and silver work, as it is tender, and takes a good impression by being pressed together with the pattern placed between them.—*Sleeve fish, Hose fish, Anchor fish, Calamary, Poor cuttle, Sepia loligo, Loligo vulgaris.* Flesh washed, after the ink is let out, is white, and being dressed has the taste of veal.—*Beche de mer, Doris* ..... Collected on the west coast of New Holland; dried and used for making a rich soup.

Vineyard snail, Escargot, Helix pomatia.* Flesh used as a restorative food.—Turbo pullus, Phasianella pullus.* The shelly operculum, *Guernsey eye-stone,* put into the inner corner of the eye, works its way out at the outward

corner, and brings out any strange substance with it.—*Murex brandaris;—Purpura lapillus;—Scalaria clathrus;—Planorbis corneus.* The yellowish juice reddens in the sun, and dyes woollen cloth scarlet.—**Ear, Ormier, Haliotis tuberculata.* Flesh pickled in vinegar, and very highly spiced, imported as food from Guernsey.

Oyster, Ostrea edulis. Flesh eaten raw, or dressed, also pickled in vinegar and brine; shells, exposed to the air for months to bleach, *testæ ostreorum, testæ,* P. L. used as an absorbent, also burned for lime, *calx e testis.*—**Scallop, Pecten maximus.* Flesh eaten dressed, also pickled in vinegar. —*Pearl oyster, Avicula margaritifera;—A. hirundo.* Shells, *mother of pearl, mater perlarum,* absorbent, also used as ornament; from the East Indies, blue edged, 12*l.* 10*s.* the cwt; finest white edged, dearer;—Concretions found between the membranes of the cloak, *pearls, uniones, margaritæ,* used for ornaments, very high priced if large.—*Pinna nobilis.* Thread by which it adheres to the sand, *byssus,* used as silk; also produces pearls of considerable size, but tinged with brown.—**Muscle, Mytilus edulis.* Flesh eaten raw, or dressed; frequently poisonous.—**Pearl muscle, Mya margaritifera, Unio margaritifera.* Produces pearls, *Scotch pearls,* mostly irregular in shape, useless for ornaments, ground and washed over, *margaritæ preparatæ,* 3*s.* the oz.—**Cockle, Cardium edule.* Flesh eaten raw, or dressed, also pickled for sauce.—**Mya pictorum.* Shells, *colour shells,* used to spread colours upon, 6*s.* the gross.

VERMES.

Leech, Grey leech, Hirudo, H. officinalis, H. sanguisuga.* Back brown, with six yellow lines and intermediate black lines; foot grey, with black spots; mouth three-cornered, anus round: bite used as a mode of bleeding, each leech sucks not quite ʒj of blood, but much runs afterwards from the wounds: castor oil is a good application to leech bites when they are painful, or go into sores.—*Green leech, Foreign leech, H. provincialis.* Foot green, uniformly coloured; used for bleeding: retail 1st May to 31st October, 6*d.* each; 1st November to 30th April, 1*s.* each.—Bastard leech, H. carnivora.* Foot becomes yellow in spirit of wine. —**Black leech, Horse leech, H. hæmopis sanguisuga.* Teeth round, cannot penetrate the human skin.

CRUSTACEA.

Craw fish, Cancer astacus, Astacus fluviatilis.* Concretions in the stomach when about to change their shell, *crabs eyes, oculi cancrorum, concrementa cancrorum,* C. P. absorbent; 7*s.* 8*d.* the lb, prepared 10*s.* 8*d.*—Large sea crab, Cancer pagurus.* Black tips of the claws, *crabs claws, chelæ cancrorum,* absorbent; 1*s.* the lb, prepared 2*s.* 8*d.*—*Hog lice, Wood lice, Millepedes, Aselli, Oniscus asellus.* Alive no. 12, or dried and powdered, ℈j to ʒj, diuretic, used in jaundice; a large variety imported from Russia, 12*s.* the lb, ground 12*s.* 8*d.*

INSECTA.

Used internally are mostly diuretic, and in excess produce strangury, or bloody urine; externally vesicatory.

Spanish flies, Blistering flies, Cantharides, Meloe vesicatorius, Lyttæ, Cantharis. Used to raise blisters, and internally as stimulant and diuretic, gr. j to iv; imported from South America, 8*s.* the lb, retail 16*s,* ground 18*s.* 4*d.*—*Riband cantharides, Telini flies, M. cichorii, Milabris cichorii.* Used by the ancients, and now in China and Upper India.—*Potatoe flies, Cantharides vittatæ,* P. U. S. *Lytta vittata.* Used in the United States.—*Meloe trianthemæ.* Used in the East Indian hospitals.—*Green cantharides.* Carried from India to Egypt.—**Oil beetle, Meloe proscarabæus;*—*M. majalis, M. variegatus.* Used as vesicatories, and also in hydrophobia.—*Indrabovum, Mutella occidentalis.* Used in snake bites, no. 5, with 12 scruples of the root of bryonia epigea, dose gr. xij.—**Lady bird, Lady cow, Coccionella septempunctata.* Bruised on an aching tooth, as an odontalgic.—*Coccionella bipunctata;*—*Curculio anti-odontalgicus;*—*Carabus ferrugineus;*—*Chrysomela populi;*—*C. sanguinolenta,* and many other eleuterata are used for the same purpose.—*Bug, Cimex lectularius.* Used as an emmenagogue.

Cochineal, Grana fina, Coccionella, Coccus, C. cacti, Cocci. Used as a cordial, gr. viij to ℈j, but chiefly used as a red colouring drug for medicines, pickles, and in dyeing; 1,500 cwt. are annually consumed in the British islands; feeds on the cactus cochinillifer, and perhaps c. tuna; imported in bags of 2 cwt. each, from South America; black 1*l.* 14*s.* the lb, silvery 1*l.* 13*s,* foxy 1*l.* 12*s;* retail 2*l.* 4*s,*

ground *3s. 2d.* the oz: kermes grains and scarlet grains are mixed with it to reduce its price.—*Grana sylvestria cochineal, Granilla.* Smaller than the grana fina, feeds voraciously on the cactus ficus Indica, which it has nearly extirpated in India since it was first introduced from the Brazils in 1795, by mistake, will not touch c. cochinillifer, nor c. tuna; colouring power inferior; wholesale 12*s.* the lb.—*Kermes berries, Kermes, Vermeille, Coccus infectorius, C. baphicus, C. ilicis, C. quercus cocciferæ.* Dried, alexiterial, colour syrops red.—**Scarlet grains, Coccus Polonicus.* Found on the roots of strawberries, rye, silver weed, and potentilla annua; used as a red dye.—*Lac insect, Coccus lacca.* Produces stick lac.—*Chermes mannifera.* Exudes manna.—**Plant lice, Aphides.* Exude honey dew.—**Bees, Apes, Apis mellifica.* Dried ℈j, diuretic; produces honey, bees' wax, and bee bread.—**Silk worm, Bombyx, B. mori.* Yield silk; broken in half when ready to spin, stretched out as far as possible, and dried, *silk worm gut,* used by anglers for their lines.

ZOOPHYTA.

Red coral, Corallium rubrum, Isis nobilis. Antacid 6*d.* the oz, ground 9*d,* prepared 10*s.* 4*d.* the lb.—**White coral, C. album, Madrepora oculata.* Antacid 3*d.* the oz, ground 5*d,* prepared 5*s.* 4*d.* the lb.—*Black coral, C. nigrum, Gorgonium antipathes.* Used in epilepsy.

UNKNOWN ANIMAL SUBSTANCES.

Timpost. Similar to castor, used in the Celebes—*Indian grass, Sea grass, Ladang, Laut.* Used by anglers for the end of their lines next the hook; said to partake of the nature of a worm, and a coralline. When alive, soft, and shrinks into the sand on the least touch; when dry, hard, straight, brittle. From Sumatra, kept oiled and in oiled gut skins to preserve its toughness.

III. COMPOUND COMBUSTIBLES,

NOT OF AN OILY NATURE.

Of vegetable origin.

SUGARS.

MANNA *in tears, Manna in lacrymis.* Flows spontaneously from the manna ash trees, and dries upon the bark, in the months of June and July. Manna is mostly obtained from the fraxinus rotundifolia, but is yielded, though in less quantity, by the f. ornus, f. excelsior, and f. parvifolia. It is also yielded by the plum, oak, and willow.—*Flake manna, M. cannulata.* Hangs in stalactites from straw, &c. bound round the tree in June and July. Manna is laxative, in a dose of ʒij to ℥ss for children, or ℥ss to ℥jss for adults, in milk or any other liquid; from Sicily 4*s.* 3*d.* to 5*s.* 6*d.* the lb, retail 7*s.*—*Common manna, M. pinguis, M. in sortis.* Flows from incisions made after the first of August; Sicily, in sorts, 2*s.* the lb, retail 5*s.* 10*d.* — *Briançon manna, M. laricis.* Found on the leaves of the larch in Dauphiny; laxative, but weaker than that of the ash; is probably a honey dew.—*Arabian manna, Manna of Moses.* Exuded in June from a species of tamarisk, growing in the deserts; only to be collected at early dawn, as the heat of the day melts it, and it runs into the sand; white, solid, if kept in a cool place, but melts even by the heat of the hand; sweet, aromatic: very scarce, only to be found in rainy years.—*Persian manna, Wadi ennad, Tereniabin.* Exuded from the hedysarum alhagi; used as a purgative. — *Sarcocolla.* Origin unknown: carried from Ethiopia to India, and hence to Europe; used as a slight astringent; 1*l.* the lb.

White sugar, Cane sugar, Refined sugar, Sal Indus, Saccharum album, S. purissimum, S. purificatum. The essential salt of the sugar-cane, prepared by clarifying the juice with eggs or blood, getting rid of the superfluous acid by the addition of lime-water, and evaporating it till

the sugar crystallizes on cooling. The uncrystallizable portion (treacle) is then drained from the granular mass, and that which remains in the first instance got rid of by passing small portions of water, or, according to a late improvement, of saturated syrop through the mass; 112lb of raw sugar yields, on refining, 56 of refined lump, 22 of bastards, 29 of melasses, and 5 of dregs; used for making very light-coloured wine, and the best syrops: reduced in France by sugar of milk, that sold at Marseilles contains from 1 to 25lb of sugar of milk in each cwt; sugar is nutritive, laxative, but griping; externally applied to ulcers it is escharotic.—*Brown sugar, Raw sugar, Moist sugar, Mel cannæ, Saccharum rubrum, S. non purificatum, Saccharum,* P. L. since 1809. Cane sugar, from which the treacle has not been thoroughly separated; used for making wines, vinegar, and coarse syrops.—*Chinese sugar.* From saccharum Sinense, richer than that of the East Indian cane. —*Brown sugar candy, Saccharum candum rubrum.* From Germany, 1*s.* 2*d.* the lb.—*White sugar candy, Saccharum candum album.* Sugar crystallized by the saturated syrop being left in a very warm place, from 90 to 100 deg. Fahr. and the shooting promoted by placing sticks, or a net of threads, at small distances from each other in the liquor; it is also deposited from compound syrops, and does not seem to retain any of the foreign substances with which they were loaded: it may however be coloured red by means of cochineal. Being longer in dissolving than sugar, it is used in coughs to keep the throat moist; and is also blown into the eye, as a very mild escharotic in films or dimness of that organ; from Germany 2*s.* 1*d.* the lb.—*Treacle, Melasses, Mel ustum, Theriaca communis.* The black uncrystallizable portion of the juice of the sugar, used as a cheap sweet, also for making beer, rum, and the very dark syrops, as those of white poppies, and of buckthorn berries. Its taste may be amended by boiling with bone black and water. It preserves vegetable powders better than sugar; English 2*l.* the cwt.

Parsnep sugar;—Skirret sugar;—Carrot sugar;—Beet sugar. Made from the roots by decoction in water, expression, and evaporation, or by simple expression of the juice; one cwt. of beet yields only one lb. of sugar.—*Cow-parsnep sugar.* The stalks, when dry, exude sugar; four lb yielded four oz.—*Maple sugar.* Much used in America.

—*Walnut sugar.* Made by the Tartars.—*Birch sugar.* Are all made by wounding the trees in the spring of the year, by boring a hole under a large arm of the tree, quite through the wood, as far as the bark on the opposite side, collecting the sap that flows from the wound, adding a little chalk to remove the acid in the juice, and evaporating it to a proper consistence. The sugar maple yields about six lb from each tree in a season.—*Pear sugar.* Obtained by expressing the juice, adding chalk to saturate the superabundant acid, and evaporating it to a due consistence; it does not crystallize, and is a kind of white treacle.—*Apple sugar.* One cwt. of apples yields about 84lb of juice, which produces nearly 12lb of a similar substance.

Cocoa toddy. Procured by cutting off the tip of the spathe of cocos nucifera; drank while fresh to remove constipation. *Palmyra toddy.* From borassus flabelliformis; runs for about four months, each tree will yield about six pints of toddy, daily.—*Malabar toddy.* From caryota urens, flavour inferior to cocoa or palmyra toddy.—*Mysore toddy.* From elate sylvestris, pleasant tasted; runs for about three months; fifty trees will yield daily about seventeen gallons. — *Nipa toddy.* From cocos nypa; mostly made into wine. — *Cocoa jaggery, Ténné véllum.* Raw sugar made from fresh cocoa toddy by evaporation.—*Palmyra jaggery, Pannay véllum.* From palmyra toddy, six pints of toddy yields one lb.—*Malabar jaggery, Koondee panei véllum.* From Malabar toddy. — *Mysore jaggery.* From Mysore toddy; seventeen gallons will make about 46lb of jaggery.—All those toddies are refreshing drinks when drank before sunrise, and are also used as yeast by the bakers; as the heat of the day comes on, they ferment and produce wine, which turns by eveningtide into vinegar. The jaggeries are used for the same purposes as the raw sugar of the cane.

Must, Mustum. The juice of ripe grapes.—*First runnings, Lixivum, Procopum;—Last runnings, Circumcidaneum, Tortivum.* Are all nutritive and laxative.—*Carenum.* Must boiled to two-thirds.—*Sapa.* Must boiled to one-half.—*Vin cuit, Defrutum.* Must boiled to a fourth or third part; is much used in Palestine, Egypt, and other Mahometan countries as a sweetmeat.—*Grape sugar.* The brown sugar obtained from grapes as from pears, being previously freed from the acids and sulphate of lime, that

existed in the original juice; yields, by refining, 75lb in 100 of a white granular sugar, 24 of a kind of treacle, with a little gum, and some malate of lime.—*Arbutus sugar.* From the fruit of the strawberry tree, which has been found to yield one-fifth of its weight of sugar, and rum may be made from the rape.—*Holcus sugar.* The large grass, holcus Cafer, was brought from the South of Africa, and has begun to be cultivated in some parts of Italy, Bavaria, and Hungary. The sugar that it yields is said to be equal to that of the cane.—*Dulse sugar.* Extractible from fuci, is analogous to the sugar extractible from onions, and the crystallizable sugar of manna: they do not form wine, but change at once to vinegar.—Sugar may also be made from many other plants.

Starch sugar. One hundred parts of starch are to be mixed with 200 of water, and added gradually to another 200 of water, previously mixed with one of oil of vitriol, and brought to a boiling heat in a tinned copper vessel: the mixture is kept boiling for thirty-six hours, water being occasionally added to keep up the original quantity: some bone black is then added, and also some chalk to get rid of the acid; it is afterwards strained and evaporated by a gentle heat to the consistence of a syrop, and set by to crystallize. This sugar resembles that of grapes. If the quantity of oil of vitriol be increased to five or six parts, a few hours' boiling will suffice. — *Potatoe sugar, Sirop de pommes de terre.* From the washed pulp of potatoes, by the same process; used to make beer, and potatoe whiskey. —*Rag sugar.* Sugar has lately been obtained by treating linen rags with water acidulated with oil of vitriol, in the same manner as starch for starch sugar.

Spanish liquorice, Black sugar, Succus glycyrrhizæ simplex, S. Hispanicus. By boiling liquorice root in water, straining the decoction, and evaporating to dryness, but is usually imported; a common demulcent, taken ad libitum; Spanish and Sicily 6*l.* the cwt, Italian 6*l.* 10*s;* retail 1*s.* 8*d.* the lb, purified 3*s.* 10*d:* reduced by adding the pulp of plums.—*Extractum glycyrrhizæ.* The same, but evaporated only to a consistence fit for rolling into pills; demulcent, ʒj to ʒiij; frequently used to cover the taste of aloes and other medicines, in draughts or mixtures. The root yields about half its weight of this extract; 14*s.* the lb.—*Cassia pulp, Pulpa cassiæ extracta, Cassiæ pulpa.* The pods of cassia

fistula are broken, the pulp washed out with cold water, strained, and evaporated to a pilular consistence; laxative, ʒss to ʒj, but seldom used separate. Four lb new pods yield about one lb pulp; 10*s.* 6*d.* the lb.—*Tamarind pulp, Pulpa tamarindi extracta, Tamarindi pulpa.* Prepared like cassia pulp; cooling, laxative, ʒss to ʒjss, or from ʒij to ʒiij may be added to lbj of water for a cooling drink; 4*s.* the lb.—*Pulp of prunes, Prunorum Gallicorum pulpa.* Prepared in the same manner from French prunes, but they require boiling in a small quantity of water to soften them; use the same; 4*s.* 8*d.* the lb.—*Rob of elder berries, Rob baccarum sambuci sine saccharo. Succus baccæ sambuci inspissatus.* Juice of the berries evaporated by a gentle heat; sudorific, diuretic; 4*s.* 6*d.* the lb.—*Rob of black currants without sugar. Rob de ribes.* As the preceding; diluted with water, it is used in cleansing gargles.—The pulps or juices of other sweet fruits may be prepared in a similar manner.

GUMS.

The word gum is also used as an adjective to signify any exudation from plants, whether gummy, gummy resinous, or even resinous, which is in a lump, as gum opium, powdered opium, ammoniac in tears, gum ammoniac, and the like.

White gum Arabic, Gomme Turique, Gummi Arabicum, G. Turicum, Acaciæ gummi, Mimosæ Niloticæ gummi. In small lumps, principally white: Turkey 11*l.* the cwt, Barbary 5*l.* to 9*l;* retail 5*s.* 8*d.* the lb.—*Yellow gum Arabic, Brown gum Arabic, Gum babul, Gum barbara, Gomme de Jedda, Karoovelum pisin.* In small lumps, from mimosa Arabica, yellower or darker than that of m. Nilotica, not so soluble in water, and covers its surface with a pellicle, which in making pastes and syrops is apt to fall to the bottom and burn too: Turkey 7*l.* to 8*l.* the cwt, Barbary 3*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l,* East Indian 5*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 10*s;* retail 2*s.* 8*d.* the lb, powdered 7*s.*—*Gum Senegal, Gomme Arabique, Gummi Senegalense, G. Senica, G. Senegæ.* In large lumps, round, brown, from mimosa Senegalensis, clean 4*l.* to 5*l.* 10*s.* the cwt, fine garbled 6*l.* to 7*l;* retail 2*s.* 4*d.* the lb. These gums are nutritive, and used as food by some negro nations; demulcent, ʒj to ʒij, ad libitum; also used as a cement: to reduce them to a fine powder they must be pre-

viously dried, or the operation performed in a heated mortar, with a hot pestle.—*Marrons, G. Turicum.* Gum Senegal concreted together in large masses by moisture.—*Bead-tree gum. St. Helena gum.* Very dark, nearly black, from the melia azedarachta; used by the dyers.—*Cashew gum, Brasil gum. Gomme d' acajou.* Reddish yellow, astringent; its mucilage scarcely adhesive.—*Larch gum, G. Orenburgense.* P. Ross, exuded from the larch, is reddish, nearly transparent, not so glutinous as gum Arabic, tasting rather resinous.—*Cherry-tree gum, G. cerasi;—Peach gum, G. amygdalæ Persicæ;—Plum-tree gum, G. pruni.* Substituted for gum Arabic by country practitioners; differ, however, in their chemical qualities from that gum, being what the chemists call cerasine or tragacanthine. — *East India gum, Bengal gum, Vullam pisin.* From the wood apple tree, feronia elephantum: answers better for mixing colours than gum Arabic.—*Amsa, Kumarkuni.* Opake; sold in Upper India: used in ozæna.—*Cotton-tree gum.* From bombax pentandrum: used with spices in bowel complaints.— *Olive-tree gum, G. olivæ.* Contains olivile.—*Lichen gum.* Several species of lichen yield, by infusion, or decoction in water and evaporation, a gum similar to gum Arabic, and which may be applied to the same uses; as lichen coralloides, which yields about 14lb by the cwt; l. esculentus about 13; l. pulmonarius, and l. farinaceus.—*Hyacinth gum.* May be obtained from the roots of hyacinthus non scriptus, common wild hyacinth or harebell; formerly used by fletchers to glue feathers to arrows.—*Logwood gum.* In drops, often the size of a hen's egg, deep red, appearing black, sweet, very brittle.—*Gum kuteera, Gomme Bassora, Gummi vermiculatum.* In loose wrinkled drops, from the sterculia urens, without smell or taste, whitish, mostly transparent, forms a soft jelly in water; but if reduced to powder and boiled in water for a quarter of an hour, it is entirely dissolved, a teaspoonful of the powder gives three pints of water the consistence of a syrop; used as a varnish.—*Gum tragacanth, G. kuteera, Gummi tragacanthæ, Tragacantha, Astragali tragacanthæ gummi.* Exuded from astragalus verus. From Aleppo, in cases: ℈j of this renders water as thick as would be done by ʒj of gum Arabic; demulcent, and from its viscidity used in sheathing the fauces, and in allaying tickling coughs: used also to dress ribbands, laces, and in calico

printing.—*Gum agaty.* From æschinomene grandiflora.—*Thoa gum.* From thoa urens.—*Gum of pitcairnia crystallina;*—*Gum of actinophyllum angulatum;*—*Gum of actinophyllum pedicellatum.* Scarcely known.—Gum may also be obtained from many other plants.

British gum. Made by heating starch to the temperature of 6 or 700 deg. Fahr. so that it may melt, exhale a peculiar scent, and become brown: used by the calico printers.—*Mysachie.* A gum, or gum resin, brought from Arabia, and used in India.

GUM-RESINS.

Natural exudations from plants, miscible with water, but neither saccharine nor gummy. Unless otherwise ordered, gum resins are purified by being softened by heat, or by a small quantity of water, and by pressing the softened mass through a canvas cloth.

Gum alouchi. From wintera canella? very odoriferous, soft, dark-coloured.—*Gum ammoniac, Gummi ammoniacum, Ammoniacum.* Obtained by incision of a plant like fennel, or from heracleum gummiferum; internally stimulant, expectorant, gr. x to ʒss diffused in water ʒij. Levant drop, 35*l.* to 40*l.* the cwt, lump 10*l.* to 12*l,* East Indian 8*l;* retail, in guttis 9*s.* 8*d.* the lb; purified 6*s.* 4*d.*—*Artichoke gum, Kunkirzud.* From cynara scolymus; emetic.—*Assa fœtida, Devil's dung, Hing, Assafœtidæ gummi-resina, Ferulæ assafœtidæ gummi-resina.* Exudes from the fresh cut surfaces of the root of ferula assafœtida, from which it is scraped off when dry, and a fresh surface made by paring the remaining root till it is exhausted: purified as gum ammoniac; expectorant, stimulant, and antispasmodic, gr. x to ʒss in water ʒij; used also in clysters. Imported in cases and casks of various weights; East Indian 14*l.* 10*s.* to 22*l.* the cwt; retail 6*s.* 8*d.* the lb.—*Gum bdellium, Bdellium, Bd. ex Oriente,* Dale Pharm. *Myrrha imperfecta.* Exudes from a nondescript amyris, called by Adanson niottout; has most of the properties of myrrh, used indiscriminately with it. Brought mixed amongst gum Arabic and myrrh from India and Turkey; retail 4*s.* the lb.—*Bd. ex Guinea,* Dale, *Gummi rubrum astringens, Kino* P. D. Yielded by the butea frondosa? ruby coloured, brittle, contains a very small proportion of resin.—*Arabian bdellium.* From borassus flabelliformis.—*Italian bdellium.*

From chamærops humilis.—*Opocalpasum.* A kind of bdellium yielded by some unknown amyris; tough like wax, dark brown, bitter.—*Euphorbium, Euphorbiæ gummi-resina.* Exuded from incisions made in the euphorbia officinarum, e. antiquorum, and e. Canariensis; a most violent drastic hydragogue, formerly used, to gr. v or x, corrected with vinegar or lemon juice; externally stimulant, ulcerating. Imported from Barbary in serons of 100 to 150 lb.—*Galbanum, Galbani gummi-resina, Bubonis galbani gummi-resina.* Exudes spontaneously, but generally from incisions made in bubon galbanum: imported from Turkey, 32*l.* to 36*l.* the cwt; retail 12*s.* 6*d.* the lb, purified 13*s.* 8*d;* emmenagogue and antispasmodic, gr. x to ℈j; externally resolvent.—*Red galbanum.* Analogous to sagapenum; produced from bubon gummiferum.—*Gummi galda.* Greyish; has the appearance of dark gum hock.—*Ceylon gambooge, East Indian picked gambooge, Gummi guttæ gambiæ, Gambogia, Cambogia.* From stalagmitis cambogioides, hydragogue, useful in dropsy, gr. iij or iv, horâ quaquâ tertiâ, until it operates; makes an elegant yellow colour: 27*l.* to 29*l.* the cwt; retail 10*s.* the lb, ground 11*s.* 4*d.*—*Gambooge in sorts.* From cambogia gutta; 20*l.* the cwt.—*Siamese gambooge.* In tears; from garcinia morella?—*Mexican gambooge.* From vismia guttifera and v. sessiliflora.—*Gum ivy, Gummi hederæ.* Produced by wounding the tree; reddish brown, burning with an aromatic odour, acrid, exulcerating; used dissolved in vinegar as a depilatory and odontalgic; and in substance to rub over baits to render them attractive to fish.—*Gum hock.* Some specimens of this gum resemble elemi, others are dark coloured.—*Peraso Peruvianum,* (Coll. of Phys. collection,) *East India kino, Amboyna kino, Kino* P. L. Yielded by pterocarpus erinaceus. Solution in water is rendered clear and of a deep brown colour by potash; astringent, but uncertain: East India 34*l.* to 36*l.* the cwt; retail 8*s.* 4*d.* the lb, tritum 9*s.* 6*d.*—*Botany bay kino, Brown gum of Botany bay, Kino* P. E. Obtained from the brown gum tree, eucalyptus resinifera. Its tincture is not rendered turbid by water.—*Lettuce opium, Lactucarium.* Obtained by incision from the flowering stems of the garden lettuce, lactuca sativa; is said to be fully equal to opium: 8*s.* the oz.—*Myrrh, Myrrha.* Origin unknown; attenuant, antiseptic, tonic, vermifuge, and emmenagogue, gr. x to ʒss: Levant 10*l.* to 17*l.* the

cwt, East Indian 15*l.* to 17*l*; retail 10*s.* 8*d.* the lb, trita 12*s.* 8*d.*—*Liquid myrrh, Myrrha liquida, Stacte.* Obtained by decoction? similar to myrrh in its qualities, differing only in consistence.—*Cumbi gum.* Not unlike myrrh, and used for it in India, but in smaller doses, as being stronger; also in stopping the progress of sphacelus: origin not known.—*Villey bolum.* A coarse kind of myrrh, used in Lower India: origin unknown.—*Gum sassa.* From an Abyssinian shrub, mixed with myrrh.

Turkey opium, Opium, Meconium, Papaveris somniferi succus spissatus. From the capsules of the white poppy by incision; but Miller thinks the Turkey opium is from a different plant, as the capsule is not of the same shape: one of the principal instruments of physicians; anodyne, narcotic, gr. ss to gr. ij, or even more, as the person is accustomed to its use or not, and also according to the disease that is present; so that it can only be exhibited with due effect, or even with safety, by a person who is not only skilful, but also acquainted with the constitutional habits of the patient as to this drug; some prefer a full dose at once, others repeated small doses: it is thought to be anodyne, even when used externally. The effect of opium taken improperly is best obviated by a copious exhibition of lemon juice: from the Levant 1*l.* 10*s.* the lb, retail 3*l.* 4*s*; tritum 3*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* the lb, 5*s.* 6*d.* the oz.—*Opium purificatum molle,* P. L. Picked opium softened with water to the consistence for making pills; 6*l.* 10*s.* the lb, 9*s.* the oz.—*Op. pur. durum,* P. L. Picked opium dried in a water bath until fit for powdering; 7*l.* the lb, 9*s.* 6*d.* the oz. — *Strained opium, Extractum Thebaicum, Opium colatum, O. purificatum, Laudanum opiatum.* Soften the gum in a small quantity of water, not exceeding its own weight, press through canvas, and reduce by evaporation to a proper consistence, for pills; 4*l.* 6*d.* the lb, 5*s.* 8*d.* the oz.—*Extractum opii.* Rub opium ʒvj with water lbiij added by degrees, lest the mixture settle; then strain, and evaporate to a proper consistence: 5*l.* 15*s.* the lb, 8*s.* the oz.—*Extractum opii aquosum.* Rub ʒij of opium with a pint of boiling water, for ten minutes, and pour off the solution; repeat this a second and third time; mix the liquors and expose them to the air in a broad vessel, for two days, then strain through linen, and evaporate.—*Homberg's purified opium;—Baume's purified opium.* Extract all the part that is soluble, by repeated

decoction of 4lb in 3 or 4 gallons of water, until no more is taken up; then mix all these decoctions, evaporate to one gallon and half, and keep boiling for 2, 3, or even 6 months, adding fresh water from time to time; strain the decoction and evaporate to the consistence for making pills.—*Cornette's purified opium.* Separate the resin by redissolving the common extract in water, strain the solution, and again reduce it by evaporation to an extract; repeat this process several times.—*Josse's purified opium.* Work opium under water, to separate the glutino-resinous part which remains in the hand: filter the water and evaporate to an extract. It still contains some resin, but is much less disagreeable in its smell, and considerably improved as an antispasmodic.—*Accarie's purified opium.* Digest opium with charcoal powder in water for some days; strain the liquor, clarify with whites of egg, and evaporate in a water-bath to an extract. Very mild in its effects, like the former. — *Powel's purified opium.* Boil opium in water, as long as any thing is taken up by it; then digest the residuum in spirit of wine, mix the two solutions, and evaporate them to a proper consistence.—*East Indian opium.* In round masses; black, smooth like an extract, totally soluble in water, and the solution is precipitated by acetate of barytes, by which the solution of Turkey opium is not altered; and more copiously by oxalic acid; it also leaves no glutinous residuum on solution; is considered weaker than that of Turkey: imported at 1*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* the lb, retailed at 2*l.* 8*s.* the lb, or 3*s.* 6*d.* the oz. —*English opium, Opium Anglicum.* Has the same extract-like appearance as the East Indian; light coloured, but is said to be equal if not superior in quality to the Turkish: Buckinghamshire 2*l.* 6*s.* the lb. — *Wild cumin opium.* Yielded by the hypecoum procumbens and h. pendulum; narcotic, and similar to opium. — *Cherris.* From cannabis jeea, most powerfully narcotic.—*Momea.* The gum cherris purified.

Gum opoponax, Opoponax, Pastinacæ opoponacis gummiresina. Exudes from incisions made in the roots of pastinaca opoponax, or of daucus gummifera; carminative, emmenagogue, and purgative, gr. x to ʒj: Levant 40*l.* to 50*l.* the cwt, retail 2*l.* 5*s.* the lb.—*English opoponax.* From Cornish lovage, ligusticum Cornubiense. — *Catrighondoo.* Origin unknown; sold in India, in small irregular lumps, light coloured, slightly acid taste; tonic, stomachic.—*Sagape-*

num. From ferula Persica, or some nondescript species of that genus, or of laserpitium; used as assafœtida and galbanum; dose gr. x to ʒss: 1*l.* 10*s.* the lb, 2*s.* 2*d.* the oz.—*Aleppo scammony, Scammonium Aleppense, Diagridium, Scammoniæ gummi-resina, Convolvuli scammoniæ gummi-resina.* From the root of convolvulus scammonia, the tops being cut off for that purpose; when reduced to a very fine powder, by trituration with loaf sugar or tartarum vitriolatum, it is the best vegetable purgative that is known at present, as its effects can be exactly calculated; dose from gr. iij to xv, or more: Turkey 1*l.* 8*s.* to 1*l.* 14*s.* the lb; retail 6*l.* 10*s.* the lb, 8*s.* 4*d.* the oz; trita 6*l.* 16*s.* the lb, 9*s.* 4*d.* the oz.—*French scammony.* The juice of cynanchum Monspeliacum; weakly cathartic.—*Smyrna scammony, Scammonium Smyrnense.* The juice of the periploca scammonium, coarser than the Aleppo scammony, and very sandy; more violent in its operation: imported in cakes packed in chests, 1*l* the lb.—*Potatoe slip scammony.* From convolvulus Brasiliensis.—*Hog-fennel gum, Gummi peucedani.* From peucedanum officinale by incision; opening, diuretic.—*Elm-tree gum, Ulmine, Gummi ulmi.* Black, hard, shining, a few drops of nitric acid change it to a rosin.

WATERY JUICES OF PLANTS.

Acacia. The juice expressed from the pods of mimosa Nilotica, inspissated to dryness. *German acacia, Acacia Germanica, Succus prunorum sylvestrium.* The juice of unripe sloes, inspissated; astringent, substituted for acacia.—*Italian acacia, Acacia Italica.* The inspissated juice of spartium spinosum; astringent.—*Extractum aconiti, Succus spissatus aconiti napelli.* From the juice of monkshood leaves, evaporated, without separating the sediment, to the consistence of thick honey; anodyne, sudorific, gr. ss. to gr. v, bis terve die: 12*s.* the lb.

Socotrine aloes, Turkey aloes, East India aloes, Aloe Socotrina, A. lucida, A. spicatæ extractum. Reddish brown, glossy as if varnished, affording a bright gold-yellow powder; obtained by incision from various species of aloe, and subsequent evaporation; cathartic, gr. x to ʒj; stomachic, aperient, emmenagogue, gr. ij to iiij, twice a day; in clysters ʒj as a cathartic or to destroy ascarides; to horses ℥ss to ℥j as a cathartic: from Socotora and Melinda in South Africa, 11*s.* the lb, ground 12*s.*—*Hepatic*

aloes, Bombay aloes, Aloe hepatica. Contains more rosin than the Socotrine; of a duskier colour, extremely bitter, smell unpleasant; affords a dull olive yellow powder: from Yemen in Arabia, in casks, and sometimes in skins; 10*l.* to 13*l.* the cwt, retail 4*s.* the lb.—*Cape aloes, Aloes Capensis.* From the same plant as the Socotrine, but prepared with less care; produces a greenish yellow powder; from Melinda, 5*l.* to 10*l.* the cwt.—*Barbadoes aloes, Aloe vulgaris extractum.* Resembles aloe hepatica; from Barbadoes in gourd shells, holding from 6 to 70 lb; 20*l.* to 23*l.* the cwt; retail 16*s.* 4*d.* the lb. —*Purified aloes, Aloe lota, Gummi aloes, Extractum aloes, E. al. purificatum.* Soak Socotrine aloes in warm water, pour off the clear liquid, and evaporate; more purgative than crude aloes, and less irritating; dose gr. x to xv.—*Agave aloes.* From agave Americana; sudorific.

Extractum anemonis pratensis. The undepurated juice boiled down; resolvent, in chronic diseases. — *Yeroocum pawl.* The inspissated juice of asclepias gigantea, used in lepra, gr. v in a day, continued for weeks. — *Ext. belladonnæ, Succus spissatus atropæ belladonnæ.* From the leaves of deadly night-shade, narcotic, diaphoretic, resolvent, gr. ss. to gr. iij, bis terve die. It yields 1-9th of extract; 1*l.* 8*s.* the lb. — *Succ. spis. cicutæ, Extr. conii, Succ. spis. conii maculati.* From hemlock leaves; alterative, resolvent, used in obstinate disorders; beginning with a small dose, say gr. ij, bis terve in die; 6*s.* 8*d.* the lb.—*Juice of hypocistis, Succ. hypocistidis.* From the berries of asarum, or cytinus hypocistis; 2*s.* 8*d.* the oz.—*Extr. hyoscyami, Succ. spis. hyoscyami, Succ. spis. hyosc. nigri.* From henbane leaves; anodyne, antispasmodic, gr. ss to ʒss a day; 1 cwt. $\frac{3}{4}$ of the green herb yielded 11lb of extract: 1*l.* 5*s.* the lb. — *Rob diacaryon sine melle, Extr. juglandis immaturi.* The juice of unripe walnuts boiled down; vermifuge, its taste being covered with cinnamon water. —*Thridace, Extr. lactucæ, Succ. spis. lactucæ sativæ.* From the expressed juice of common garden lettuce; narcotic, used as a substitute for opium: 12*s.* the lb. — *Extr. stramonii.* From juice of thorny apple. — *Succ. spis. lactucæ virosæ.* From strong-scented wild lettuce, laxative, diuretic, gr. iij to xv daily, in obstinate dropsies: 14*s.* the lb. — *Concentrated orange juice, Succ. spis. aurantiorum.—Concentrated lemon juice, Succus spissatus limonum.* From the juice of oranges, or

lemons, for use where the fruit cannot be obtained.—*Lemon juice.* From the lemons which get spoiled before they can be sold; 2*s.* 6*d.* the gallon.—*Citron juice, Acetositas citri.* Exported from Italy in large casks.—*Verjuice, Omphacium.* The juice of the crab apple; distilled vinegar is sold for it.—A number of juices of plants are kept by the French druggists in flasks, covered with oil, but they are not called for in England: even citron juice has ceased to be kept in our shops.

WATERY EXTRACTS.

Prepared by boiling plants in water, straining the decoction, and evaporating it to a proper consistence. Barry's extracts differ from the common by the evaporation being carried on in a vacuum produced by admitting steam into the apparatus, which resembles a retort with its receiver; the part containing the liquor to be evaporated being a polished iron bowl. As the temperature is much lower than in the common way, the virtues of the plant are less altered, the extracts are generally green, and contain saline crystals, but some of them will not keep. Extracts are mostly used for the same purposes as the plants themselves, but in a smaller dose. To make extracts smooth, chemists sometimes add to each quarter of a cwt. 1 lb of gum Arabic, and a pint of olive oil; or to every 3 lb add a little gum, ʒij of olive oil, and ʒj of rectified spirit, which will give it a gloss.

Extractum cacuminum absinthii. From wormwood tops, gr. x to ʒss, ter die: 6*s.* the lb.—*Extr. acori.* From calamus aromaticus, 12*s.* the lb.—*Horse aloes, Musambrium, Aloe caballina.* From the decoction of the leaves of aloes; dark coloured, fœtid, used only for inferior horses and other cattle.—*E. radicis bryoniæ albæ.* From a decoction of the root; in doses of ʒss to ʒj.—*E. calumbæ.* From the root; 5*s.* the oz.—*E. anthemidis, E. florum chamœmeli, E. chamœmeli, E. anthemidis nobilis.* From chamomile flowers; gr. x to ʒj, bis terve die; 9*s.* the lb.—*Cash cutti, Catechu.* From acacia catechu, almost black, hard, very bitter, slightly astringent; used as an astringent masticatory: brought from Acheen and Pegu.—*Cutta-camboo, Gutta gambir.* From nauclea gambir; also from the funis uncatus of Rumph, and another tree; of a light brown colour, slightly bitter, powerfully astringent; in lozenges, balls, and flat cakes;

used as a masticatory, to fasten the teeth and sweeten the breath; from Pegu. — *Japan earth, Bengal cutch, Terra Japonica, Gummi Lycium? Ligni mimosæ catechu extr. Catechu extr.* From the wood of the mimosa, or acacia, catechu; in round masses, of a dark chocolate colour, solid, resinous, and shining; appears to be prepared by decoction and evaporation by heat; it is imported mixed with catechu; astringent, gr. x to ʒj; also used in dyeing and in tanning: 5*l.* to 5*l.* 10*s.* the cwt; retail 3*s.* the lb, ground 4*s.*—*Catechu, Bombay cutch.* In small squares, of a pale reddish brown, texture lamellated, grain rough; appears to be prepared by cold infusion, and drying in the sun; imported by itself, or mixed with terra Japonica, 9*l.* to 9*l.* 10*s.* the cwt.—*E. colocynthidis molle.* From the pulp of bitter apples; gr. v to ϑj; 6*s.* 8*d.* the oz.—*E. col. durum,* 8*s.*

Essential salt of bark. Bruise bark, and infuse in cold water, strain, and evaporate by a very gentle heat; 1*l.* 1*s.* the oz. — *E. of bark, E. corticis Peruviani, E. cinchonæ molle.* Boil lbj of bark three times, in a gallon of water, filtering each decoction while hot; add the several decoctions together, and evaporate to a proper consistence for pills; 56lb of bark yielded 13lb½; 3*l.* 8*s.* the lb.—*Hard extract of bark, E. corticis Peruviani durum, E. cinchonæ durum.* Reduced by drying to a state fit for being powdered; 4*l.* the lb. — *E. of yellow bark, E. cinchonæ flavæ;* 3*l.* 6*s.* the lb. — *E. of red bark, E. cinchonæ rubræ;* 3*l.* the lb. — *E. centaurii minoris,* 14*s.* the lb. — *E. of saffron, Polychroite, E. croci;* 12*s.* the oz. — *Black extract, Hard multum, E. cocculi Indici.* Used in brewing ale.—*E. digitalis,* 1*l.* 4*s.* the lb. — *E. dulcamaræ,* 1*l.* 2*s.* the lb.—*E. radicum enulæ campanæ.* From elecampane root; 6*s.* 8*d.* the lb.—*E. fumariæ,* 14*s.* the lb.—*Gaub.* From embryopteris glutinifera; very astringent, used in dyeing and tanning: imported from the East Indies.—*E. cacuminum genistæ.* From broom tops; ʒss to ʒj or more in dropsy; 10*s.* the lb.—*E. of gentian, E. gentianæ molle, E. radicis gentianæ, E. gentianæ luteæ.* From gentian root; gr. x to ʒss, bis terve die: ½ a cwt. of gentian yielded 25lb of extract; 4*s.* 8*d.* the lb.—*E. gentianæ durum,* 5*s.* 4*d.* the lb.—*E. ligni guaiaci molle.* From lignum vitæ shavings; 1*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* the lb.—*E. ligni guaiaci durum,* 2*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* the lb.—*E. ligni Campechensis, E. hæmatoxyli.* From logwood; gr. x to ʒss in cinnamon water, two or three times a day, or after every stool: 80lb

of logwood yielded 14lb of extract; 4*s.* the lb.—*E. radicum hellebori nigri, E. hellebori nigri.* From black hellebore root; alterative, gr. iij to viij, bis terve die; cathartic, resolvent, gr. x to ℈j: 28lb of the root yielded 11lb of extract; 4*s.* 6*d.* the oz.—*E. of hops, E. humuli.* From hops, anodyne in cases which do not admit the use of opium, gr. v. to ℈j, pro re nata; 12*s.* the lb.—*Extrait de lupuline, E. lupulini.* From lupuline, matiere jaune de houblon, by infusion in cold water; bitter, aromatic, dose not determined.—*E. de lupuline avec le decoction, E. lupulini coctione paratum.* Bitter, slightly aromatic; contains some of the rosin of the lupuline.—*E. radicis jalapæ.* Prepared by water only, is much milder in its operation than those with spirit; 1*l.* 10*s.* the lb.—*Theriaca Germanorum optima, E. baccarum juniperi optimum.* Soak juniper berries in cold water, and evaporate the infusion carefully poured off from the sediment; sweet tasted, semitransparent, and amber coloured.—*Ther. Germ. vulgaris, E. bacc. junip. sine contusione.* Boil juniper berries in water, and evaporate the decoction; agreeable to the taste, aromatic: about 1-8th of extract is obtained.— *Theriaca pauperum, E. bacc. junip. contusarum.* The berries are bruised previous to decoction; is dark brown, thick, sharp tasted, and by no means agreeable.—*E. hellebori albi,* 1*s.* 6*d.* the oz.—*Coccoloba kino.* From sea-side grape, coccoloba uvifera; its infusion is precipitated of a blue black by the oxysulphate of iron: astringent, useful in loosenesses, internal hæmorrhages, and the whites, gr. x to ℈j; from Jamaica, sold for kino.—*E. of lily of the valley.* Cathartic.—*E. of mahogany.* Prepared by decoction; sold for kino, and used in tanning.—*Concentrated extract of lettuce.* From the outward bark of the stem, and old leaves of garden lettuce, after the flowering, when the leaves begin to grow yellow, by cold infusion, straining without pressing, and evaporation on plates with a very gentle heat.—*Grouts.* Ground malt, 6 or 8lb, water 1 gallon and $\frac{1}{2}$, kept covered and warm until in full fermentation, stirring it six times a-day, then evaporated to the consistence of a thick paste; used in Devonshire to make white ale.—*E. millefolii,* 14*s.* the lb.—*E. of mimosa bark.* Used for tanning leather; one cwt. equal to four or five of oak bark; from New South Wales.—*E. osmundæ regalis.* Used in rickets.—*E. papaveris, E. capitum papaveris som-*

niferi. From broken poppy heads, the seed being taken out, by decoction and evaporation; dose gr. ij to ℈j: 28lb of broken heads yielded 5lb and a quarter of extract; 13*s.* the lb.—*E. quassiæ.* From the wood; substituted for hops in brewing.—*E. of oak bark, E. cort. quercûs.* From oak bark; astringent, gr. x to ℈j, or more; from Turkey and the Black Sea; used in tanning: retail, for medicine, 1*l.* 4*s.* the lb.—*E. of pepper, E. piperis nigri.* From the decoction; much stronger tasted than pepper. — *E. pyrolæ umbellatæ,* 3*s.* the oz.—*E. of rhatania.* Resembles kino, and is sold for it; is fusible, produces a reddish sediment in a solution of sugar of lead, and very slowly produces a sediment in a solution of emetic tartar: from Brasil; used to colour wines red. — *E. foliorum rutæ, E. fol. rutæ graveolentis.* By evaporating a decoction of rue leaves; gr. x to ℈j, bis terve in die; 6*s.* 8*d.* the lb.—*E. of savine, E. sabinæ, E. fol. sabinæ.* As the former, stimulant, emmenagogue, gr. x to ℈j, bis terve in die: 12*s.* 6*d.* the lb. — *E. sarsaparillæ.* From sarsaparilla root; gr. x to ʒj, in pills; 20lb of fibres yielded 6lb of extract; 1*l.* 18*s.* the lb.—*E. sennæ, E. fol. cassiæ sennæ.* From senna leaves, serves as a basis for purgative pills, having scarcely any power of its own; 1*l.* 16*s.* the lb. — *E. stramonii,* P. L. 1824. Sem. stram. lbj, water Oviij, soak for four hours, bruise, boil to four pints; strain while hot, and evaporate; 5*s.* the oz.

Essence of spruce. From the twigs of Scotch fir; used to flavour treacle beer, instead of hops.—*Extractum stramonii.* Prepared from the juice and decoction mixed together: 158lb of fresh stramonium yielded 37lb of juice; the cake was boiled in water, and the decoction added to the juice; the whole yielded, by evaporation, 3lb$\frac{1}{2}$ of extract, which was full of particles of nitre; narcotic, in doses of gr. j to v, bis in die; 4*s.* the lb.—*E. tanaceti,* 1*s.* the oz. —*E. taraxaci.* From bruised fresh dandelion roots in boiling water; resolvent, diuretic, gr. x to ʒj, with vitriolated tartar: 5*s.* 6*d.* the lb.—*E. fol. taraxaci.* From the herb, a cwt. and $\frac{3}{4}$ yielded, by expressing the juice and then evaporating, 8lb and a half of extract.—*E. of tea.* Dry, solid, blackish, shining, and very brittle; it has a very weak smell and taste of tea, mixed with a styptic flavour, is easily dissoluble in the mouth, and tinges the spittle green; the solution in boiling water is brownish green, of a rough

taste, and rather disagreeable smell; brought from China. —*E. valerianæ.* From the root, in a covered vessel; anti spasmodic, gr. x to ʒss, or more; 1*s.* 6*d.* the oz.

MIXED EXTRACTS.

Prepared partly by water, and partly by spirit of wine, or by a mixture of both.

Extractum rhei. Soak 1lb of rhubarb in seven pints and a half of water, mixed with half a pint of rectified spirit, for four days; strain, let it settle, and evaporate the clear liquor; cathartic, gr. x to ʒss, but principally used as a basis for purging pills; 3*s.* the oz.—*E. corticis Peruviani cum resina, Extr. cinchonæ officinalis, Extr. cinch. resinosum.* Soak lbj of bark in rectified spirit lbiiij, for four days, and pour off the tincture; boil the residuum in water, filter, and evaporate to the consistence of new honey; then add the tincture, previously brought to the same consistence by distilling off the spirit, and evaporate the whole in a gentle heat to a proper consistence. Astringent, tonic; dose gr. x to xxx, in pills; 4*s.* 6*d.* the oz.—*E. cascarillæ resinosum.* From cascarilla as the extr. cort. Peruv. c. resinâ; tonic, gr. v to ϑj, bis terve in die: 28lb yielded 5lb¼ of extract; 1*l.* 10*s.* the lb.—*E. jalapii molle, E. jalapæ resinosum, E. convolvuli jalapæ.* From jalap, as the extr. cort. Peruv. c. resinâ above mentioned; purgative, gr. x to ϑj; it ought to be well ground with a little sugar or potassæ sulphas to hinder it from griping; 18lb of jalap yielded 16lb of extract; 1*l.* 10*s.* the lb.—*E. jalapæ durum,* 1*l.* 12*s.* the lb.—*E. podophylli,* P. U. S. Cathartic.

FARINAS AND FECULAS.

Fine wheat flour, Ador, Farina, F. tritici. The finest flour obtained by sifting the meal produced in the first grinding of wheat between sharp stones by a sieve of 64 wires to the inch; used for pastry.—*Middlings.* The remainder of the flour of the first grinding that will pass through a coarser sieve; used for making household bread, but is mostly reground.—*Seconds.* The finest part of the flour, obtained by grinding middlings over again, between blunt stones; used for making baker's fine wheaten bread. —*Pollard.* The coarse flour, from whence the seconds has been sifted; used for making sea biscuits, and gingerbread, and to fatten poultry and hogs. According to Accum, 32 pecks of wheat in the London mills yield 38½ of

flour, 8 of pollard, and 12 of bran; the bulk of the wheat being doubled by grinding. — *Country household flour.* Is usually ground only once, and sifted to 4-5ths of the weight of the wheat.—*Ammunition flour.* Is required to be ground and sifted to 1960-2280ths, or very nearly 5-6ths the weight of the wheat.—*Baked flour, Farina tosta.* Astringent; used to make food for infants that are purged. —Wheat flour is distinguished by its cohesiveness, which is so great, that on being squeezed in the hand, the lump will be some time before it loses its shape. Liquid ammonia (aqua ammoniæ puræ) turns it yellow; and if any other corn has been ground with it, pale brown; or if peas or beans have been ground with it, a darker brown.—*Rye flour, Farina secalis.* Used to make either a sweet bread, raising the dough by yeast, or an acid bread by using leaven for that purpose; this last is cooling, not so nourishing as the former, but more suited to an animal diet.—*Barley flour, Farina hordei.* When made into bread with yeast, it requires the dough to be baked very soon after it is made, as it grows sour almost immediately: a paste of barley meal and water is used to take the hair off skins, previous to their being tanned. — *Scotch barley meal.* From bigg, or bere, dark coloured.—*Prepared pearl-barley.* Pearl barley, highly dried, and then ground; used to make barley water and gruel.—*Oat meal, Farina avenacea.* Used to make gruel, and bread, resolvent when employed as a poultice. —*Beech mast meal.* Is made into bread, but is affirmed to produce hydrophobia. Smiedel. de hydrophobia ex usu fructum fagi, Erlangen, 1762.—*German-rice flour.* From German rice, or naked barley, hordeum zeocriton; used to thicken soups: potatoe starch is sold for it.

Wheat starch, Amylum tritici. From wheat, by treading it in sacks in a current of water; the water being received in troughs is left to ferment, which, decomposing the saccharine substance, renders the starch that is deposited, on standing, very pure and white: friable, easily pulverised, crimp between the fingers, without smell or taste; demulcent, perhaps astringent; used for glysters in diarrhæa, dysentery, &c.; wholesale 3*l.* 18*s.* the cwt; retail 1*s.* 4*d.* the lb, ground 2*s.*—*Foreign starch.* From the pollard and bran of wheat left after sifting away about half its bulk of the finer flour: Lubeck 3*l.* 8*s.* the cwt. — *Rye starch.* Floury, greyish white, scarcely crimp, retains the smell and taste of the

grain; yields about half its weight of starch. — *Barley starch.* Powdery, greyish white, scarcely crimp, retains the smell and taste of the grain; yields rather more than half its weight of starch.—*Oat starch.* Floury, greyish, not crimp, with a weak smell and taste of water-gruel; yields half its weight of starch.—*Arrow root, Fecula sagittariæ. F. marantæ, Maranta,* P. U. S. From the root of maranta arundinacea, by pounding or grating it in water, and letting the fecule settle; when rubbed up smooth with a little cold water, and boiling water poured upon this paste, it dissolves easily, by stirring, into a transparent jelly, without requiring to be boiled; nutritive: from the West Indies 1*s.* to 1*s.* 3*d.* the lb, retail 4*s.* the lb; potatoe starch is sold for it.—*East Indian arrow root.* From curcuma angustifolia.—*Potatoe starch.* From raw potatoes, especially those which have been spoiled by frost; very white, globular, crimp, friable, heavy: when held towards the light it has shining particles in it; dissolves in boiling water as easily as arrow-root: 100lb of potatoes yield 10lb to 14lb of starch; sold for arrow root, and German rice flour.—*Potatoe flour, Potatoe farina.* From boiled potatoes, not soluble in water; manufactured into sago, salep, maccaroni, vermicelli, semolina, tapioca.—*Portland island sago, Gersa serpentariæ, Cerussa serpentariæ, Fecula ari maculati.* From the root of arum maculatum; prepared in the isle of Portland, and sold to the sick at Weymouth. —*China-root starch.* From smilax China, reddish.—*Aloe starch.* From some species of aloes. — *Water-lilly starch.* From the root of the yellow water lilly.—*Liuta.* A kind of starch procured from the roots of several species of alstrœmeria, in Peru. — All the above species of starch are prepared in a manner similar to that of wheat or potatoes, and others may be made from different roots or seeds; they are all nutritive.—*Inulin.* A white farinaceous powder that settles as the decoction of elecampane roots cools: dissolves in water, but does not remain united, separating again as the water grows cold.—*Sago.* Prepared from the trunk of the sago tree, and several other kinds of palm trees, by splitting it, bruising the logs in water to separate the fecule, pouring off the water, letting it stand to settle: when the sediment is half dried in the air, it is granulated by being passed through a coarse sieve, and the drying finished first in the sun, and then by fire: a single tree yields from

3 to 4 cwt. of sago: from the East Indies, dark red, 5*l.* 15*s.* the cwt, pale 5*l;* retail 1*s.* 8*d.* the lb; highly restorative. —*Yam sago, West Indian sago.* From the roots of dioscorea sativa.—*Mungo sago.* From the seeds of phaseolus mungo.—*White sago, French sago.* From kidney beans, or haricots, 2*s.* the lb, ground 2*s.* 8*d.* — *Cassava bread.* From the root of jatropha manihot, by expression of the juice, and baking the cake that is left; also from yucca gloriosa.—*Tapioca.* From the root of jatropha manihot, by washing the root, and thus preparing a fecule from it, which when dried, is sprinkled with a little water and steamed, so as to form viscid irregular masses. These are dried in the sun until quite hard, and then broken into small grains. Brasil 7*d.* to 1*s.* 1*d.* the lb; retail 3*s.* It is also made in the East Indies.—*Potatoe tapioca.* From potatoe starch; by boiling it before it is dried, stirring it to break it into lumps. —*Lin-seed oil cake, Lini placentæ,* 10*l.* 10*s.* the 1000 of 3lb each. — *Ground lin-seed cake, Linseed powder, Farina lini placentarum.* Used for poultices, but requires some oil or fat to be added to keep it from drying up too hard; 1*s.* the lb. — *Rape oil cake;* 8*l.* the ton; used for manure.—*Cochin China lock-soy, Gummi ex oryza arte facta.* Rice boiled to a kind of paste, and drawn out into threads; transparent; used to thicken soups. —*China lock-soy,* Opaque and less esteemed.

Medicinal fecules.—*Elaterium album.* The half-ripe fruit of spurting cucumber cut in pieces, so that the juice may drain out, which is left to settle, the liquid part poured off, and the sediment dried in the sun; hydragogue, gr. ss. to ij.—*Elaterium nigrum, Extractum elaterii, Succus spissatus momordicæ elaterii.* From the nearly ripe spurting cucumber, by expressing its juice, and proceeding as before, drying the fecule with a gentle heat; much weaker; 3*l.* the oz.—*Fecule of briony, Fecula bryoniæ albæ.* From the root of white briony; cathartic.—*Terra makemakey.* A dark brown fecule, origin not know; used to cure ringworms, in New Spain.

Colouring fecules.—*Woad, Glastum.* From woad leaves, by grinding them to a paste, of which balls are made, placed in heaps, and occasionally sprinkled with water, to promote the fermentation; when this is finished, the woad is allowed to fall down into large lumps; used as a blue dye-stuff; 6*d.* the lb.—*Indigo, Anil. Indicum.* From

the leaves and young shoots of several species of indigofera and nerium, by soaking them either in cold water, or still better in water kept warm, and at about 106 deg. Fahr. till the liquor becomes deep green; it is then drawn off, and beat or churned till blue flakes appear, lime-water is then added, the yellow liquor drawn off, the blue sediment dried, and formed into small lumps; used as a blue dye and colour; Caraccas, 6*s.* to 12*s.* the lb; Guatimala 4*s.* to 9*s;* Madras 9*s;* Bengal 7*s.*

SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.

The strength of these liquors are technically denominated by numbers, referring to an arbitrary strength, called proof, a gallon of which was in 1762 to weigh 7lb 11 oz. 3 drams avoir. When spirit is said to be 1 to 3 over proof it is meant that 1 gallon of water added to 3 gallons of the spirit will reduce it to proof; on the contrary, 1 in 3 under proof signifies that in 3 gallons of that spirit there is contained 1 gallon of water, and the remaining 2 gallons are proof spirit. As a gallon of water then weighed by law 8lb 7 oz. 5 drams avoir. the specific gravity of this proof spirit was to that of water as 910 to 1000. Of late, by a new regulation, the sp. grav. of proof spirit is to that of water as 12 to 13, or 923, and the use of a hydrometer has been introduced, which shows the number of hundred parts of spirit that any liquor will require to be taken from it, or added, to reduce it to proof.

All these spirits are stimulant, but more employed as luxuries than as medicines; used externally in burns, and when diluted in ophthalmia; used also in chemistry as a solvent of rosin, and many other substances. Great improvements have of late been made in the apparatus for distillation on the Continent.

Common brandy, Eau de vie ordinaire, Aqua vitæ, A. vitis. From high-coloured white wine, or pale red wines, by distillation in well-tinned stills, until the distilled liquor is no longer inflammable, or is less than 18 deg. Baume, equal to sp. grav. 0·948; 1*l.* 3*s.* to 1*l.* 4*s.* the gallon.—*Cogniac brandy, Eau de vie superieure.* From the palest white wines, by very gentle distillation, so as to bring over as little of the volatile oil of the wine as possible. It is sometimes kept in glass or stone-ware bottles, *white Cogniac brandy,* to prevent its acquiring taste and colour from the cask, and

to preserve its musky flavour; 1*l.* 7*s.* to 1*l.* 8*s.* the gallon; white, 6*s.* 6*d.* the bottle.—*Eau de vie de marc.* From dark red wines, as also from lees of wines, scrapings of wine casks, cake left in pressing grapes for wine (80 to 100lb of which yield 1 lb of eau de marc) and from the lees left in making vinegar, mixed with water, and distilled in untinned copper vessels, with a quick fire to bring over the oil of the wine, and thus give it the strong flavour required by the lower class of people, and by the English and other northern nations. It sells for $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$ less price than that of ordinary brandy.—*Eau de vie seconde, Repasse.* The weak spirit that passes over after the stronger spirit has been taken away, and the receiving-can changed. There is collected of this about $\frac{1}{4}$ of the quantity obtained of stronger spirit. In manufactories this is redistilled; but for family use the worm is not cut, but the distillation is continued, until this weak spirit is come over, and the whole mixed product kept for drinking: the residue, *vinasse,* left in the still, is used as a weak acid.—*Eau de vie à preuve de Hollande.* Brandy of any kind that forms a chaplet of beads when shaken; it varies from 18 to 20 deg. Baume, but is usually reckoned as 19: it is the strength at which common brandy is retailed in France.—*Eau de vie* $\frac{5}{6}$. (cinq six). Brandy of any kind, 5 measures of which will, by the addition of water, make 6 measures of eau de vie à preuve de Hollande. It is generally reckoned equal to 22 deg. Baume, and is the strength at which the best brandy is usually retailed in France.—*Eau de vie à preuve de huile.* Brandy of any kind in which olive oil will just sink; it is at 23 deg. of Baume, and is the strongest brandy usually drank.—*Eau de vie fort.* From brandy of any kind redistilled, and the spirit that comes over saved in several separate portions: twelve strengths are usually made in France, the weakest being $\frac{5}{6}$, (cinq six, not cinq sixiemes), and the strongest $\frac{3}{9}$, (trois neuf, not trois neuviemes;) meaning that 3 measures of this spirit will make, by adding water, 9 of eau de vie preuve de Hollande; it is equal to 38 deg. Baume.—*Esprit de vin, Spiritus vini.* All brandy stronger than 28 deg. Cartier, or 28 deg. $\frac{1}{2}$ of Baume, or $\frac{4}{7}$, is esteemed in France as spirit of wine. The Paris Codex uses spirit of three strengths for its tinctures, 22, 32, and 36 deg. Baume.—*Spiritus vinosus rectificatus,* P. D. From brandy, rectified to the sp. grav. 0 84.—*S. vin. tenuior,* P. D. Sp. vin. rect.

4 pints, water 3 pints, mix; the sp. grav. should be 0·93.—*Rouelle's spirit of wine.* Distil off half the quantity of brandy in a water-bath; rectify this twice more, drawing off $\frac{2}{3}$rds each time; mix the last spirit with water, to separate the oil, distil the spirit from the water, and rectify it once more; produces $\frac{1}{8}$ the original quantity.—*Baume's spirit of wine.* Distil off $\frac{1}{4}$ the quantity of brandy, and put it by; continue the distillation, and draw off another $\frac{1}{4}$; rectify this last portion in the same manner, and mix the first $\frac{1}{4}$ with the former first running; rectify the second $\frac{1}{4}$ as before, and mix the first $\frac{1}{4}$ with the other; lastly, distil these first runnings, and draw off one-half: produces $\frac{1}{8}$ the original quantity.—*Payen and Chevallier's alcool.* Mix a little caustic magnesia with the strongest spirit of wine to be bought of the distillers, and put it by for some time, that the magnesia may absorb the acetic acid that is usually contained in their spirit, filter, and distil the spirit twice in a water-bath from $\frac{1}{10}$ its weight of very high-dried chlorure of lime. The alcool ought to be 40 deg. Baume strong, or of the sp. grav. 0·823; and a piece of caustic barytes should not break down in it.—*Raisin spirit.* From raisins fermented with a proper quantity of water, and distilled with a quick fire, in order to bring over as much as possible of the flavour, this spirit being used to mix with malt spirit: 10 gallons are sufficient to give a brandy flavour to 1600 of common malt spirit.

Malt spirit, Spiritus frumenti. Made by mixing 60 quarters of barley meal, ground low, and 20 quarters of coarse ground pale malt, with 250 barrels of water, at about 170 deg. Fahr. taking out 30 barrels of the wort, and adding to this 10 barrels of porter yeast, and when the remaining wort is cooled down to 55 deg. adding 10 quarters more malt, previously mixed with 30 barrels of warm water, stirring the whole together, and putting it to ferment along with the reserved yeasted wort: this wash should be of the sp. grav. 1·084 to 1·11, or brought up to it by adding a strong infusion of ground malt. In the course of 12 or 14 days, the yeast head will fall quite flat, and the wash will have a vinous smell and taste, and be of the sp. grav. 1·002 when it is distilled, and on being redistilled should produce 1,440 gallons of spirit, 1 to 10 over proof. 14*s.* 6*d.* the gallon. The residue left in the still, *distiller's wash*, used to feed pigs.—*Hollands, Brandewyn von koorn.*

10 quarters of rye meal are mixed with a small quantity of cold water, and then as much boiling water added as is necessary to make a thin mash, and set to ferment with a small quantity of yeast; about the third day 3 quarters of ground malt, previously mixed with warm water, are added, and as much yeast as at first, stirring the whole well together. As soon as the head begins to fall, the whole is put into the still, and the spirit drawn off, rectified by a second distillation to 20 deg. Baume.—*Best Hollands, Brandewyn von koorn voorloof drie quart.* From wheat and malt, as the common Hollands; but the spirit is rectified to 24 deg. Baume; so that three measures of this spirit will, by adding water, make four of the same strength as the common: 1*l.* 4*s.* the gallon.—*Dantzic brandy.* From rye ground with the root of calamus aromaticus, which gives it a mixed flavour of orrice and cinnamon.

Rum. From the refuse of the raw sugar manufactories, by taking equal quantities of the skimmings of the sugar-pans, of lees or returns, as they are commonly called, and of water; and to 100 gallons of this wash are added 10 gallons of melasses; this affords from 10 to 17 gallons of proof rum, and twice as much low wines; 3*s.* 8*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.* the gallon; old, 12*s.*—*Double-distilled rum.* Is rum rectified to a strength approaching to spirit of wine; 5*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* 9*d.* the gallon; old, 13*s.*—*Sugar spirit.* From the washings, skimmings, and other waste of the sugar-boilers: it is a very pure spirit, and used to mix with brandy.—*Cane spirit.* From the juice of the sugar-cane.—*Melasses spirit, Spiritus ex syrupo,* P. L. 1745. Is obtained from melasses, or treacle, by mixing 2 or 3 gallons of water with each gallon of melasses, and to every 200 gallons of this mixture adding a gallon of yeast; once or twice a-day the head as it rises is stirred in, and in three or four days, 2 gallons more of water is added to each gallon of melasses originally used, and the same quantity of yeast as at first: four, five, or six days after this, there is added a third portion of yeast, as before, on which the fermentation proceeds with great violence, and in three or four days the wash is fit for the still: 100 gallons of this wash is computed to yield 22 gallons of spirit, 1 to 10 overproof.—*Spiritus rectificatus,* P. L. Melasses spirit, sp. grav. 0·835.—*Proof spirit, S. tenuior,* P. L. Melasses spirit, sp. grav. 0·930.—2. Sp. rect. half the quantity ordered, water the same, mix.—*Alcohol,* P. L. Me-

lasses spirit, sp. grav. 0·835, 1 gallon, add subcarb. of potash, heated to 300 deg. Fahr., 1lb; set it by for twenty-four hours; pour off the spirit, add 2lb more of heated subcarbonate, and distil in a water-bath: the sp. grav. ought to be 0·815.—*Varnish-makers' spirit, Extract spirit of wine for varnish.* Obtained from melasses spirit by rectification to the highest possible strength; it has been prepared as high as 0·820, by taking only the first gallon from 20 gallons distilled in a water-bath.

Potatoe spirit. From 8 cwt. of steamed and mashed potatoes, ½ a cwt. of malt, hot water added in three portions, in sufficient quantity to make 300 gallons of mash, and, lastly, 2 pints of yeast. As soon as the fermentation is finished, the wash is put into the still.—2. Raw potatoes pulped 8 cwt, water 200 gallons, which is run off in half an hour, and malt ½ cwt. added, with 120 gallons hot water. In three or four hours this wort is drawn off into the working tun, 50 gallons more hot water is added, and on being drawn off another 50 gallons is added, drawn off, and the whole fermented with yeast and distilled.—3. 150 gallons of water is put into a covered working tun of 500 gallons, lined with lead, and is heated by steam to 176 deg. Fahr. 6 cwt. of potatoe starch is mixed in another tub, lined with lead, with 12 cwt. of water, and 12lb of oil of vitriol, and mixed in three portions with the water in the working tun, the heat being carefully kept up. In about six hours the starch will be changed into sugar, when the acid is to be neutralized with about 20lb of whiting; the liquor is then drawn off, fermented with yeast, and distilled.—4. Steamed potatoes reduced to pulp are changed into sugar by oil of vitriol in a similar manner, and then fermented and distilled.—*Swedish potatoe spirit, Danish potatoe spirit.* Potatoes steamed and pulped are mixed with hot water into a mash; to each ton weight of potatoes is added 1lb of potash rendered caustic by quicklime; it is then cooled, and to each 3 tons of potatoes is added half a ton of malt, and the whole fermented and distilled as usual. A large quantity of yeast is obtained in this fermentation.—The green taste of potatoe spirit is removed by rectifying the spirit with oxymuriate of lime, or bleaching-powder, about an ounce to each 10 gallons of spirit. 38 cwt. of potatoes, with 200 gallons of malt, yield about 225 gallons of spirit. Beet roots or carrots steamed and mixed with the potatoes

improve the flavour. 8*s.* to 10*s.* the gallon.—*China arrack.* From the toddy of borassus gomutus, rice, and millet.—*Indian arrack.* From cocoa-nut toddy and rice. The Batavian, *kneip*, is esteemed the best; then the Madras, the Goa, and Columbo are inferior, 1*l.* 2*s.* to 1*l.* 3*s.* the gallon.—*Kullo charāyum, Gungasir.* From cocoa-nut toddy: the best of the pariah arracks drank in India.—*Common pariah arrack.* From any kind of toddy, or jaggery, rendered more intoxicating by adding hemp leaves, the juice of stramonium, and poppy heads.—*Puttay charāyum.* From any kind of toddy, or jaggery, distilled with several kinds of barks; as mimosa ferruginea, acacia Arabica, etchum puttay a species of phœnix, and various others.—*African arrack.* From the berries of the brandewyn bosch, grewia flava. Very inferior to the Indian.—*Apple whiskey, Cider spirit.* Obtained from cider.—*Skirret spirit;—Carrot spirit.* Are obtained in the north of Europe from those roots.—*Scotch whiskey.* From oats, carelessly distilled, and suffered to burn to; the smoky flavour being by habit rendered agreeable.—*Peach brandy.* From that fruit; much drank in some parts of the United States.—*Kirschenwasser.* From common cherries.—*Marasquina.* From morello cherries.—*Hollands gin, Jennever brandewyn, Spiritus juniperi.* Corn spirit, rectified twice over juniper-berries: 1*l.* 2*s.* to 1*l.* 3*s.* the gallon. *English gin.* Malt spirits 300 gallons, spirit of turpentine 4 pints, bay salt 20lb, distil: 6*s.* to 14*s.* the gallon —*Malt brandy.* Malt spirit, flavoured with sweet spirit of nitre, and coloured with terra Japonica.—*Spirit from faints.* In rectifying spirits, and in distilling compound spirits, after the first strong portion has been drawn off, the weaker, and in some cases discoloured, spirit that arises is saved, under the name of *faints;* and when a sufficient quantity has been collected, it is rectified: the spirit thus obtained is principally used to make anise-seed cordial, as the strong flavour of the anise-seed will overpower any other flavour the spirit may have acquired. —*Spirit of wine, Copying-liquid, Alcohol,* P. E. All spirit, from whatever material produced, above 1 to 10 over proof is thus deemed in the English laws: the Edinburgh college order it, for medical use, to have the specific gravity of ·835. It renders paper transparent, and soon evaporating, the paper becomes opake again.—*Alcohol dilutum,* P. E. Alcohol, P. E. and water of each equal measures: the sp. grav. is about 0·935.

FERMENTED DOUGHS AND FERMENTS.

The farina of the seeds of the grasses, mixed up into a paste with water, and exposed to a warm atmosphere, enter into fermentation; the paste becomes cellular, and its taste is much improved: but as some part of the mass is apt to become acid before the other is properly fermented, it has been found necessary, to promote the simultaneous fermentation of the whole, to add either a large proportion of a similar dough already in a state of fermentation, or of the frothy head and thick bottoms of liquors in the state of fermentation.

Another kind of fermentation is excited in the manufacture of gingerbread, by the gradual evolution of carbonic acid gas within the mass: and a third, of a spurious nature, by the addition of subcarbonate of ammonia, the expansion of this salt by the heat of the oven rendering the dough cellular, and the bread nearly similar to that which has been regularly fermented.

Fermented dough, or bread.—*English bread.* Is made by dissolving 4lb of salt and half a gallon of yeast in about 36lb of warm water, making this into dough with flour; and when this has risen, adding another 36lb of warm water and more flour, and in about five hours the remainder of a sack, or 280lb of flour, with the necessary quantity of warm water, generally 108lb, and after some time baking it. This produces, when well baked, 80 quartern loaves, or 347lb $\frac{1}{2}$ of good serviceable bread; or if slack baked, 86 loaves, or 381lb 10 oz. of crumbling bread. The London bakers put in $\frac{1}{2}$ a pound of alum, and take out the same weight of salt, that the loaves may part easier. The consumption of bread in London is, on an average, about 13 oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ per head daily.—*Paris white bread.* Is made by diluting 80lb of dough reserved from the last baking, before any yeast was added, with a sufficient quantity of warm water to make a French sack, or 320lb of flour, into a dough much thinner than usual in England. When this has risen, 80lb of it is taken out, and covered up for leaven for the next baking, and then a lb of dry yeast is diluted in water, and the solution added to the dough, which is immediately made into loaves and baked: the loaves being placed some distance apart, that they may be crusty all round. In general, a French sextier of wheat,

or 284lb, is computed to yield 176lb of flour, which, with 110lb of water, produces 286 of bread.—*French country white bread.* Has no yeast put into it.—*French soup bread.* Has a lb of salt to each sack, in the place of yeast, to promote its solution in the soup, and is baked in thin loaves, so as to be nearly all crust.—The usual consumption of bread in a French family is estimated at 9lb of soft bread, and 7lb of soup bread for each person in a week, or nearly 2lb $\frac{1}{4}$ for each daily.—*Gingerbread.* Fine pollard 1lb, treacle $\frac{3}{4}$ lb, potash $\frac{1}{2}$ oz, butter 1 oz, warm water sufficient to make up the dough, 1 oz. of mixed spice, principally ginger, to which is added cinnamon, nutmeg, allspice, Cayenne pepper, and in the inferior kinds, black pepper. Requires to be kept for several days; sometimes a fortnight, before it is fit for the oven: the rising being produced by the slow action of the acid in the treacle upon the subcarbonate of potash.—2. Flour and treacle, each 1lb, butter 1 oz, subcarbonate of magnesia 1 oz, or 1 oz. $\frac{2}{3}$, with the usual spices: is fit for baking in a few hours' time.—3. Flour 2lb, subc. of magnesia $\frac{1}{2}$ an oz, treacle 1lb $\frac{1}{2}$, butter 2 oz, spices to the palate, tartaric acid $\frac{1}{4}$ oz, water a sufficient quantity. This is ripe for the oven in $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour.—4. Flour 4lb $\frac{1}{4}$, subc. of magnesia 1 oz. $\frac{1}{4}$, the usual spices, treacle 2lb $\frac{3}{4}$, butter 4 oz. $\frac{1}{2}$, water, in which 6 oz. of cream of tartar has been dissolved, a sufficient quantity. This may be baked in less than an hour: the bread has a slightly acid taste.—5. Volatile salt, being used for potash, or a small quantity added to the gingerbread, not yet ripe, enables the bread to be baked immediately: the upper surface of this bread is very dark and glossy.—*Ammoniacal bread.* Wheat flour 1 peck, or 14lb, subcarbonate of ammonia 2 oz, more or less, water sufficient to make the dough, which may be baked immediately: used when good yeast cannot be procured, or there is a sudden demand. This bread has small cells nearly all of a size, and a slight yellowish tinge.

Ferments.—*Yeast, Barm, Fermentum cerevisiæ, Flores cerevisiæ.* The frothy head that forms on the surface of fermenting liquors; used to promote the fermentation of other liquors and of dough: when it turns sour in summer time, a little subcarbonate of magnesia will remove the acidity; used also as a poultice to foul ulcers.—*Artificial yeast.* Boil malt, a quarter of a peck, in 3 pints of water;

pour off 2 pints, and put it in a warm place for 30 hours; add 4 pints of a similar decoction, stir it well in, again ferment, and repeat this addition of 4 pints until a sufficient quantity of yeast is obtained: 10 pints will yield yeast sufficient for a brewing of 40 gallons; it is preferable to brewers' yeast, particularly when used for raising dough.—*Dry yeast.* Obtained by spreading moist yeast upon canvas cloths spread upon a table or frame.—*Levure.* The yeast and lees of beer put into canvas bags to drain, and some water added to assist in carrying off the bitter flavour of the hops. Exported from Flanders to Paris for the use of the bakers.

ROASTED VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.

Roasted coffee. The seeds of the coffee shrub roasted by a gentle fire; used to make an infusion, which being poured off or strained, and sugar added to it, is a grateful drink, with or without milk.—*Corsica coffee.* From the seeds of knee-holly, ruscus aculeatus.—*Rosetta coffee.* From the seeds of fenugreek, adding a little lemon juice.—*Egyptian coffee.* From chich peas.—*Holly coffee.* From the berries.—*Broom coffee.* From the seeds.—*Gooseberry coffee.* From the seeds washed out of the cake left in making gooseberry wine.—*Currant coffee.* From the seeds washed out of the cake left in making currant wine.—*Rice coffee.* From the husked seeds: this is esteemed as the best substitute in India, where it is sometimes found that these substitutes agree better than the Turkey coffee.—*Rye coffee, Dillenius' coffee, Hunt's œconomical breakfast powder.* Rye roasted along with a little butter, and used as coffee. It is a good substitute, and can scarcely be distinguished from it.—*Succory coffee, German coffee.* Succory root roasted with a little butter or oil; but this wants the agreeable aroma of the Turkey.—*Iris coffee, Sylvester's coffee.* The seeds of the yellow water flag, gladiolus luteus, or iris pseudacorus, which is frequently found by the sides of pieces of water; this is the best of the European substitutes.—*Patent cacao.* Cacao or chocolate nuts bruised and roasted; is much richer than coffee, affording considerable nourishment.—*Cacao.* The roasted husks of the cacao bean, or chocolate nut, used to make a poor kind of coffee drink.

Patent malt. Malt kept heated to 430 deg. Fahr. until

it acquires a dark chocolate colour; used to colour beer: 1lb with 79 of pale malt, gives the colour and flavour of porter.—*Roasted quassia.* Sold ground to embitter beer, and give it colour, but the beer soon grows turbid.—*Brown hair powder.* Flour roasted in an iron pan over the fire till it is brown.

Of animal origin.

ANIMAL SECRETIONS AND EXCRETIONS.

White of egg, Albumen ovi. Nutritive, coagulates like blood by heat, and therefore used to clarify turbid liquors, and also as a varnish.—*Yelk of egg, Vitellus ovi.* Nutritive, coagulable the same as the whites, and used along with them for that purpose, as also to render oily substances miscible with water.—*Poudre clarifiante.* The white and yelk of eggs beat together and dried by a very gentle heat, used to clarify wines, and exported to the French sugar islands to clarify the cane juice.—*Dried white of egg, Albumen.* The white of egg alone dried, used to form a test liquor.

Cuttle fish ink, Sepia. When fresh taken from the cuttle fish, is a black glary liquid, of a viscid consistence, a peculiar fishy smell, and very little taste; is preserved for use by being spread round saucers, so as to dry before putrefaction commences; or by evaporation on plates by a very gentle heat, or by being inclosed in an exhausted receiver with oil of vitriol; used for writing ink, and for a paint, much superior in ease of working to Indian ink, which latter dries so quick, that it is difficult to colour a large pale shadow with it, and when once dry, some part always adheres to the paper, and cannot be removed; whereas cuttle fish ink may be washed almost clear off. — *Melaina.* Mix cuttle fish ink with very dilute nitric acid, and keep it warm until it becomes yellowish, then wash the powder well at first with water slightly alkalised with subcarb. of potash, and afterwards with plain cold water. Melaina is tasteless, black, powdery, insoluble in cold water, but soluble in hot water; used as a pigment, superior to Indian ink.—*Human blood, Sanguis hominis.* Anti-epileptic, dried ʒss, in powder, in cinnamon water, omni mane. — *Human urine, Urina hominis, P. Sicil.* Aperient; used in jaundice, ʒj to ij, omni mane. — *Dried goats blood, Sanguis hirci*

siccatus. Sudorific, antipleuritic. — *Hogs blood.* Eaten with oatmeal.—*Sheeps blood;—Ox blood.* Also eaten, and used instead of eggs to clarify liquids.—*Dried blood.* Neat cattle or sheeps blood, dried by a gentle heat, regulated by water-baths placed one within another, so as not to be coagulated; exported for clarifying sugar-cane juice.—*All-flower water, Cows urine, Urina vaccæ.* Used as a purge, half a pint drank warm from the cow.—*Ox gall, Fel tauri, Fel bovis.* Cosmetic, detergent, used in ear-ache, also as a collyrium, and gtt. xx to xxx in wine as an emmenagogue, and to facilitate labour; used with oil to take off oil paint, and to wash greasy cloth. — *Prepared ox gall, Fel taurinum inspissatum.* The fresh gall is left for a night to settle, the clear fluid poured off, and evaporated in a water-bath; used to destroy the greasiness of some water colours, and to wash over tracing paper, that it may be written upon with ink; 1*s.* a pot.—*White-bear gall, Fel ursi.* Anti-epileptic. —*Hares gall, Fel leporis; — Gall of the silurus.* Used as a collyrium, in cataract.—*Gall of eels, Fel anguillarum.* Used to facilitate labour. — *Asses milk; — Goats milk;—Ewes milk;—Mares milk; — Woman's milk, Lac mulieris.* Principally composed of sugar of milk dissolved in water; highly nutritive, laxative; popular remedies in atrophy and consumption.—*Cows milk, Lac vaccinum.* Nutritive, the fattest of those usually employed; turns sour and curdles, but does not putrify; boiled with sugar will keep some time; a little calcined magnesia will also prevent its turning sour, even in hot summers: Shews $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 deg. Baume, but, if mixed with water, not more than 4 deg. at most.—*Skimmed milk.* Sits easy on the stomach; used as a varnish, and vehicle for painting in distemper: shews 5 deg. or more Baume.—*Rennet whey, Serum lactis.* Milk 2 pints, rennet ʒss, infused in a little hot water, mixed and kept in a gentle heat for some hours, then strained.—*Butter milk, Lac ebutyratum.* By straining churned cream, the butter being left on the strainer, and the butter milk passing; allays the irritability sometimes produced by tea.—*Frangipane.* Skimmed milk, evaporated to dryness, by a gentle heat; used to form artificial milk. — *Sugar of milk, Saccharum lactis.* Obtained in a crystalline form from whey clarified with white of eggs and evaporated: it is not so sweet as the vegetable sugars; used to make artificial whey, as a refreshing and laxative drink, to reduce

cane sugar: not soluble in alkohol of 25 deg. Baume.—*Tyre.* Made by adding a little butter milk to warm fresh milk, and letting it stand all night; much used in India, being eaten with rice; it is slightly acid and laxative: it is also churned for butter, either entire, but more commonly only the top or richest part. — *Scotch sour cream.* Put skimmed milk over night in a wooden tub with a spigot at bottom, and put this tub into another filled with hot water; in the morning take out the small tub and draw off the thin part of the milk, *wigg*, until the thick sour cream begins to come. This process requires practice as to the heat of the water; when it succeeds skimmed milk yields nearly one half of this cream, which is eaten with sugar as a delicacy; it is only distinguishable from cream by its taste, and sells for double the price of fresh milk.—*Buffalo milk.* Thinner than that of the cow.

Honey, Mel Anglicum. Collected by bees, and deposited in the cells of their nests as food in store for winter; being chiefly collected from furze and broom, it is more waxy than the foreign honey from the south of Europe; inferior 1*l.* 5*s.* the cwt; ordinary 4*l;* fine 7*l.* to 9*l;* retail 1*s.* 8*d.* to 2*s.* 2*d.* the lb.—*Narbonne honey, Mel Narbonense.* Chiefly from rosemary and other labiate flowers: 2*s.* 10*d.* the lb; retail 3*s.* 8*d.*—*Italian brown honey,* 1*l.* 8*s.* the cwt.—*Minorca honey, Mel Minorcense;*—*East country honey.* From pines, birch, &c. only fit for making mead, ointments, and oxymels, on account of its strong taste and bad colour; when heated, this last sort passes almost entirely into scum. —Honey is nutritive, laxative, but apt to gripe; it covers the taste of salts, &c. better than sugar; used externally or in gargles, detergent.—*Poisonous honey.* Found near Trebisond in Asia; also in South America; produces delirium, and sometimes death.—*Coromandel honey, Georgian honey, Stone honey.* As hard as sugar-candy, the shape of the cells, brittle, not viscid, originally white, but becomes yellow by age; pleasant tasted.—*Clarified honey, Mel despumatum.* The best kind of honey is clarified by melting it in a water-bath, taking off the scum; the middling kind by dissolving it in water, adding the white of an egg to each pint of the solution, boiling it down to its original consistence, and scumming it; the inferior kind requires solution in water, boiling the solution with 1lb of bone black to each 25lb of honey, adding, when an excess of acid is apprehended, a

small quantity of chalk or oyster-shell powder, straining and evaporating: it has not the agreeable smell of crude honey, but does not ferment so soon, nor is it so apt to gripe.—*Honey dew, Ros melleus.* Found upon the upper side of leaves of trees in hot weather: dropped from the abdominal processes of the aphides, or plant lice on the under side of the leaves over them; melts and evaporates by the heat of the sun.—*Louristan manna, Guz.* A honey dew deposited upon leaves of trees in Persia and Armenia by the chermes mannifera, from its feathery abdominal processes: very white, resembling snow.

Edible birds nests, Nidi esculenti. The nest of a species of swallows inhabiting the Indian Archipelago; these nests are formed of a mucous slime secreted in the stomachs of these birds, and flung up for that purpose: they are added to soup, to render it thicker; the feathers sticking to them are separated by straining.

Cow dung, Fimus vaccæ. Used as a cataplasm in erysipelatous swellings, mixed with some unctuous matter to prevent its growing hard, and in the gout; also used very largely in calico printing as a cheap mucilage. — *Sheeps dung.* Used in dyeing, for the purpose of preparing cotton and linen to receive certain colours, particularly the red of madder and crosswort.—*Poudrette.* Human excrements, dried to a powder and sold in sacks, for manure.

MORBID CONCRETIONS IN ANIMALS.

Borneo bezoar, Monkey bezoar. From the stomach of an unknown species of monkey, obtained by giving an emetic; bright green, with a fine lustre: in the highest esteem as a cordial.—*Persian bezoar, Oriental bezoar, Lapis bezoar Orientalis.* From the stomach of the capra gazella; dark green, or olive; smooth, marking a green line upon paper; sp. grav. 2·233. From Persia, 2*l.* 4*s.* the Troy oz, 6*s.* the dram apoth. — *Common Oriental bezoar, Snake stone.* From the stomach of the capra ægragus; applied to places bitten by snakes. — *Occidental bezoar, Lapis bezoar Occidentalis.* From the antelope oryx; surface rough; grey, brittle, spongy; specific gravity 1·666; used instead of the Oriental for cheapness' sake; 3*s.* 4*d.* the Troy oz.—*Hog bezoar.* From the stomach of the wild hog. —*Piedra del porco, Lapis Malaccensis, L. hystricus, L. porcinus, Bez. hystricum.* From the gall bladder of the porcupine; yellowish green, smooth, bitter.—*Camel bezoar,*

Wootay korashanum. From the gall bladder; used as a yellow pigment.—*Buffalo bezoar.* From the gall bladder.—*Ox bezoar, Indian yellow?* From the gall bladder of bos zebu; brought from Nepaul; used as pigments.—*Gall stone, Calculus cysticus bovinus.* From the gall bladder of neat cattle in winter, when fed upon dry food; used, gr. j, in indigestions; also as a yellow pigment.

GELATINOUS EXTRACTS.

Cake glue, Colle forte, Gluten commune. Prepared from the skins of animals, by soaking them for two or three weeks in lime water, boiling them with water, adding a little alum, down to a thick jelly, which is then poured out into shallow boxes, and, when cold, cut into squares, and dried in the air upon nets; used as a cement. London fine *3l. 3s.* the cwt; country fine *2l. 15s.*—*Flemish glue, Dutch glue.* The skins are rinsed in several waters, and left to soak for some time, that they may require less boiling to be dissolved; cakes very thin, transparent; used by cabinet-makers in fine work.—*French glue.* Simmered for a long time with a small fire, until the skins are dissolved; then made to boil, and alum gr. ij to the pint added, to clear it for moulding; transparent and very brittle.—*Hatmakers' glue.* From the tendons of the legs of neat cattle and horses; brown, opake, soft; grows moist in damp weather, but it does not render the felt brittle.—*Bone glue, Gelatine sec.* From gelatine brut, pp. 134 and 136, by boiling it in water until dissolved, then moulding the decoction into cakes to suit the market.—*Double size, Colle a baquèt, Gelatine humide.* Is made from skins, mostly rabbit skins; also old gloves, parchment, and gelatine brut, in the same manner as glue, but is not boiled down so low, only so far that it is a tremulous jelly when cold.—*Single size.* Is not boiled down so low.—*Fish glue, Colle de poisson.* Is made in like manner from various membranous and solid parts of cetaceous animals.

Of mineral origin.

Cologne earth, Cullen's earth, Umber, Terra Coloniensis. Black, or blackish brown, mixed with brownish red, fine grained, earthy, smooth to the touch, becomes polished by scraping, very light, burns with a disagreeable smell; found near Cologne; used in painting, both in water-colours and in oil; used also to render snuff fine and smooth; very different from the brown ochre umber.

IV. COMPOUND COMBUSTIBLES,

OF AN OILY NATURE.

Of vegetable origin.

MUCILAGINOUS OILS.

These oils, unless otherwise expressed, are obtained from the kernels of the plants by pressing them. As the retailers mix several of these oils together, the best method of obtaining them is from the oil-crushers, or brokers, as samples.

Oil of sweet almonds, Oleum amygdalarum, O. amygdalinum, O. amygdalæ, O. amygdalæ communis. From bitter almonds, or from old Jordan almonds, by heat; soon grows rank. 1 cwt. of bitter almonds unblanched produces 46lb oil; the cake pays for pressing; 3*s.* 3*d.* the lb; retail 5*s.* the lb. — *Cold-drawn almond oil.* From fresh Barbary almonds; very fine, and keeps longer fresh than the common. The old druggists kept an almond-press in the shop, and pressed the oil as they wanted it, by the lb or ½ lb of almonds at the time: the lb yielded about 4 oz. —*Oil of star-anise seeds, by expression, Ol. anisi stellati.* Is of an agreeable fragrancy.—*Ground-pea oil.* From arachis hypogæa; eatable, but strong-tasted; burns well, makes good soap.—*Oil of ben, Ol. de ben.* From guilandia moringa; scentless, colourless, keeps long without growing rank.—*Camellia oil.* From camellia oleosa; used for the table.—*Java almond oil.* From canarium commune; eaten while fresh, burned when stale.—*Indian almond oil.* From terminalia carappa; pleasant tasted; used with salads.—*Carappa oil.* From the nuts of carappa Guaianensis.—*Argemone oil.* From argemone Mexicana; used as a liniment for the head-ache, also purgative, and burned in lamps.—*Barbadoes cotton-seed oil.* From gossypium Barbadense; used to clear the skin of spots and freckles.—*Oil of wheat.* By pressing the grain between heated plates.—*Cucumber-seed oil.* Used for the lamp. —*Stinking trefoil oil.* From psoralia bituminosa; used

for the lamp.—*Oil of cacao, Oleum cacao.* From chocolate nuts, by expression; yield about $\frac{1}{8}$th their weight of oil; used for the table.—*Pinhoen oil, French physic nut oil.* From jatropha multifida; purgative and emetic. —*Jatropha glauca oil.* Used externally in rheumatism and palsy. — *Grey nickar oil.* From guilandina bonducella; used in convulsions and palsy.—*Mastich-berry oil.* From the berries of pistachia lentiscus; used in cookery.—*Hemp oil, Ol. cannabis.* From hemp-seed; used for frying, by the painters as a drying oil, for soft soap and the lamp. —*Nettle-tree oil.* From the seeds of celtis australis: excellent for the lamp.—*Cornel oil.* From the seeds of cornus mascula and c. sanguinea: answers for lamps, but not for the table.—*Physic-nut oil, Ol. cicinum, Ol. jatrophæ curcadis.* Used as castor oil for a purge, also externally in chronic rheumatism, and for the lamp. — *Nut oil, Ol. nucum coryli.* From the hazel nut, very fine; substituted for oil of ben: used by painters as a vehicle for their colours: 6*s.* the pint.—*Beech mast oil, Ol. fagi.* Very clear, keeps well; used with salads. — *Buck-wheat oil.* From the seeds of buck-wheat.—*Hemp-nettle oil.* From the seeds of galeopsis tetrahit: yielded very plentifully.—*Gingko oil.* From the seeds of gingko biloba: used for the table. — *Sunflower seed oil.* From helianthus annuus: used for the lamp. —*Walnut oil, Ol. nucum juglandis.* Makes good plaisters; will not keep; used by painters, is very drying: 90lb av. of kernel yield 20 to 24 quart bottles of oil. — *Cold drawn walnut oil.* Eaten with salads.—*Expressed oil of bays, Ol. laurinum.* From bay-berries; very fluid, insipid.—*Linseed oil, Ol. lini.* Viscous, bitter; makes but a soft soap; used in lamps, but chiefly in painting, is very drying; also to make varnishes and printers' ink; 48*l.* the ton of 236 gall; 1*l.* 3*s.* the cwt.—*Cold drawn linseed oil, O. lini sine igne, O. lini usitatissimi.* Used in medicine, laxative; 5*s.* 8*d.* the gall. 10*d.* the pint.—*Oil of mace, Ol. macis in ollis, O. moschatæ, O. nucistæ, O. myristicæ nuclei expressum.* From nutmegs by the press; buttery, smell and colour of mace, grows paler and harder by age: 2lb yielded six oz. From Banda, 2*s.* 9*d.* the oz; retail 6*s.* the oz.—*Oil of barabee.* From a wild nutmeg in Madagascar; stomachic.— *True oil of mace, by expression, Ol. macis expressum verum.* Red, remains always liquid or soft, has a strong smell of mace, subacid taste, imported in jars or bottles, the lower

part being rather thicker than the top: 1lb and a half of mace yielded in Europe ℥jss of oil.—*Madi oil.* From the seeds of madia sativa; very fine: used for the table.—*Oil of stone-pine kernels, Ol. nucis pini.* From the pinus pinea; grows rank very soon: 16lb of kernels yield 5lb of oil.—*Cembro nut oil.* From pinus cembra; used for the table.—*Pistachia nut oil.* Sweeter than almond oil; forms a green emulsion.—*Cochin China pistachia oil.* From p. oleosa; yellow; used for the table.—*Oil of rhus Javanicum.* From the berries by boiling; used to make Chinese varnish.—*Bastard saffron oil.* From cnicus tinctorius; used in rheumatism, palsy, and foul ulcers.—*Poon nut oil.* From calophyllum inophyllum, well scented; used in rheumatism, and for lamps.—*Kanari nut oil.* A delicious oil for the table, also used in medicine.—*Malacca bean oil.* Obtained by boiling, very acrid, raising blisters, but when diluted used in rheumatism and palsy.—*Cashew nut oil.* Obtained by boiling, very acrid.

Best salad oil, Oleum maturum, O. completum. From the flesh of Italian olives, fine yellow, perfectly inodorous: Florence 3*l.* to 3*l.* 15*s.* the half chest of 60 flasks; retail 3*s.* 6*d.* the flask; Lucca 17*l.* to 18*l.* the jar of 24 gallons; retail 1*l.* 2*s.* the gallon, 3*s.* the pint.—*Salad oil, Sweet oil.* From French olives; grass green, inodorous; imported from Marseilles: 12 bottles in a basket.—Both these olive oils are used with salads, and for frying, also to soften the hair, and to anoint the body all over as a preservative from the plague. They become concrete when poured upon a solution of 6 drams of quicksilver in 7 drams of nitric acid at 38 deg. Baume. They are reduced by poppy oil; and that oil, as also argan oil, cold drawn walnut oil, and beech mast oil, are sold for them.—*Olive oil, Oleum olivarum, Olivæ oleum, O. fixum fructús olivæ Europeæ.* Imported from Sicily, Naples, Candia; but all are rank, being made from olives which have been left in heaps to sweat. Its quality is estimated by the quantity of foot or lees that separates on standing, the less the better; used for plaisters and ointments, the lamp, as it yields scarcely any soot, and largely in the woollen manufacture: Barbary 76*l.* to 78*l.* the ton of 236 gallons; Gallipoli 100*l* to 105*l;* Genoa 110*l.* to 113*l;* Sicily 80*l.* to 82*l:* retail 17*s.* 6*d.* the gallon, 2*s.* 6*d.* the pint.—*Oleum omphacinum.* From the cake left on pressing olives, pouring hot water on it, and again submit-

ting it to the press; or from unripe olives; thick, deposits much sediment.—*Droppings of sweet oil, Fæx olei, Amurca.* The foot deposited by olive oil; used instead of the preceding for oiling iron work.—*Poppy oil, Huile d'oeillette, Oliete, Oleum papaveris.* Used as a salad oil; is not narcotic, as has been supposed; has a slight odour; keeps well, is drying, does not burn well, and smokes very much, makes a soft soap, but very good plasters; works with colours more freely than nut oil, does not coagulate with acid nitrate of quicksilver; 4*s.* the pint.—*Apricock oil, Huile de marmotte, Oleum chrysomelinum.* Agreeable to the taste, used for that of almonds.—*Argan oil.* From the seeds of rhamnus Siculus: sold for olive oil.—*Cold drawn castor oil, Oleum de kerva, O. kervinum, O. palmæ liquidum, O. ricini.* From the r. communis, not less than six months old, blanched with cold water, and pressed; 10lb yield 3lb of oil; 5*s.* 8*d.* the pint, 7*s.* 6*d.* the bottle.—*Foreign castor oil.* From the seeds ground with water in a mortar; two bushels and an half yield 4 gall. of oil: also obtained by bruising the seeds, tying the mass in a bag, and boiling in water; 10lb yields 1lb of oil: East Indian 2*s.* 9*d.* to 5*s.* the lb; West Indian 3*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.* the bottle of 1lb$\frac{1}{2}$.—Purgative, in doses of ʒss to ʒjss, floated on some distilled water or on wine; or, if it does not usually stay well on the stomach, on some tincture of senna; or made into an emulsion with yelk of egg, and a little distilled water, with gtt. xx of lavender drops, and a teaspoonful of simple syrop: it may also be used in clysters: is particularly useful where a stimulant would be hurtful, as it operates quickly without disturbing the system; externally, in swelling pains. Contrary to most medicines, on frequent repetition a less dose is sufficient; used to reduce essential oils, and balsam of capivi, as it dissolves in alcohol.—*Oil of the embrios of ricinus communis.* Very mild, sweet, and not purgative.—*Bapennah lamp oil.* From ricinus viridis, the seeds being roasted, and boiled; dark coloured, thick.—*Croton oil, Tiglii oleum.* From Molucca grains; extremely cathartic; when good, a drop is a sufficient dose: 7*s.* the oz. The acridness of some parcels of castor oil seems owing to an admixture of this oil, rather than that of the physic nut.—*Oil of trichilia spinosa.* From the berries, warm, pleasant smell, used in rheumatism.—*Garden spurge oil, O. lathyris.* From euphorbia lathyris; cathartic, gutt. iv to viij; 14 oz.

seeds yield 6 oz. oil.—*Brown rape oil, Huile de colsa, Oleum rapæ.* From rape seed, brassica campestris oleifera, dries slowly, makes a softish soap, is fit for ointments, but does not make good plasters; smokes much when burned: 35*l.* the ton, 1*l.* 7*s.* the cwt. — *Pale rape oil, Refined rape oil.* From brown rape oil, by mixing 2lb of oil of vitriol with each cwt. of the oil, and twice as much water, beating the whole well together, letting it stand for 8 or 10 days in a warm place, pouring of the oil, and filtering it through flannel, or felt; used for the lamp: 27*l.* the ton, 1*l.* 9*s.* the cwt.—*Turnep seed oil, Huile de navette de Dauphine.* From brassica rapa oleifera; used for the lamp.—*Huile de navette d' hiver.* From brassica napus oleifera.—*Radish seed oil, O. raphani.* From radish seed, used for salads.—*Gingelly oil, Benne oil, Sweet oil, Oleum sesami,* P. U. S. From the seeds of the sesamum orientale; used for food, and in painting.—*Huile de cameline, Oehl, Oleum sesami.* From the seeds of gold of pleasure, myagrum sativum; used for burning in lamps, and in ointments.—*Mustard oil, Oleum sinapis.* From the hulls of black mustard seed, after the flour has been sifted from them; smells like rank linseed oil mixed with horse radish: used in rheumatism. — *Sweet mustard oil.* From sinapis dichotoma, s. ramosa, s. glauca, s. Sinensis, and s. tori; used for the table. — *Kuteera oil.* From the seeds of sterculia platanifolia.—*Tea-seed oil.* From the seeds of thea oleosa, very limpid.—*Hutsella oil.* From the seeds of verbesina sativa, very fine; used in cookery, and for the lamp.—*Oil of vernicia montana.* From the kernels, yellow, used as a varnish.—*Oil of bryonia callosa.* Used for the lamp.—*Margosa oil.* From the fruit of melia azederachta, bitter, vermifuge.—*Huile d'ooli.* From ooli, a plant that grows in the Antilles; sold for oil of ben.

VEGETABLE BUTTERS.

Boiled oil of bays, Oleum laurinum verum, O. lauri nobilis. From bayberries, by boiling, thick like butter, green: from Italy, 7*l.* to 8*l.* the cwt; retail 3*s.* the lb.—*Butter of laurus glauca.* Used for candles, obtained by expression.—*Oil of avocado pear.* Stomachic.—*Myrtle oil, Myrteum.* From myrtle berries; concrete, odoriferous, astringent.—*Java tallow? Mava butter.* Expressed from bassia butyracea, white, used for making soap.—*Butter of bassia longifolia.* Greenish yellow.—*Mackaw fat.* From

the nuts of cocos fusiformis. — *Tallow of litsæa sebifera.* Used for candles. — *Butter of the choorie tree.* Used as butter in India.—*Nutmeg butter.* Floats on the surface of the water in the still when nutmegs are distilled for their oil, insipid.—*Palm oil, Oleum palmæ, O. palmæ sebaceum, O. cocois butyraceæ.* Yellow, butyraceous, sweet scented, does not change colour when mixed with an alkali; used for food, and in emulsions as a demulcent; externally it is peculiarly emollient, and well adapted for ointments: African dry 67*l.* to 70*l.* the ton of 20 cwt; retail 1*s.* 4*d.* the lb.—*Oil of mace in cakes, Banda soap, Oleum macis in massis.* Is cut out of the jars of oil of mace when it is discoloured and grown solid by age. — *Bankara butter.* From a not well known nut.—*Butter of cacao, Butyrum cacao.* From the kernels of the chocolate nut by boiling; keeps well; used for food: 4lb of nuts yield about 1lb. — *American green wax, Cera viridis.* Obtained from myrica cerifera, and other species of myrica; by boiling the berries in water they yield 1-4th of their weight of wax; used to make sweet scented candles, and also for the darker ointments and plasters, instead of bees' wax: from the United States. —*Chinese vegetable tallow.* From the seeds of croton sebiferum.—*Bencoolen nut oil.* From c. Moluccanum.—*Guyamadou.* From the fruits of the virola sebifera or myristica sebifera; are all used to make odoriferous candles.—*Pænoe tallow.* From the fruit of vateria Indica by boiling, white, sometimes yellow, greasy with a waxiness, burns with an agreeable odour.—*Sassafras nut oil, Oleum fabarum pichurim,* P. Belg. White, butter-like, smelling like sassafras, becomes yellowish and tallowy by age: 1lb yields about one oz. and a half of oil. — *Cocoa nut oil, O. cocois nuciferæ.* By the press, white, used for lamps, and to make gas for lights; makes a stinking soap.—*Fine cocoa nut oil.* By boiling, used in cookery.—*Cabbage palm oil.* From areca oleracea.

ESSENTIAL OILS.

These oils, unless otherwise expressed, are obtained by distilling the articles with an equal weight of water to prevent them from adhering to the still, and the oil and water acquiring a burnt taste; some, as those of the peels of fresh fruits, are obtained by rasping them, and pressing the raspings; a few by distilling the articles with twice their

weight of water, adding 1lb of salt to each gallon of water, using a quick fire, and when half the water has come over, pouring it back again into the still, and thus cohobating it on the article. When rectified for the purpose of rendering them finer, they are distilled without water in a retort, and one half the oil is drawn over; that left in the retort is mixed with raw oil intended for sale in that state: they are all stimulant, in doses of gtt. ij to x upon sugar, but are mostly made into cordial waters, by distilling with spirit of wine, or water.

Distilled oil of wormwood, Oleum essentiale absinthii. From the herb; stomachic: 25lb of green wormwood yielded from 6 to 10 drachms of oil; 4lb of dry yielded an oz. and 18lb only ℥jss: 4*l.* the lb, 6*s.* the oz; rectified 5*l.* 4*s.* the lb.—*Oil of acorus, Oleum acori, O. calami aromatici.* 50lb yielded 2 oz, 1lb yielded ℈ij; sweet scented. —*Ginger grass oil.* From andropogon nardus, pleasant tasted.—*Oil of amyris protium.* Aromatic.—*Essential oil of bitter almonds, O. amygdalarum amararum æthereum.* From ground almond cake, by distillation, with twice as much water and half as much salt, after having been left to soak for some days, and when half the water is come over, pouring it back into the still: 25lb of cake yields 2 oz; contains prussic acid; used to communicate flavour to confectionary, and as an ingredient in mixtures in phthisis, instead of prussic acid; 10*s.* the oz: when rectified its strength is prodigiously increased.—*Oil of anise seeds, Oleum anisi, O. volatile pimpinellæ anisi.* From the seeds; congeals at 62 deg. Fahr. poisonous to pigeons; so that as Vogel has observed, if they are forced to breathe air impregnated with it by rubbing it on their bill, or head, it is fatal; 1lb yields ʒij: from Italy 1*l.* 1*s.* the lb; English 1*l.* 4*s.* the lb, 1*s.* 10*d.* the oz.—*Oil of star anise seeds, Oleum anisi stellati.* From the capsules; liquid, very fragrant, has the scent of anise: East Indian 1*s.* 1*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.* the oz. — *Oil of dill seed, Oleum anethi.* Carminative; 6*s.* 4*d.* the oz.—*Neroli, Oleum florum aurantiorum.* From the flowers of the orange tree; 6 cwt. of flowers yield only 1 oz. of oil: 2*l.* the oz, 6*s.* 6*d.* the dram ap.— *Oleum florum citri.* From the flowers of the citron tree; amber coloured, slightly fragrant: 60lb yield 1 oz.—*Essence of Bergamotte, Oleum limonis Bergamottæ.* From the peels of the Bergamotte orange; by pressure, very fragrant: from Italy 1*l.* 1*s.* the lb; retail

2l. 5s. the lb, *3s. 6d.* the oz. — *Huile d'orange.* From orange peel by pressure; very fragrant: *2s.* the oz.—*Huile de petit grain.* From small unripe oranges, by distillation, gold colour. — *Oleum stillatitium radicis carlinæ.* From the root of the carline thistle; fragrant, sinks in water.—*Kyaputty oil, Cajeput oil, Oleum cajuputi, O. volatile melaleucæ leucadendri.* From the leaves; cooler than that of peppermint but smells of turpentine; dissolves gum elastic, stimulant, antispasmodic, gtt. iij to v, on sugar, and externally in rheumatism: from the East Indies, generally in large copper flasks, *3s.* to *3s. 6d.* the oz, retail *4s. 3d.*—*Oil of carui, Oleum carui.* From the seeds, carminative; 2lb yielded more than 1 oz, and 1 cwt. only 83 oz: foreign *13s.* to *15s.* the lb; English *2l.*—*Distilled oil of cacao.* From the chocolate nut; thick, reddish, rather buttery.—*Oil of cloves, Essence d'oeillettes, Oleum caryophyllorum aromaticorum, O. caryophylli.* From cloves, soaked and distilled with salt water, the distilled water being returned two or three times into the still; very heavy, acrimonious; supposed to contain some part of the rosin of the clove: stimulant, added to purgative pills to prevent griping; externally applied to aching teeth: 1lb of cloves yields from ʒjss to ʒijss; 1 cwt. yields 18lb; 7lb and a half yield 1 lb of oil: from Amboyna *3s. 6d.* to *4s. 4d.* the oz; English *3l. 3s.* the lb, *4s. 6d.* the oz.—*Expressed oil of cloves.* From fresh mother cloves, antophylli.—*Oil of wormweed, Oleum chenopodii,* P. U. S. From c. anthelminticum.—*Oil of Virginian pennyroyal, O. cunilæ,* P. U. S. — *Oil of cassia, O. cassiæ.* From cassia buds; stimulant, stomachic; 30lb yield 4 oz: East Indian *4s. 6d.* to *4s. 9d.* the oz; English *5s. 8d.*—*Distilled oil of camomile flowers, O. essentiale chamæmeli florum, O. anthemidis cæruleum.* From the flowers, stomachic; 11lb yields a drachm, 82lb yield ʒxiij, and at another time ʒxviij; it is of a fine blue, even if distilled in glass vessels: *1l. 4s.* the oz.—*Distilled oil of camomile, O. anthemidis viride.* From the herb, green, stomachic; *9s.* the oz.—*Oil of cinnamon, Oleum cinnamomi.* From the fresh bark, distilled with sea water; 11lb yields 1 oz. of oil: from Ceylon, *16s.* to *18s.* the lb.—*English oil of cinnamon.* From the bark of inferior cinnamon, imported under the name of cassia, distilled with salt water, and cohobated; 1lb yields from ʒj to ʒjss: *1l. 10s.* the oz, *4s. 6d.* the dram apoth.—*Essence of cedrat, Oglio del cedro, Oleum cedri,*

O. citri finum. From the yellow part of citron peel; colourless, very thin, and fragrant: 8*s.* the oz. — 2. The second oil obtained by the distillation of the yellow part of citron peel; greenish; 100 citrons yield 1 oz. of the white essence, and half an oz. of the greenish.—3. From the yellow part of citron peel by expression. — *Essence of citrons, Oleum citri.* From the lees left in the casks of citron juice; clear, fragrant, greenish: 50lb of lees yield, by distillation, 3lb of essence: 3*s.* 4*d.* the oz.—2. From whole citron peels by expression; very fragrant, but does not keep so well as the distilled oil.—3. From the cake left on pressing citron peels, by distillation with water; thick. — *Rectified oil of citrons.* The pressed oil of the whole peels, distilled until 3 oz. out of 5 are come over, white, very fragrant. — *Oil of cumin seed, O. cymini,* 5*s.* the oz. — *Oil of clary flowers.* 130lb fresh yield 3 oz. and an half; used in perfumery for soap? —*Oil of partridge berry, Oleum gualthæriæ,* P. U. S;— *Oleum fœniculi.* From sweet fennel seeds; carminative: 1 bushel yielded 18 oz; 9*s.* the oz. — *Oil of hops.* Collected during the boiling of hops in beer; used to increase the flavour of other hops by rubbing it amongst them. — *Oil of hyssop leaves, Oleum hyssopi.* 2 cwt. yielded 6 oz, 30lb yielded ʒix: 10*s.* the oz. — *Essence des violettes, Oleum iridis.* From the root of Florentine orris; smells like violets.—*Essence of jasmine, Oleum jasmini.* From the flowers of j. grandiflorum, not picked from their cups; yielded in very small quantity, highly fragrant: brought from the East Indies. — *Oleum juniperi, O. baccarum juniperi communis.* From the berries; diuretic: 1lb yielded ʒiij, and 48lb yielded 6 oz: German 4*s.* 3*d.* to 4*s.* 9*d.* the lb; English 6*s.* 8*d.* — *Essence of lavander, English oil of lavander, O. lavandulæ, O. lavandulæ spicæ.* From the flowers of narrow-leaved lavander, very fine scented, unites with strong acetic acid, sp. grav. 0·898 at 68 deg. Fahr. dissolves copal; 24 bundles produced 144 oz: 2*l.* 6*s.* the lb, 3*s.* 4*d.* the oz. — *Foreign oil of lavander, O. lavandulæ latifoliæ, O. lav. exoticum.* From the flowers and seeds of broad-leaved lavander; sweet scented: Italy and South of France 8*s.* to 8*s.* 6*d.* the lb; retail 1*l.* 4*s.* the lb, 1*s.* 10*d.* the oz.—*True oil of spike, Huile d' aspic, O. spicæ verum, O. lav. stœchadis, O. lav. spicæ.* From the flowers and seeds of French lavander, lavandula stœchas, with a quick fire; inferior in scent to those of lavander: from Languedoc

and Provence 4*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* the lb; retailed at 15*s.* 8*d.*— *Rectified oil of lavander.* Drawing off 3 oz. in 5; sp. grav. 0·877 at 68 Fahr. used for choice perfumery; the residue contains camphire.—*True Riga balsam, Baume de Carpathes, Balsamum Libani.* From the shoots of pinus cembra, previously bruised and macerated for a month in water; pellucid, very liquid, whitish, smell and taste of oil of juniper, vulnerary, diuretic. — *Essence of lemons, Essentia limonum, O. limonis, Citri Medicæ oleum volatile.* From the fresh peels of lemons; limpid, watery, fragrant; used in perfumery: from Italy 1*l.* to 1*l.* 3*s.* the lb; retail 2*l.* 10*s.* the lb, 3*s.* 6*d.* the oz. — *Distilled oil of mace, Oleum macis stillatitium.* From that spice; liquid, pale citron, smelling of the mace. — *Oil of sweet marjoram, Oleum marjoranæ.* 85lb fresh yield 3 oz. ʒvj: 10*s.* the oz. — *Oil of balm, Oleum melissæ.* 96lb yield ʒj. —*Oil of peppermint, Oleum menthæ piperitæ, O. herbæ menthæ piperit. florescentis.* From the dried plant; 4lb of the fresh herb yielded ʒiij; used to flavour spirit: foreign 1*l.* 16*s.* to 2*l.* the lb; English 2*l.* 14*s.* the lb, 3*s.* 10*d.* the oz. — *Rectified oil of peppermint.* Used for peppermint lozenges, and drops; very warm. — *Oil of mint, Oleum menthæ viridis, O. menthæ vulgaris, O. menthæ sativæ.* From the dried plant; 33 doz. yielded eight oz. and a half; 6lb of fresh leaves yielded ʒiijss; and 4lb dried yielded 1 oz. and a half: 4*l.* 15*s.* the lb, 6*s.* 8*d.* the oz. — *Oil of milfoil flowers, Oleum millefolii.* 18 baskets yield 4 oz. ʒiiij; 14 lb dry yield ʒiij. — *Oleum monardæ,* P. U. S. From m. punctata.—*Essence of myrtle, Oleum essentiale myrti.* From the flowers and leaves; fragrant. — *Essence of jonquil, Oleum narcissi.* Used in perfumery. — *Oil of nutmeg, Oleum nucis moschatæ stillatitium.* From that spice; liquid, pale yellow: from Banda; 2*s.* 8*d.* to 3*s.* the oz; retail 11*s.* 4*d.* the oz, 1*s.* 10*d.* the dram apoth. — *Oil of thyme, Oleum origani.* From the plant; 2 cwt. fresh yield 5 oz. and a half, 3lb½ dried yield ʒjss; stimulant, makes the hair grow, caustic, used in tooth-ache: from France 6*s.* 6*d.* the lb; retail 15*s.* the lb, 1*s.* 2*d.* the oz.—*O. petroselini,* 8*s.* the oz.—*Oil of pimento, O. pimentæ, O. fructûs myrti pimentæ.* From allspice; stimulant; 11*s.* 6*d.* the oz. — *O. pimpinellæ.* From the roots of pimpernell; blue.—*Oil of penny-royal, O. pulegii.* From the herb when in flower: 13lb yielded ʒvj; 4*l.* 18*s.* the lb; 7*s.* the oz.—*Oil of raventsara, Oleum raventsaræ.*

From the leaves; sold in Europe for oil of cloves.—*Oil of rhodium, Oleum e ligno rhodii.* From Levant lignum rhodium: 80lb yielded ʒix; 80lb very resinous old wood yielded 2 oz; light, yellowish, but by keeping grows red: from the Levant, 18*s.* the oz; retail, 1*l.* 10*s.* the oz; 6*s.* the dram apoth; the oil of sandal wood is sold for it.—*Oil of roses, Ol. rosæ.* From the flowers of musk-roses in the cups split open, soaked in twice their weight of salt-water for several days, then distilled, and the water cohobated once or twice on them: 1 cwt. yields from half an oz to an oz of oil; the oil of sandal-wood is sold for it.—*Oil of rosewort, Ol. rhodiola rosea.* From the root; yellowish: 1lb yield ʒj; sold for oil of rhodium, and the water for rose-water.—*Butter of roses, Adeps rosarum.* From the flowers of damask roses; white, solid, melts at 94 deg. Fahr. separating slowly from the rose-water: having but little scent of its own, it is used to dilute the scent of musk, civet, and ambergrise.—*Attar, (itur, utr,) gul, or guhl, Oil of roses, O. rosæ.* From the evergreen rose and the musk rose, the newly-distilled rose water being exposed to the night air; a highly-esteemed perfume; freezes at 50 deg. Fahr; melts at 85 deg: from the East Indies and the Barbary coast; 2*l.* to 3*l.* the oz; 7*s.* 6*d.* the dram apoth.—*Oil of rosemary, O. rosmarini, O. rorismarini officinalis.* From the flowering tops; sweet-scented: 1 cwt. yields 8 oz; 1lb of dry leaves yields from ʒj to ʒiij; 70lb of fresh leaves yield 5 oz. From Languedoc, 6*s.* 6*d.* the lb; English, 11*s.* the lb, 1*s.* the oz. — *Rectified oil of rosemary.* By redistilling until one-half of the oil is come over. Used for fine perfumery; the residuum contains camphire. — *Distilled oil of rue, O. rutæ.* From the dried plant; carminative, antispasmodic: 10lb of leaves yield ʒij to ʒiiij; 4lb in flower yield ʒj; 60lb yield 2 oz. and a half; 72lb, with the seeds, yield 3 oz: 5*l.* 10*s.* the lb, 8*s.* the oz. — *Oil of sage, O. salviæ,* 14*s.* the oz.—*Oil of savine, O. sabinæ.* From the dried plant; stimulant, powerfully emmenagogue; externally rubefacient: 2*l.* 14*s.* the lb, 4*s.* 6*d.* the oz. — *Oil of sandal wood, O. santali albi.* 1lb yields 2 drachms; sold for oil of rhodium, and oil of roses.—*Oil of sassafras, O. sassafras, O. lauri sassafras.* From the root of sassafras, by distillation with salt water, and cohobation: 24lb yield 9 oz; 30lb. yield 7 oz. ʒj; and 6lb yield 2 oz. 1*l.* 12*s.* the lb, 4*s.* 6*d.* the oz.—*Oil of lemon thyme, Huile de tain, Oleum serpylli.*

104lb a little dried yield 3 oz.; 98lb fresh yield 2 oz. and half; 51lb yield 1 oz. ʒvj; used to scent soaps.—*Oil of tansey, O. tanaceti.* From the herb, 10*s.* the oz.—*Oil of thyme, Oleum thymi.* 2 cwt. fresh flowers yield 5 oz. and a half; 4*s.* the oz.—*Essential oil of turpentine. O. terebinthinæ,* P. L. before 1809. From rough turpentine distilled with an equal weight of water, very slightly soluble in alkohol, does not contain succinic acid, the residuum is yellow rosin, 1*s.* 4*d.* the lb.—*Ethereal oil of turpentine, O. terebinthinæ æthereum,* P. L. 1716. From essential oil of turpentine distilled without water in glass.—*O. tereb. rectificatum,* P. L. 1788. Essential oil of turpentine, distilled with 4 times as much water.—2. *O. t. r,* P. L. since 1809, *O. volatile pini purissimum.* Spirit of turpentine distilled with 4 times as much water, 1*s.* 9*d.* the lb.—*Purified oil of turpentine.* O. tereb. 8 oz, alkohol 1 oz, shake them together, pour off the alkohol, add a fresh quantity and repeat this, a third or fourth time, until the oil becomes nearly tasteless and inodorous; but it soon recovers its own taste and smell.

DISTILLED VEGETABLE OILS.

Spirit of turpentine, Turps, Spiritus terebinthinæ, Oleum terebinthinæ, P. L. since 1809. *O. pini volatile.* Distilled from rough turpentine, without any water; what is left in the still is colophony, or brown rosin, reddens litmus, contains succinic acid. Used by painters as a dryer, and also to make spirit varnishes. Town drawn in carboys, 3*l.* 15*s.* the cwt. Hull or Liverpool in puncheons, 3*l.* 14*s.*—*Huile de raze.* Distilled from galipot or barras, without water. Sold for spirit of turpentine—*Krumholz oil, Oleum templinum.* By distillation from Hungarian balsam.—*Balsam of Turpentine, Dutch drops.* By distilling rosin, and collecting the oil in separate portions as it comes over; first a white oil, then yellow, lastly a thick red oil, which is the balsam; stimulant, diuretic, suppurative.—*Swedish tar, Russian tar, Cedria, Pix liquida.* From logs of pinus sylvestris, by distillation in a kiln; the heat produced by the combustion of one part of the wood being managed so as to carry on the distillation of the other part. Used as a coarse varnish, to light fires, and as a summer fuel. Swedish, 1*l.* 6*d.* the barrel, Archangel, 1*l.* 1*s.*—*American green tar.* From pinus palustris, which has been exhausted of

its rough turpentine by incisions for 3 or 4 years.—*American light wood tar.* From pini palustres, that have fallen in the woods through age. Carolina (Wilmington) tar, 18*s.* the barrel, Virginia, 1*l.* 2*s.*—*French tar, Goudron de Bourdeaux.* From p. maritimus.—*Huile de cade, O. cadinum.* From juniperus oxycedrus; used as tar.—*Oil of tar, Jeran, Oleum pini, O. tædæ.* Obtained by distilling tar: soon thickens of itself, almost to a balsam.—*Oil of bricks, Oleum lateritium.* From olive oil, mixed with brick-dust, and distilled; very resolvent, useful in palsy and gout.—*Oil of wood-soot, O. fuliginis.* Fetid, used in epilepsy.—*Oil of box, Oleum buxi,* P. L. V. From box wood, by distillation, without addition; resolvent.—*Pyroligneous tar, Wood tar.* Obtained in distilling and rectifying pyroligneous acid; will not unite with common pitch and tar. Used as a varnish.—*Oil of benjamin, Oleum benzoini.* Obtained by distilling by a strong fire the residuum left after making flowers of benjamin, used in making an imitation of Russia leather.

CAMPHIRE.

Rough camphire, laurel camphire, Camphora. Obtained from the roots and shoots of the laurus camphora, l. cinnamomum, and capura curundu, by distillation with water, from China and Japan.—*Dryobalanus camphire.* Obtained by merely splitting the dryobalanus camphora; the heart of this tree containing camphire mixed with oil of camphire. From Sumatra and Borneo. East India crude camphire, 18*l.* to 20*l.* the cwt.—*Refined camphire,* by sublimation with one sixteenth its weight of lime, in a very gentle heat. Camphire is stimulant, narcotic, and diaphoretic, gr. v. to ℈j, in pills or a bolus; too large a dose occasions vomiting and convulsions, counteracted by opium: suspended in liquids, by means of mucilage, yelk of egg, or almonds. Camphire is put into boxes to keep insects from them, and is used in fireworks; it renders copal soluble in some essential oils. East India refined, 26*l.* the cwt. English, 4*s.* 9*d.* to 5*s.* the lb. retail, 7*s.* 6*d.* the lb. ground, 10*s.* 8*d.*—*Liquid camphire, Oil of camphire, Camphora liquida, Oleum camphoræ.* From dryobalanus camphora, by piercing the tree.—*Caratte camphire.* In tears, from the caratte. From Brazil.—*Rosemary camphire.* From the oil by a careful redistillation, without addition of one third of

the oil; the residuum affords crystals of camphire; on separating which, and redistilling the remaining oil two or three times, the whole of the camphire, 1 oz. from 10 of the oil, may be obtained.—*Sweet marjoram camphire*, about 1 oz. from 10 of the oil; not volatile, when set on fire it soon goes out.—*Sage camphire*, 1 oz. from 8.—*Lavender camphire*, 1 oz. from 4, or even less of oil.—*Thyme camphire*, crystals cubical, does not form a liquid solution either with nitric or sulphuric acid, is precipitated from nitric acid in a glutinous mass.—*Margaric acid.* From oils by distillation, washing the solid sublimate, pressing it to separate the liquid oleine; used to make candles, but is rather too fusible, melting a little below 60 deg. Fahr.—*Soap Camphire.* From soaps, by solution in water, adding muriatic acid, collecting the curd, washing it with boiling water, and pressing it to separate the liquid oleine. Is a mixture of stearic and margaric acids; used to make candles, which are very white, as neat as wax candles, and give a brighter light, but do not last so long.—*Turpentine camphire.* From spirit of turpentine, by passing muriatic acid gas through it, by which means it will yield about its own weight of a kind of artificial camphire, not dissolved by dilute nitric acid, and when dissolved by strong nitric acid not separated by the addition of water.—*Citron camphire.* From the white rectified oil of citrons, exposed to muriatic acid gas it absorbs 286 times its bulk, or nearly half its weight, and yields about 9-10ths of camphire.

ETHERS.

Æther sulphuricus. Mix gradually equal weights of oil of vitriol and rectified spirit in a retort, and make the liquor boil as soon as possible, continue the distillation until a heavier liquor begins to appear under the ether in the receiver. If half the former quantity of rectified spirit is added to the residue left in the retort, more ether will be obtained, 10*s.* 8*d.* the lb.—*Ether, Æther rectificatus.* Æth. sulphurici fl. ʒxiv; potassæ fusæ ʒss; aq. dist. fl. ʒij; distil. fl. ʒxij; add aq. dist. fl. ʒix; shake together, decant the ether. Stimulant, antispasmodic, gtt. xx—ʒjss, in water or wine; externally refrigerant, used in head-ache, and in burns, and dropped into the ear in ear-ache. 1*l.* 2*s.* the lb. 1*s.* 6*d.* the oz.—*Naphtha vini, Æther vitriolicus.* Spir. æther. vitriolici, P. L. 1788, lbijss, aq. kali puri ʒj; distil.

℥xiiij.—*Nitrous ether, Æther nitrosus.* Put ℥xxiv of nitre into a retort, placed in a pan of cold water, and pour upon it, by degrees, a mixture of ℥xij of oil of vitriol with ℥xix by measure of spirit of wine, which has been made gradually and grown cold; let the vapour, the evolution of which must be regulated with great caution by the addition of warm or cold water to that in the pan, pass through a pint of spirit of wine. To the ethereal liquor thus obtained, add about ʒj of subcarbonate of potash to neutralize the acid, the ether will swim on the surface: if it be required very pure, it may be rectified to one half, by distillation in a water bath, at about 140 deg. Fahr.; scarcely ever used.—*Æther muriaticus alcoholicus.* Dry salt ℥viij, ground black oxide of manganese ℥iij, mix, add alkohol ℥xxiv, rectified oil of vitriol ℥vj, distil into a cooled receiver ℥xvj. It should show 22 deg. Baume.—*Æther aceticus.* Put acetate of potash ℥xvj, into a retort; mix alkohol ℥xvj with rectified oil of vitriol ℥vj, pour it on the acetate and distil to dryness. To the distilled liquor add lime water to separate the ether.—*Oil of wine, Oleum vini.* Mix equal measures of spirit of wine and oil of vitriol, distil by a gentle heat, taking care that the black scum does not pass over into the receiver; separate the oily portion that passes over, add liquor potassæ to saturate the acid, then distil it by a gentle heat; ether passes over, and the oil remains floating on the liquor.—*Oleum æthereum.* Continue the distillation of the ingredients for sulphuric ether, with a less degree of heat, after the ether is come over, until a black froth begins to rise, then remove the retort from the fire, adding sufficient water to the liquor in the retort, that the oil may float on the surface; separate this oil, and add lime water, q. s. to neutralize the adherent acid, upon which the oil will separate itself, antispasmodic, 15*s.* the lb.

TURPENTINES AND BALSAMS.

Balsamum Judaicum, B. de Mecha, Opobalsamum. Exudes from incisions made in amyris gileadensis, or amyris opobalsamum, and is at first turbid, yellow, becomes clear, gold colour, of a very penetrating sweet turpentiny smell, and has a sharp, bitter, astringent taste: a drop of it let fall on warm water spreads over the whole surface, and on the water cooling, again contracts itself; 1*l.* 10*s.* the oz.—

Balm of Gilead, Balsamum Gileadense, Amyridis Gileadensis balsamum, Balsamæleon, Oleum balsami. Obtained by boiling the twigs and leaves in water; thin and oily, or, by a longer continued decoction, is thicker and less odoriferous; antiseptic, vulnerary; its fumes are useful against barrenness; used also as a cosmetic, stimulating the skin so as to cause redness and swelling; 3*s.* 4*d.* the oz.—*Canada balsam, Balm of Gilead, Resina strobilina,* P. L. *Balsamum Canadense, Terebinthina Canadensis, Pini balsameæ resina liquida.* From pinus balsamea; from America, 3*s.* the lb; retail 7*s.* 6*d:* used for balm of Gilead —*Balsam of capivi, Balsamum copaibæ, Ol. capiviæ, Copaiba, Copaiferæ officinalis resina liquida.* Flows from the copaifera officinalis; detersive, vulnerary, diuretic, and astringent; may be given to gtt. lx, or more, if the stomach will bear it, in leucorrhœa and gonorrhœa. By taking about gtt. xxx. of elixir of vitriol in a glass of water, twice a-day, the stomach may be made to retain gtt. lxx. to c. of the balsam night and morning; a good dressing for fresh wounds. Reduced by castor oil which is equally soluble in alkohol, and by rape oil. From Brazil, 3*s.* 3*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* the lb; retail 14*s.*—*Hungarian balsam, Resina strobilina.* Exudes from the extremities of the branches of pinus pumilio, and is also obtained by expression from the cones.—*Strasburg turpentine, Terebinthine de Venise, Resina abietis,* P. L. before 1809, *Oleum abietis, Terebinthina Argentoratensis.* Obtained by piercing the tubercles of the bark of pinus picea. A shepherd-boy can collect only 4 oz. in a day; 3*s.* the oz.—*Fir turpentine, Resina abietina,* P. L. 1720. From pinus picea by incision; is not so fine as the Strasburgh turpentine.—*Venice turpentine, Terebinthine fine, Ter. Veneta,* P. L. 1720. The fine clear part of rough turpentine that collects on the top by standing, or drains from the barrels exposed to the sun.—*Scio turpentine, Venice turpentine, Resina terebinthi, Terebinthina vera, T. Chia.* Obtained by incision from the pistacia terebinthus; very clear and fine; 12*s.* the lb.—*Cyprus turpentine, Ter. Cypria.* From the pistacia terebinthus, but collected with less care than at Scio; foul. — *Larch turpentine, Terebinthine de Suisse, Resina laricis, Terebinthina Veneta, Pini laricis resina liquida.* From the larch, by boring it nearly through. —*Rough turpentine, Horse turpentine, Resina pini, Terebinthina vulgaris, T. communis.* From pinus sylvestris,

by cutting a hollow in the tree to catch the turpentine, and taking off the bark for a space of about eighteen inches above it. From Sweden and New England, 18*s.* the barrel; retail 9*d.* the lb.—*Carolina rough turpentine.* From the pinus palustris. Imported from Wilmington, 16*s.* the barrel.—*French turpentine, Terebinthine commune de Bordeaux.* From pinus maritimus, the turpentine being melted and strained through straw.—*Briançon turpentine, Terebinthina Brianzonica.* From the pinus cembro.—All the turpentines are stimulant and diuretic; dose ℈j to ʒj in pills, or made into an emulsion with yelk of egg or almonds; used externally, they are vulnerary and suppurative.—*White balsam of Peru, Natural balsam, Balsamum album, Styrax alba.* Obtained by incision from myrospermum Peruifera.—*Red balsam of Peru, Balsam of Tolu in gourds, Tolu, Balsamum Tolutanum, B. de Tolu, Toluiferæ balsami balsamum, Tolutanum,* P. U. S. Colour reddish, agreeable sweetish taste, a middle consistence, between liquid and solid, very glutinous, the fragrancy of lemons; anti-phthisical, vulnerary, anti-arthritic, nervine; dose, gtt. x—xxx; 4*l.* the lb: balsam of Tolu in cakes is sold for it.—*Black balsam of Peru, Common balsam of Peru, Balsamum Indicum nigrum, B. Peruvianum, Myroxyli Peruiferi balsamum, Myroxylon,* P. U. S. Obtained by boiling the bark and branches in water. From South America, 17*s.* the lb; retail 1*l.* 1*s.*—The balsams of Peru all contain benzoic acid, which gives them a very fragrant smell; taste sharp and bitter; are nervine, cephalic, stomachic, anti-asthmatic, externally vulnerary; dose gtt. x to xxx; used also in perfumery.—*Balsamum populi.* From the buds of the populus balsamifera pressed between heated plates; buttery, brown, reddish, rather fragrant; 4 oz. of buds yield ʒij of balsam.—*Rackasira balsamum.* Transparent, brownish, red, thick, drawing in threads, balsamic smell and taste, rather bitter when tasted, and glues the lips together; brought to England in gourds. — *Liquid storax, Styrax liquida.* Obtained by boiling the young shoots of the liquidambar styraciflua, or altinga excelsa, in water. East Indian, 4*s.* the lb; retail 8*s.* 6*d.* — *Liquid amber, Huile de copalme, Liquidambra, Ambra liquida.* Obtained by incision from the liquidambar imberbe? resolvent, suppurative, and used in perfumes, as it has the smell of benzoin. — *Balsamum Mariæ, Bals. tacamahaca,* C. P. *Oleum sanctæ Mariæ, Bals. calaba, Bals.*

sancti Thomæ? Calaba. Yielded by the calophyllum apetalum; yellowish, becomes thick and green by drying, sweet-scented.—*Balsamum viride.* From the chloroxylon verticillatum of Peru.—*Gandah birosa.* From boswellia serrata; clear, greenish, hardens into pinky olibanum.—*Pœnoe varnish, Peynia varnish, Liquid copal, Pundum.* From vateria Indica, or elæocarpus copalliferus.—*Birch oil, Ol. betulæ.* Obtained by heating birch bark in an earthen pot with a hole in its bottom, so that the rosin of the bark, as it melts out, flows down into another jar sunk in the ground, and luted to the upper jar; used in Russia to curry leather, preserving it from mouldiness and the attacks of insects.—*Balsam acouchi.* Flows from the amyris acuchini; odorous, vulnerary, nervine.—*Clusia turpentine.* From clusia alba and c. rosea; used as pitch.—*Wooraroo poison, Balsam arouarou.* Flows from the icica hetaphylla pitch; smells like citron; used to poison weapons.—*Sunflower turpentine.* From helianthus annuus.—*Jerusalem artichoke turpentine.* From h. tuberosus. Obtained by boiling the heads and skimming off the turpentine; very pale and clear. Sold for Strasburg turpentine.—*Balsam houmiri.* Flows from the myrodendron houmiri; red, transparent, balsamic; used for torches.—*Japan turpentine.* By incision from rhus vernix: used in varnishing.—*Wood oil.* From the trunk of dipterocarpus turbinatus.—*Soft mastich, Mastich oil.* Obtained from mastich trees, which have been grafted upon the turpentine tree.

ROSINS.

Flag annotto, Orleana, Terra orleana, Orleana in foliis. In square cakes of 2 or 3lb each, beat up with oil, either linseed, nut, or whale.—*Egg annotto, Orleana in ovulis.* By steeping the seeds of bixa orellana in water for seven or eight days, stirring the liquid, passing it through a sieve, and boiling it; when the colouring matter is scummed off, and made up while soft with oil into cakes; cathartic and then astringent, discussive, febrifuge, but little used in medicine, chiefly in dyeing. From the West Indies, *2l.* to *2l.* 8*s.* the cwt; retail 3*s.* the lb.—*Roll annotto, O. in rotulis, O. in baculis.* In small oblong cakes, internally bright red. By rubbing the seeds with the hands, previously dipped in oil, till the red pellicles come off, and are reduced

into a clear paste, which is scraped off and dried in the shade: used by females as a paint. From South America and the East Indies, 4*s.* the lb; retail 6*s.*—*Gum anime, Gummi anime.* From hymenæa courbaril: used to make spirit varnish; soluble in alkohol. Gum cancame and Jamaica birch rosin are sold for it. From Brazil and the East Indies; rough, 9*l.* to 10*l.* the cwt; clean, 10*l.* to 12*l;* retail 6*s.* 4*d.* the lb.—*Head benjamin, Benzoinum, Assa dulcis, Styracis benzoini balsamum.* By incision from styrax benzoin; odoriferous, fragrant, balsamic, anti-asthmatic: used in perfumery and odoriferous fumigations. From Borneo and Sumatra, 60*l.* to 75*l.* the cwt; retail 12*s.* the lb; ground, 14*s.*—*Caffre's head benjamin.* Inferior in quality; 27*l.* to 42*l.* the cwt.—*Foot benjamin.* From terminalia benzoin? or laurus benzoe; brownish, hard, impure; 17*l.* to 24*l.* the cwt.—*Jamaica-birch rosin, Resina chibou.* From the bursera gummifera; white or yellowish; used for varnishes; sold for gum anime.—*Caranna, Gummi caragna, Tacamahaca caragna.* Origin not well known; brought from New Spain in masses, covered with broad leaves; resolvent, dark olive.—*Fetid caranna.* Has a fetid smell when burnt: from a chamerrops?—*Gum chandra, Gum kikekanumala, Moschat rosin, East Indian copal, Gomme copal, Gummi chandetros, G. chanderros, Copal,* C. P. From vateria Indica; used in varnishes; resembles yellow amber, and is sold for it. From Madagascar, and also among Sumatra camphire.—*Gum copal, Copal.* From rhus copallinum: used as a cement in fumigations, as it diffuses an agreeable scent when burned, and in hard varnishes; not soluble in alkohol without the help of camphire or ammonia, and scarcely in oils, except oil of rosemary. African, clean, 2*s.* 6*d.* the lb; scraped, 5*s.* 6*d.* to 6*s;* retail 16*s.* the lb; 1*s.* 4*d.* the oz.—*Melted copal.* Obtained by holding the gum before a good fire, so that as soon as the copal melts, it may drop into a pan of water: a kind of oil separates from it, and the copal becomes soluble in spirit of wine, and still more so if the melting is repeated.—*Gum elemi, Icica, Elemi,* P. L. since 1720. By incision from amyris elemifera; yielding a sweet odour when burnt. From South America; retail 8*s.* the lb.—*East India elemi, Gum cancame, Gomme elemi, Elemi,* P. L. V. and C. P. *Cancamum, Balsamum cancamum.* From gardenia elemifera; whitish, clear, resembles white amber; astiseptic, deter-

gent: sold for gum anime, but alkohol only dissolves 6 oz. out of 10. From Arabia and Ceylon.—*Gum guaiacum, Gummi guaiacum, Guaiaci resina.* By incision, from guaiacum officinale; tonic, anti-scorbutic, diaphoretic, in doses of gr. v to ʒj, in pills or in emulsion; purgative in doses of gr. xv. to ʒij: Manchineal gum is sold for it. From the West Indies, *2s.* 6*d.* to 6*s.* the lb; retail 16*s;* ground 18*s.* 6*d.*

Incense, Frankincense, Encens, Looban, Thus in guttis, Olibanum in guttis, Juniperi Lyciæ gummi resina;—The larger grains, *encens mâle, thus masculum;*—The smaller grains, *encens femelle, thus fœmininum;*—The grains from which the dusty crust has been rubbed off in carriage, leaving them transparent, *manna thuris crystallina;*—The dust of the crusts collected at the bottom of the sacks, *manna thuris.* In small, pale, yellow drops, like mastic, rather hard, transparent, bitterish, sweet-smelling, not easily melted, takes fire easily, and burns with a sweet odour, leaving white ashes: sialogogue, stimulant ʒss to ʒij; also used to fumigate sick rooms, and in religious ceremonies. From some thorny tree, juniperus Lycia? j. Phænicia? j. thurifera? amyris kataf? or some undescribed amyris. Brought from the Levant; pink olibanum and fir rosin are sold for it.—*Pink olibanum, Avul* (best) *coondoor, Paringhi sambrani, Looban, Sukka birosa, Olibanum,* P. L. since 1805. In semi-transparent tears, pink colour, brittle, adhesive to the teeth when chewed, bitterish, pungent, aromatic, burning with an agreeable odour, and clear steady light, leaving a black coal. By incision from the sala or birosa tree, boswellia serrata, or libanus thurifera: used in India as a medicine, but not as incense; 7*l.* to 10*l.* the cwt; retail 6*s.* the lb; ground 7*s.*—*Brown olibanum, Koondricum, Coondoor, Googil, Thus in massis.* In pretty large agglutinated masses, composed of light brown and yellowish tears, a stony hardness when pressed between the teeth, slightly pungent and bitter, more perfectly soluble in alkohol and ether than pink olibanum, and not burning with such a brilliant light. Obtained from boswellia glabra by incision: used in the East Indies as incense in religious ceremonies, and when melted with some cheap oil, used as pitch. From Madagascar, Arabia, Sumatra, and the other eastern islands.—*Ladanum, Labdanum.* Exudes from the cistus creticus, obtained by lashing the tree with leather

straps, to which it adheres, and is scraped off; 11*s.* 6*d.* the lb.—*Ladanum in sortis.* By boiling the twigs of cistus ladaniferus in water: digestive, tonic, astringent; also used in tooth-ache.—*Mastich, Mastiche, Resina lentiscina, Pistaciæ lentisci resina.* By incision, from pistacia lentiscus; in small, round, yellow drops; tonic, detersive, and chewed to sweeten the breath and fasten the teeth. From the Levant; 3*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* the lb; retail 14*s.* the lb; ground 16*s.* 6*d.*—*Barbary mastich.* From the pistacia Atlantica. — *Olampi gum, Gummi olampi.* Of unknown origin. From America.

Burgundy pitch, White pitch, Pix Burgundica, Pix alba, Resina abietis humida, Resina alba humida, Pini abietis resina sponte concreta, Pix arida, P. L. 1809, *Pix abietina.* By incision, from pinus abies, becomes solid immediately: it is melted with water and strained through coarse cloths: of a close consistence, rather soft, reddish brown, smell not unpleasant: very adhesive to the skin, rubefacient, used in colds, and short breath. From the North, 2*l.* 14*s.* to 3*l.* 4*s.* the cwt. retail, 1*s.* 4*d.* the lb. strained, 2*s.* 8*d.*—*Fir rosin, Per-rosin, Frankincense, Thus fœmininum, T. vulgare, Olibanum vulgare, Resina abietis sicca, Abietis resina,* L. P. since 1809. Exudes from pinus abies, compact, opaque, deep yellow; not so adhesive as Burgundy pitch, sold for incense, 10*d.* the lb.—*Native rosin, Resina pini nativa.* Exudes from pinus sylvestris, the turpentine drying upon the wound, and forming a white crust over it.—*White rosin, Resina pini communis, Resina alba.* P. D. and P. E. Prepared from native rosin by melting and straining through a cloth; used indifferently with Burgundy pitch; adheres to the fingers.—*Barras, Galipot de Bourdeaux.* Exudes from pinus maritima; yields by distillation huile de raze.—*American elemi.* Exudes from pinus palustris.—*Gum sandarach, Gum Juniper, Sandaraca, Gummi juniperi.* Yielded by the thuya articulata, and t. quadrivalvis, astringent and tonic, used also in making varnishes, and in powder, *pounce,* to prevent ink from sinking in parchment, bad paper, or where they have been scraped, African gum sandrach, 6*l.* 6*s.* to 7*l.* the cwt. retail, 3*s.* the lb.—*Dragons blood in the tear, Sanguis draconis in lacrymis.* From the dracæna draco, by incision: very pure, used in varnishes and dentrifices; powder a bright red, *cinnabris,* 1*l.* 10*s.* the lb.—*Dragons blood in sticks, Sang. drac. in cannis, Pterocarpi draconis resina.* From p. draco, p. Indicus, and p.

santalinus. In small masses, wrapped in leaves, dark red, breaks smooth; powder crimson. From the East Indies, 47*l.* to 49*l.* the cwt; retail 15*s.* 6*d.* the lb, ground 16*s.* 6*d.* —*Dragons blood in balls, Sang. drac. in placentis.* Obtained by macerating or steaming the fruit of the calamus draco; in round masses wrapped up in leaves of reeds, coarse grained; powder brownish red. Are all astringent. Used in tooth-powders, and to stain marbles red. From the East Indies, 27*l.* to 30*l.* the cwt.—*Surinam dragons blood.* From dahlbergia monetaria.

Gum storax, Red storax, Thus Judæorum, Styrax in massis, S. rubra, Styracis balsamum, Balsamum styracis officinalis. Obtained, by incision, from styrax officinale, and perhaps from liquidambar orientalis, in round cakes, hard, brownish red, mixed with whitish or yellowish fat grains, breaking under the finger, smells like balsam of Peru, bitter, stimulant, expectorant, gr. x to ʒjss. From the Levant, 3*s.* to 4*s.* the lb, retail 2*l.*—*Styrax calamita, S. in vesicis, Scobs styracina.* In bladders, unctuous, marbled on the inside, easily melted, smells like benjamin; used in perfumes; from the Levant, 12*s.* the lb.—*Drop storax, Storax en grains, Styrax in granis.* In white, transparent grains, softening between the fingers, smells very agreeable but slight, 1*s.* 6*d.* the oz.—*Strained storax, Styrax colata.* Storax heated till it softens, and then passed between heated iron plates; 1lb storax, warmed in bags, and pressed between iron plates, so hot, that they are nearly sufficient to make water hiss, yields two oz. and a half of strained storax. *Storax purificata.* Storax dissolved in spirit of wine, the solution strained and evaporated to a proper consistence, 3*s.* the oz.—*Tacamahac in the shell, Tacamahaca.* From fagara octandra: imported in gourds, greenish, soft, smells of lavender, taste aromatic, cephalic, nervine, externally suppurative, astringent; used in fumigations.—*Tacamahac in the lump, Balsamum Focot.* From populus balsamifera; greenish yellow, in tears run into a mass; sweet scented: stomachic.—*Bourbon tacamahaca, T. Mauritiana, T. vera,* C. P.; from calophyllum inophyllum, now c. tacamahaca.—*Balsam of Tolu in cakes, Baume de Carthagene, Balsamum Tolutanum in placentis.* Red, solid, having been dried in the air; nervine, cephalic, anti-asthmatic: used for balsam of tolu in gourds or jars: from Peru, 12*s.* to 16*s.* the lb, retail 1*l.*

Dark yellow-gum, Botany bay gum, Gummi flavum, N. S. W. Gummi resina acaroidis; from the base of the leaves of xanthorrhœa hastilis, or acarois resinifera of New South Wales; antidysenteric, and employed to unite the lips of wounds, however large or dangerous; also to compose a cement; resembles gambooge but darker, not entirely soluble in alkohol, the remainder not soluble nor diffusible in water.—*Light yellow-gum.* Resembles yellow arsenic, gives water the smell of storax, but is not soluble in it; 2 oz. out of 3 are soluble in alkohol, the solution is glutinous, what remains is astringent and soluble in water, taste pleasant. Both burn as freely as rosin, and smell when burning like balsam of Peru.—*Blue gum.* From the evania resinifera of Botany bay.—*True varnish resin.* Yielded by the terminalia vernix; used by the Chinese in varnish. *Manchineel gum.* Yielded by the hippomane mancinella; sold for gum guaiacum. —*Canarium gum.* Yielded by c. balsamiferum; sweet scented, used for incense.—*Clove gum. Resina caryophyllorum.* Reddish brown, found among cloves. —*Ava dammer.* From pinus dammar.—*White Malabar dammer.—Black Malabar dammer.—Coarse Malabar dammer.* All from chloroxylon chupada.—*Nepaul dammer.* From shorea robusta. All these dammers are used in India for all the purposes of turpentine, rosin, and pitch.—*Tecamez sandal resin.* From the sandal tree of Tecamez.—*Volkameria rosin.* From the v. inermis of India.—*New Zealand rosin.* From avicennia resinifera. Both are red and astringent.—*Hog gum.* Exudes from rhus metopium. Is black, very adhesive: called hog gum because the wild hogs when wounded rub themselves against the tree.—*Tabernæmontana resin.* From t. arcuata.—*Mombin rosin.* The produce of spondias myrobalanus.—*Bursera rosin.* The produce of b. Orientalis; is tonic, styptic.—*Escallonia rosin.* From e. resinifera, purplish. — *Uvaria gum.* From u. tritapeloidea, very odoriferous.—*Augia Rosin.* From a. Sinensis; black, used in China for varnish, and medicinally as a purgative.—*Barbadoes cedar rosin, Gummi cedrinum,* Coll. of Phys. Coll.—*Peruvian Mastich.* From schinus molle; white, smelling like fennel and pepper. — *Coumia resin.* From amyris ambrosiacia; used as incense, and in chronic diarrhœa.—*Ticuna.* From amyris toxifera; used to poison weapons for war and hunting.—*Kina-kina rosin.* Yielded by myrospermum pedicellatum: used by gouty persons to

hold in the hand.—*Lovage rosin, Resina ligustici.* Exuded by Cornish lovage, yellow.—*Guarana.* From Brasil. Coll. Phys. Coll. Origin not known.

Boiled pitch, Stone pitch, Pix sicca, P. atra. P. navalis, P. arida, P. L. before 1809. Obtained by boiling or distilling tar to the desired consistence; in medicine used only as a resolvent in plaisters. Swedish, 12*s.* the cwt; American, 11*s;* Archangel, 11*s;* English, 10*s.* 6*d.*—*Fired pitch.* By letting tar burn until about half, or 2 cwt. out of 3 are consumed. American, 9*s.* the cwt.—*Poix noir, Poix grasse.* From the dregs of resin and the straw by which it has been strained, run down in a pitch kiln.—*Yellow rosin, Poix resine, R. flava, R. pini oleo volatile deprivatum.* Obtained by boiling or distilling rough turpentine with water, or by boiling or distilling turpentine, and pouring the residuum, while yet fluid, into water, of which it absorbs about 1-8th of its weight: suppurative externally, used in ointments and plaisters. English, for exportation, 11*s.* the cwt; in the shops 17*s.* 6*d;* retail 4*d.* the lb.—*Boiled turpentine, Terebinthina cocta,* P. L. V. Venice turpentine 1lb. boiled in 20 pints of water, until as brittle as glass; made into small cakes, for rubbing fiddlesticks, 3*s.* 4*d.* the lb.—*Brown rosin, Black rosin, Greek pitch, Brai sec. Colophane, Pix Græca, Colophonium, Resina nigra.* Obtaining by boiling or distilling rough turpentine without water; suppurative externally. English, for exportation, 10*s.* the cwt; in the shops 14*s;* retail 3*d.* the lb.

RESINOUS EXTRACTS.

Rosin of calamus aromaticus, Resina calami;—*Rosin of scammony, Resina scammonii,* 1*l.* 10*s.* the oz.—*Rosin of jalap, Resina jalapæ.* 10lb yielded 1lb; not soluble in ether: 7*s.* 6*d.* the oz.—*Rosin of guaiacum, Resina guaiaci.* Dissolves in ether; 1*l.* 12*s.* the lb.—*Rosin of turbith, Resina turpethi.* Eight oz. yield ʒv.—*Resina corticis Peruviani;* 10*s.* 8*d.* the oz. Digest rectified spirit upon the substances repeatedly, till the last portion is not tinged; distil off the spirit till but a fourth part remains, add water to cause the rosin to settle, which is then to be washed and dried.—*Extractum cinchonæ resinosum.* Soak 2lb bruised bark in 4lb spirit of wine for four days, filter and distil off the spirit.—*Barry's resinous extract of bark.* Distil tincture of bark, made with rectified spirit, nearly to dryness, re-

move the rosin on its surface, and evaporate slowly the remaining liquid to a fine extract. — *Rosin of aloes, Resina aloes.* The insoluble residuum left in making washed aloes. — *Opium purificatum molle,* P. D. Digest lbj of sliced opium in lbxij of proof spirit; and after filtration, distil off the spirit till the mass is reduced to a consistence fit for pills.—*Op. pur. durum.* Made sufficiently hard to powder.

Alkoholic extract of nux vomica. Digest rasped nux vomica in alkohol lbj at 40 deg. Baume, in a cool place, strain and evaporate to an extract; if weak alkohol be used, the extract is not so powerful.—*Dry alkoholic extract of nux vomica.* Make a tincture of nux vomica with alkohol at 36 deg. Baume; filter, and evaporate on shallow plates with a very gentle heat; acts strongly on the nervous system; in pills, gr. j to ij, increased gradually to ℈j, or until the tetanic symptoms become considerable: used in palsy.

Brucine. Digest ether on powdered bark of brucea antidysenterica, to separate a fatty matter; strain, add alkohol at 36 deg. Baume; digest, filter, evaporate to dryness; dissolve the mass in water, add liquid subacetate of lead; filter, pass sulphuretted hydrogen gas through the clear liquor; filter again, and add calcined magnesia; filter again, wash the sediment very slightly with cold water, dry, digest in alkohol, filter, and distil off the spirit. To purify the brucine, add a solution of oxalic acid, crystallize, add a mixture of alkohol at 40 deg. Baume, and ether at 60 deg. to extract the colouring matter, then dissolve the oxalate of brucine in water, add calcined magnesia, filter, digest the sediment in alkohol, filter and let the spirit evaporate by exposure to the air. Brucine is crystalline, very bitter, scarcely soluble in water; acts strongly on the nervous system, gr. ss. Nitric acid turns it deep crimson; 1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* the dram apoth.

Cinchonine. Boil Peruvian bark in alkohol until all the bitterness is extracted; distil to dryness; dissolve the extract in boiling water, rendered very acid with muriatic acid; add calcined magnesia, boil for a few minutes till the liquor is clear; when cold, filter, wash the sediment left on the filter with cold water, dry it, boil alkohol upon it until all the bitterness is extracted; pour off the alkohol, and as it cools, the cinchonine will crystallize. It may be purified by solution in a very weak acid, and the addition of an alkali;

white, crystalline, scarcely soluble in water, or in ether: used in combination with sulphuric or acetic acid: 11*s.* 3*d.* the dram.

Delphine. Blanch stavesacre seeds, beat them to a paste, boil with a little water, strain, add calcined magnesia, boil for some minutes, filter, wash the sediment with water, and digest it in alkohol at 40 deg. decant the tincture and distil off the spirit; the delphine is left as a white powder; scarcely soluble in water, but soluble in alkohol or ether. Not yet tried medicinally; 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* the dram apoth.— 2. Bruise unhusked stavesacre seeds, add weak sulphuric acid, filter, add ammonia to separate the delphine; dissolve in alkohol, distil off the spirit, dissolve the extract in muriatic acid, add calcined magnesia to saturate the muriatic acid, and throw down the delphine purer than before; redissolve in alkohol, filter, and distil off the spirit.

Emetine. Pour ether at 60 deg. ℥ij on powdered ipecacuanha ℥j, digest, decant, distil, and repeat this as long as any fatty odorous matter is extracted from the root; then digest the powder in alkohol of 40 deg. ℥iv, repeat this three times with fresh alkohol; distil gently to dryness, dissolve what is left in cold water; add subcarbonate of magnesia to separate the gallic acid it contains, dissolve again in alkohol, filter, and evaporate to dryness; produces 70 or 80 grains. In reddish brown scales, easily running in the air, not crystallizable; emetic in doses of a quarter grain, or rather more. — *Pure emetine.* Digest powdered ipecacuanha first in ether, and then in rectified spirit; distil off the spirit, and dissolve the remainder in water, add calcined magnesia in sufficient quantity; pour off the liquor, wash the remainder with a little very cold water to separate the colouring matter, and dry it, digest alkohol on it, filter, distil off the spirit; dissolve the remainder in diluted acetic acid, clarify the solution by bone black, and add ammonia to throw down the emetine, which is white, scarcely soluble in water; emetic in doses of a sixteenth of a grain: 2*l.* 4*s.* the dram apoth.

Gentianine. Digest gentian root in powder in ether for two days and nights, filter, evaporate nearly to dryness; add alkohol to the yellow crystalline mass thus obtained until it no longer becomes coloured; evaporate to dryness, redissolve in weak alkohol, filter, evaporate again to dryness; dissolve in water, add some calcined magnesia, boil,

filter, digest the sediment in ether, and evaporate to dryness. Gentianine is yellow, scarcely soluble in water, very soluble in alkohol or ether; a strong aromatic bitter, in doses of gr. ij; the tincture is mostly used: 9*s.* 6*d.* the dram apoth.

Glaiadine. Rub fresh made gluten of wheat flour with alkohol, evaporate to dryness: the glaiadine thus obtained may be purified by extracting the colouring matter by means of sulphuric ether, which does not dissolve the glaiadine; used to form a test liquor.

Morphia, Morphium, Morphine. Opium ℥iij, water ℥x, soak for 5 days; filter, add calcined magnesia ʒj gr. xij; or rather quick lime ʒjss; boil for 10 minutes, filter, wash with cold water till the water passes off clear, dry, and digest in warm alkohol of 22 deg. as long as it becomes coloured: boil the residuum in alkohol of 32 deg. for a few minutes; filter while hot, and as it cools, crystals of morphia will separate, These crystals may be purified by boiling them in alkohol, and recrystallizing them. Bone black may also be used to separate the colouring matter; extremely bitter, narcotic, used in the form of an acetate or sulphate: 11*s.* 6*d.* the dram apoth.—The residuum, *Extract of opium exhausted of morphine,* is also used, gr. iiij; is equal to gr. j of extractum opii aquosum, or to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. of morphine.

Narcotine, Sel d' opium, Matière de Derosne. Exhaust opium of whatever water will separate from it, dry the remainder, add muriatic acid at 4 deg. Baume, or rather pyroligneous acid at 4 or 5 deg. strain with pressure: to the liquor add ammonia, wash the precipitate with boiling alkohol at 36 deg. the narcotine taken up will separate as the alkohol cools, and may be purified by bone black; narcotic.—*Extract of opium exhausted of narcotine.* Evaporate the washings of the opium nearly to dryness, add ether to dissolve any narcotine which may be left in them, decant, and evaporate to an extract: superior to the ordinary watery extract of opium.

Piperine. Digest bruised black pepper lbij in alkohol at 36 deg. Baume, lbiij, boil, when cool, decant and pour on fresh alkohol lbiij, mix the tinctures, add distilled water lbij, and muriatic acid three oz; take away the fatty matter that is separated, and the piperine will be found collected on the filter, and sides of the vessel in fine crystals.—*2.* Digest black pepper in alkohol as long as any thing is taken up, evaporate the tinctures, wash the fat that is obtained

with boiling water, dissolve it in alkohol, leave the alkohol to evaporate spontaneously, and crystals of piperine will be obtained.

Quinine. Made from yellow bark, in the same manner as cinchonine from common Peruvian bark; white, scarcely soluble in water, very soluble in ether, by which it may be separated from cinchonine, if they are mixed together: 11*s.* 3*d.* the dram apoth.

Solanine. Filter the juice of nightshade berries, quite ripe, add ammonia; filter, wash the sediment, boil in alkohol; filter, and distil off the spirit; the solanine is left as a white powder; not soluble in water, bitter; emetic, narcotic.

Strychnine. Boil rasped nux vomica three times in water, adding at last a very little muriatic acid, evaporate the decoction to the consistence of a syrop; add fresh quick lime, 1 oz. to each 5 oz. of the nux vomica, strain through cloth, wash the sediment with alkohol at 22 deg. to dissolve the brucine, dry the remaining precipitate, add alkohol at 36 deg. to dissolve the strychnine, boil and evaporate about 4-5ths, the strychnine crystallizes as the alkohol cools, and may be rendered purer by dissolving again in alkohol, evaporation, and crystallization; the brucine, being more soluble in spirit, remains in solution. White, crystalline, or granular; scarcely soluble in water; acts still more strongly on the nervous system than rosin of nux vomica; in pills, containing 1-12th or 1-8th of a grain each.

Veratrine. Digest the seeds of veratrum sabadilla in boiling alkohol, filter while hot; distil nearly to dryness; dissolve in cold water, filter, evaporate slowly; add a solution of acetate of lead, filter to pass sulphuretted hydrogen gas through the clear liquor, filter, evaporate a little; add calcined magnesia, filter, digest the sediment in boiling alkohol, filter, and evaporate till a yellowish substance is left, which may be purified and rendered white by dissolving it in alkohol, and adding water to throw down the pure white veratrine. Errhine produces a very abundant salivation; cathartic, in doses of a quarter of a grain; in larger doses emetic, producing tetanus: 1*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* the dram apoth.

GLUTINOUS MATTERS.

Black elastic gum, Indian rubber, Caoutchouc, Gummi elasticum. From jatropha elastica? the milky juice being

spread upon clay moulds, and dried over a fire, or torches, and formed into water-proof boots and portmanteaus, as also bottles used for holding liquids, and for syringes; very easily expanded, and becomes almost transparent by extension.—*Brown elastic gum.* Dried by the air, stiff, does not expand easily.—Elastic gum softens by heat, dissolves in oils, petroleum, and ether; and is used for varnish, to make elastic catheters, bougies, and probes; and for rubbing out the traces of black-lead pencils.—*Urceola elastica gum.* Very elastic, brought from China.—*Ficus Indica gum.* Soft.—*Jack-tree gum;—Castilla elastica gum.* Are all elastic.—*Bird-lime, Viscus aucupum.* By boiling missletoe berries in water till they break, pounding them in a mortar, and washing away the branny refuse with fresh water.—*Holly bird-lime.* From the bark, stripped in June or July, and boiled in water for six or eight hours, until it becomes tender; the water is then separated from the bark, which is laid in layers with fern, and left to ferment for two or three weeks, until it forms a mucilage, which is pounded in a mortar into a mass, and well rubbed in the hands in running water, till all the refuse is worked out; the bird-lime is then put into an earthen vessel, and left for some days to purge itself. It may also be made from the bark of the wayfaring tree, and other vegetables; discutient externally; used to rub over twigs for catching birds or small animals.—*Sapium aucuparium bird-lime;—Hippomane biglandulosa bird-lime.* Both used to catch parrots.—*Pittosporum tobira bird-lime.* Surrounds the seeds.—*Schozolana bird-lime.* Covers the fruit.—*Gluten of wheat flour.* Mix flour with a little water into a stiff paste as for pastry, kneading this paste in water until the starch and saccharine matter are washed out. Grey, extensible, while fresh and moist, like elastic gum: the superiority of wheat flour depends upon this substance, which turns blue when mixed with guaiacum.

Of animal origin.

ANIMAL OILS AND FATS.

Are more emollient than the vegetable oils.

Goose grease, Adeps anseris. From roasted geese; white, strong scent, taste agreeable, emollient, used in clysters; also an emetic, of very easy action.—*Eel fat,*

Adeps anguillæ. Collected from eels while roasting; used to preserve steel from rusting.—*Human fat, Adeps hominis.* Very emollient, yellow, scentless; used in the Russian hospitals. — *Vipers fat, Pinguedo viperæ, Axungia viperina.* Used in eye ointments, and to anoint the back in consumptions. — *Bears grease, Pinguedo ursi.* Yellow, strong smelling, nearly liquid, much used to make the hair grow. —*Veal fat, Pinguedo vitulina.* Now preferred by the perfumers, as it will keep a long time without growing rank.

Hogs lard, Barrows' grease, Sain doux, Arvina, Axunge, Axungia, Adeps suilla præparata, A. præparata, A. porcina. From the raw lard, by chopping it fine, or rather rolling it out to break the cells in which the fat is lodged, then melting the fat in a water bath, or other gentle heat, and straining it while warm: in bladders 5*l.* 10*s.* the cwt.—2. By boiling in water, and skimming it off when cold; contains water, grows rank much sooner than when melted by itself.—*Mutton suet rendered down, Sevum ovillum curatum, S. præparatum;—Beef suet rendered down, Yellow tallow, Soap tallow, Sevum bovinum curatum, S. vaccinum curatum, S. præparatum;* Russian 3*l.* 15*s.* the cwt; Brazil 3*l.* 18*s.*—*White tallow.* Yellow tallow melted, and a little alum mixed with saltpetre added to it, or a small quantity of nitric acid: St. Petersburgh 3*l.* 18*s.* the cwt; English 4*l.*—*Kitchen stuff.* The refuse fat of the kitchen; rough 2*l.* 5*s.* the cwt; melted and pressed from the *graves,* or membranes, 3*l.* 10*s.* the cwt.—*Curriers fat.* Melted stuff, boiled until it is very hard and blackish when cool.—*Bone grease.* From the refuse bones of the kitchen and slaughter-house, bruised, boiled; used to make cart grease. — *Horse fat, Axungia ex equi juba.* Used by enamellers for their lamps, gives out more heat than oil.—*Beef marrow, Medulla bovina.* Used by perfumers to make the hair grow.—*Deers suet, Sevum cervinum.* Used by the gilders, to put into gold size.—*Yelk of wool, Œsypus.* Obtained by washing raw wool in warm water.—*Neats foot oil, Nerve oil, Trotter oil, Oleum nervinum, Axungia pedum tauri.* By boiling neats' feet and tripe in water; taste agreeable, does not grow hard by keeping; used to soften leather, and keep it in that state, also for frying fritters.—*Pork grease, Flambard.* The fat collected in boiling pork; grey, softer than hog's-lard; used in making soft soap. — *Guacharo oil.* From the guacharo

bird; half liquid, transparent, scentless, and may be kept a year without becoming rank; used in cookery. — *Carolina pigeon oil.* From Carolina pigeons in large quantities.— *Sturgeon fat, Axungia sturionis.* Eaten as butter.—*Greenland whale oil, Thran, Train oil, Oleum cetaceum.* From the balæna mysticetus, coarse, strong smelling; 27*l.* to 29*l.* the ton; 1*s.* 4*d.* the pint. — *Iceland whale oil.* From the balæna nordcaper. — *Fin-fish oil.* From the balænoptera gibbar. — *Sea unicorn oil.* From the monodon vulgaris; finer than any other kind of whale oil.—*Great spermaceti whale oil, Southern fishery whale oil.* From the physeter macrocephalus, superior to the Greenland whale oil, pleasant tasted; 30*l.* the ton.—*Blunt-headed cacholot oil.* From the physeter trumpo; finer than the Greenland whale oil. —*Small-eyed cacholot oil.* From the physeter microps.— *Porpoise oil.* From the delphinus phocæna; of a fine quality.—*Sword fish oil.* From the delphinus gladiator; of excellent quality.—*Bottle-nose seal oil, Sea-lion oil.* From the phoca leonina.—*Sea-lion fat.* From the phoca jubata; resembles mutton suet. — *Seal oil, Axungia phocæ,* P. Suec. From the phoca vitulina; brown 28*l.* the ton, pale 30*l.* — *Sea-cow oil, Elephant oil, Morse oil.* From the trichecus rosmarus.—*Shark oil.* Imported from Iceland.— *Cod oil, Liver oil, Leber thran, Oleum jecinoris aselli.* From the liver of the gadus morhua.—*Herring oil.* By pressing the fish when plentiful; 2 cwt. of herrings yield rather more than a gallon.—*Conger oil.* Drained from the fish before they are salted.—*Pilchard oil.* By pressing the fish. — *Father-lasher oil.* From cottus scorpio. — *Stickleback oil.* From gasterosteus aculeatus; obtained occasionally when the fish are very plentiful. — *Loggerhead oil.* From the Mediterranean turtle.—*Head matter.* From the great spermaceti whale, principally lodged in a cavity below the snout, also from the blunt-headed and the small-eyed cacholot; composed of spermaceti mixed with oil.— *Spermaceti oil, Sperm oil.* From head matter, by filtering through flannel, or felt. The finer kinds of whale and seal oils, forced through animal charcoal, are sold for it: used for chamber lamps, burning with but little smell; 5*s.* the gallon. — *Spermaceti, Blanc de baleine, Cetine, Cetaceum.* The white fatty matter left in filtering spermaceti oil from head matter, further purified by boiling a short time in a

ley of subcarbonate of potash, melting it, and pouring it out into moulds, crystalline, with a cavity in the centre, lined with crystals; used as a pectoral, mixed with sugar; wholesale 2*s.* 8*d.* the lb; retail 4*s.* 6*d.* the lb, ground 5*s.* 8*d.*

Fresh butter, Butyrum insulsum. Obtained from cream by agitation; used for food, and in ointments: by keeping it requires a certain degree of rancidity after which it remains unaltered, some nations prefer it in this state rather than to salt it. — *Clarified butter, Butyrum purificatum.* Melt fresh butter in a gentle heat, let it settle, and pour off the clear into a vessel set in cold water, to cool it immediately, without letting it crystallize: keeps long without becoming rank. — *Oil of yelks of eggs, Oleum e vitellis ovorum.* Obtained by boiling eggs hard, roasting the yelks, first broken in two or three pieces each, in a frying-pan over the fire till the oil begins to exude out of them, and then pressing them with great force; fifty eggs yield about five oz. of oil. Old eggs yield the greatest quantity.

BEES' WAX.

Bees' wax, Cera flava. Forms the partitions of the cells in which bees store their honey; obtained by melting the comb; demulcent, used in diarrhœa and dysentery, made into an emulsion, ℈j ter quaterve in die; From North America, Russia, Africa, Hamburgh, and the East Indies, 11*l.* to 13*l.* the cwt; English 13*l.* 10*s.* to 14*l*; retail 5*s.* the lb.—*Cera flava purificata.* Common bees' wax melted, scummed, and let to settle.—*Block white wax, Cera alba in massis.* From bees' wax, by exposing it in thin flakes to the action of the sun, wind, and rain, frequently changing the surface thus exposed by remelting it and reducing it again to thin flakes; used in making candles, and in white ointments, for the sake of its colour: French 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* the lb. — *Virgins' wax, Cake white wax, Cera alba in offis.* In round thin cakes, 5*s.* 10*d.* the lb. — *Bee bread, Propolis.* Collected or formed by bees, for the purpose of covering the bottom of the hive, and every thing in their way which is too heavy to be removed by them; it is a mixture of rosin with wax; fume antiasthmatic. — *White lac, Pe la? Ambra alba,* Coll. Phys. Coll.; resembles white wax, but is secreted by insects in the same manner as lac: from China.

ANIMAL RESINS.

Ambergris, Ambra grisea. Found in the sea and in the intestines of the spermaceti whale, physeter macrocephalus mixed with the beaks of the cuttle fish; appears to be a secretion of the animal when in a morbid state, has been found in the human intestinal canal, though some still suppose it to be a fossil substance, oozing out into the sea, where, swimming about, it is sometimes swallowed by that whale; aphrodisiac, gr. iij to x; used in perfumery; when burned, smells agreeably, whence it is useful in pastilles.—*Black amber, Ambra nigra.* Of a darker colour than ambra grisea, but in other respects the same.—*Grain musk, Moschus in granis.* From musk pods, stimulant, antispasmodic, gr. ij to ℈ss, every three or four hours in a bolus. Has the strongest smell of any natural substance hitherto known, and, when used in a very small quantity, augments the smell of other substances, without imparting its own; when burned, smells disagreeably: *2l.* 12*s.* the oz, 8*s.* 9*d.* the dram apoth.—*Russian castor, Castoreum Rossicum.* From Russia castor pods; orange brown, bitter, acrid, with a peculiar strong and unpleasant smell; antispasmodic, perhaps emmenagogue, gr. x to ℈j, in a bolus: nominal price 1*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* the oz, in powder *2l;* but is scarcely to be procured at any price.—*2. New England castor, Castoreum Novæ Angliæ.* Very different smell from the former, but sold for it; 4*l.* 16*s.* the lb, in powder 8*s.* the oz.—*Civet, Zibethum.* From civet bags, yellowish white, soft, unctuous like honey, smell unpleasant unless diluted; antispasmodic, but scarcely ever used alone internally; used in perfumery to augment the smell of other substances; when burned smells disagreeably; entirely soluble in oils.—*Pole cat civet.* Sold for civet, dark colour.

Raw silk, Sericum. Secreted by the phalena bombyx, for its security while in the state of a pupa or grub; cordial, restorative, ʒj in powder.—*Cobweb, Tela aranearum.* Secreted by spiders to form their nets; externally styptic, internally febrifuge; used in quartan agues, dose gr. x; the cobwebs of the different kind of spiders appear, however, to differ in their effects.—*Stick lac, Lacca in ramulis, Lacca in baculis.* Deposited by the coccus lacca on the branches of trees. East Indian black stick-lac, 3*l.* 3*s.* the cwt; retail 4*s.* the lb.—*Seed lac, L. in granis, L. in seminis.* Stick

lac which has been broke off the branches, and digested in warm water by the dyers for the extraction of its colour; brownish. East Indian, *3l.* 6*s.* to 4*l.* 6*s.* the cwt; 2*s.* 4*d.* the lb —*Lump lac, L. in massis.* Seed lac melted into cakes.—*Shell lac, L. in tabulis.* Seed lac boiled in water, by which its colour has been extracted, and then poured upon a wet slab; transparent, lightish red. East Indian light orange, 12*l.* the cwt; retail *3s.* 4*d.* the lb.—Calefacient, attenuant, aperitive, diaphoretic, diuretic; used in dentrifices, in varnishes, and to form sealing-wax.—*Ceylon lac, L. Zeylanica.* Deposited upon the croton lacciferum; is in red sticks, purer than that deposited by the coccus lacca, astringent, dyes silk red.—*Charon.* A black lac, used in the Burmah dominions for lacquer.—*Awel urruk.* A coarse lac, used in India for cement.—*Erythina lac.* Deposited upon erythina monosperma.

Carmine, Carminum, Purpura vegetabilis. Boil ʒj of cochineal, finely powdered, in 12 or 14lb of rain or distilled water in a tinned copper vessel for three minutes; then add alum gr. xxv, and continue the boiling for two minutes longer, and let it cool; draw off the clear liquor, as soon as it is only blood warm, into shallow vessels, put them by for a couple of days, by which time the carmine will have settled. In case the carmine does not separate properly, a few drops of muriate of tin, i. e. dyers' spirit, or of a solution of green vitriol, will throw it down immediately; the water being then drawn off, the carmine is dried in a warm stove, and should be entirely soluble in liquid ammonia. The first coarse sediment serves to make Florence lake; the water drawn off is liquid rouge.—2. Boil lbj of cochineal powdered, and ʒvj of alum in 40lb of water, strain the decoction, add ʒss of dyer's spirit, and after the carmine has settled, decant the liquid and dry the carmine: this process yields about ʒjss; used as a paint for the ladies, and also by miniature painters: wholesale 8*s*, 10*s*, and 12*s.* the oz; retail, the finest, *2l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* the oz, second quality *2l.*

Cheese, Caseus. Separated from milk by the addition of rennet, or the juice of rubiaceous and some other plants, and subsequent straining; for the purpose of keeping it, it is generally salted and pressed. There are many varieties of it, arising from the addition of cream to the milk, or its subtraction from the milk, the separation of the whey

with or without compression, the salting of the curd, the breaking of the curd, or not, before pressure, the making with pressure or without, the colouring with saffron or arnotto, the keeping, &c.

DISTILLED ANIMAL OILS.

Oil of hartshorn, Oleum cornu cervi. From hartshorns. —*Dippel's oil, Animal oil, Rectified oil of hartshorn, Oleum Dippelii, O. animale, O. cornu cervi rectificatum.* From oil of hartshorn, by a slow distillation, in a retort no bigger than is necessary, and saving only the first portion that comes over; very fine and thin, and must be kept in an opaque vessel, or in a drawer or dark place, as it is quickly discoloured by light; antispasmodic, anodine, diaphoretic, gtt. x—xxx in water; externally stimulant; *3s.* the oz.—*Oil of bones, Oleum ossium.* Very fetid, burnt in lamps for making English lamp-black, and also used for lighting mines. — *Butter of wax, Butyrum ceræ.* Distilled from bees' wax: concrete.—*Oil of wax, Oleum ceræ.* From butter of wax, by redistillation: liquid.

Of mineral origin.

MINERAL OILS.

Nafta, Naphtha, Oleum petræ album. Pale yellow, fine, thin, very inflammable; found in Persia, Italy, and other places.—*Artificial nafta.* From coal tar, by distillation; used for lamps.—*Oil of petre, Rock oil, Huile de Gabian, Petroleum, Oleum petræ.* Red or brown; found in Persia, France, and other places.—*Coal oil, Petrol.* Floats on the water in which coal-gas gasometers are placed; from coal tar by distillation; used for lamps.—*Barbadoes tar, Pisseleon Indicum, Petroleum Barbadense, Bitumen, Petroleum.* Dark, very thick, semi-liquid; found in Trinidad and other places.—*Jews' pitch, Asphaltum.* Pitch black, hard, strong-scented; found in Syria and other places; used in varnishes. — *Artificial asphaltum.* Left in distilling Barbadoes tar, or coal tar.—*Amber, Succinum, Carabe.* Found in Prussia. The whitest, being the cheapest, is preferred for medical use; balsamic in powder, ℈j to ʒj in gonorrhœa and the whites: the transparent kinds are used in jewellery, and the coarser are distilled for oil of amber; also used to make oil varnish.—*Oil of amber, Oleum succini,*

P. L. before 1809. Distilled from coarse pieces of amber, which are not fit for jewellery; stimulant, antispasmodic, externally discutient, rubefacient; used in rheumatism, hooping-cough, and paralytic limbs.—*Rectified oil of amber, Oleum succini rectificatum, O. succini,* P. L. since 1809. Oil of amber redistilled twice.—*Balsam of amber, Balsamum succini.* The thick oil left in rectifying oil of amber.—*Oleum petrolei Barbadensis.* Distilled from Barbadoes tar by the retort, in a sand-heat; blue when viewed with the back to the light, and orange when placed between the eye and the light.—*Coal tar.* Distilled from fossil coals; used as a coarse cheap varnish.—*Artificial musk, Moschus fictitius, Resina succini.* Rectified oil of amber one part, nitric acid four parts; digest, a black matter is deposited, to be well washed in water; smell similar to that of musk or ambergris, and may be used for them in medicine.

V. SIMPLE COMBUSTIBLES.

CHARCOAL

Varies in its qualities according to the substance from which it is prepared; that of the soft woods, as the willow or alder, is best for crayons, and for making gunpowder; that of the harder woods is used for fuel, or for a support for substances exposed to the flame of a blow-pipe. Charcoal of animal substances has the greatest clarifying powder. Charcoal made by a low red heat, not exceeding cherry red, has a dull surface, and is best for clarifying liquids, and probably for making gunpowder, or for fuel. If the heat is carried beyond this point, the charcoal acquires a brilliant surface, and is considerably inferior for clarifying, and probably for every other use; equivalent 0· (oxyg.) 175.

Oak charcoal, Beech charcoal, Hazel charcoal. Pile-burned, are those commonly sold in London for fuel.—*Willow charcoal, Carbo ligni.* Pile-burned, is sometimes found mixed with the common charcoal, and picked out for crayons, to polish copper plates, tooth powder, and to put into

poultices to correct fetid ulcers; also as an alterative in chronic costiveness; ground for medical use, 2*s.* the lb; prepared 4*s.* 8*d.*—*Alder charcoal;*—*Dog-wood charcoal;*—*Spindle-wood charcoal.* Distilled in iron cylinders for making gunpowder: they must not be allowed to absorb the vapour contained in the receiving-vessels.—*Chesnut charcoal.* Burns slowly, and if blown, deadens immediately upon the blast being stopped; used by smiths for forging.—*Areca nut charcoal.* Vaunted as a dentifrice; willow charcoal is sold for it.—*Charcoal dust.* The dust collected from the scuttles, used to reduce metallic oxides and similar purposes.—*Vegetable charcoal, Charbon vegetable.* Charcoal dust ground with water; used to clarify liquids.—*Beech black, Blue black.* Beech wood burned in close vessels; ground with white lead and oil produces a blueish grey colour; used as paint.—*Frankfort black.* Made of the lees of wine, or argol, well washed and ground with water: used to make printers' ink.—*Noir d'Espagne, Suber ustum.* Made of cork burnt in close vessels; used as a colour in painting, 8*s.* the lb.—*Peach-stone black.* Peach stones, and the nuts of other stone fruits, as cherries, burnt in close vessels; ground with white lead and oil it produces the colour called old gray.—*Vine-twig black.* Vine twigs burnt in close vessels; blueish black; ground mixed with white lead and oil it produces a silver-white colour.—*Rice black.* From burnt rice; is deficient in colour.—*Sugar black.* From sugar burned to a coal; deficient in body, but a warm colour for washing; works very free, and equal in mellowness to Indian ink.—*Wheat black.* From wheat burned to a coal; superior to lamp black, and equal to ivory black; dries well and hard in 8 hours with boiled oil only; covers the ground well in one colouring.

Burnt sponge, Spongia usta. The sponge being cut to pieces, is well beaten to separate the sand it contains, and which makes up the far greater part of its weight, and is then burnt in a close vessel until it is black and friable; used in bronchocele and scrofulous complaints; ʒj—ʒiij in an electuary, or in lozenges held under the tongue; 1*l.* 10*s.* the lb.—*Vegetable æthiops, Pulvis quercûs marinæ.* From fucus vesiculosus, or bladder wrack, burned in a close vessel till it is black and friable: in bronchocele, &c, as the preceding; also prepared from the pila marina; 8*s.* 8*d.* the lb.

Ivory black, Cologne black, Cassel black, Ebur ustum nigrum, Spodium. From ivory shavings, or dust, heated in covered iron pots; used as a dentifrice and a paint; with white lead forms a beautiful pearl grey colour; 14*s.* the lb.—*Hartshorn black, Cornu ustum nigrum.* Left in distilling hartshorn for the spirit.—*Bone black, Animal charcoal, Charbon animal, Noir animal.* The residuum left after the distillation of bone; reddish; used for making blacking for leather, for moulding delicate founders' work, for clarifying liquors, and for abstracting the lime used in making sugar from the syrup.—*Fine bone black, Noir de Paris.* From turners' bone dust, burned in covered iron skittle crucibles, and ground dry. Sold for ivory black, and when finely levigated, for burnt lamp black.—*Fink charcoal.* From finks; used for clarifying.—*Prussian blue makers' black, Noir de composition.* The residuum from whence the prussiate of potash has been elixiviated; that of the manufactories which use dried blood, clarifies far better than bone black, or than that of the manufactories that use hoofs.

Kiln-made coak, Stifled coak. From coal burned in a pile or open kiln; dull black; used as fuel, produces a very strong heat.—*Gas coak, Distilled coak.* The remains of the coals used in making gas for lights; bright grey, produces only a weak heat, not sufficient to smelt iron.—*Charbon mineral.* From bituminous slate, burned in covered iron pots, black, easily friable; used to clarify liquids, but is considerably inferior to bone black, and does not abstract the lime from syrup.

Russian lamp black, Noir d'Allemagne. Made by burning the chips of resinous deals, made from old fir trees, in tents, to the inside of which it adheres; mixed with lintseed oil is apt to take fire by itself; used as a paint.—*Burnt lamp black.* Lamp black heated in a covered iron pot to get rid of its greasiness: used as a water colour; fine bone black is sold for it.—*Lamp black, Fuligo lampadum.* From distilled oil of bones burnt in lamps, with a long smoking wick: does not take fire with drying oils.—*Wood soot, Fuligo ligni.* Collected from chimnies, under which wood is burnt for fuel; contains sulphate of ammonia, bitter, antispasmodic.—*Bistre.* From wood soot, or peat, by pulverization and washing over; an excellent brown water-colour, superior to Indian ink for drawings, when they are

not intended to be tinted with other colours.—*Cow-dung soot.* 26lb yield, by sublimation, 6lb of grey sal ammoniac.—*Soot black.* The soot of coal fires, sifted, used as a coarse black colour for making grey mortar.

SULPHURS.

Brimstone.—*Native sulphur, Rock sulphur, Prismatic sulphur, Sulphur nativum, Sulphur vivum citrinum.* Found near volcanoes, fine yellow colour, burning away entirely, leaving no feces; used by silversmiths; 1*s.* the lb.—*S. vivum, S. nativum griseum.* Found near Mount Vesuvius, grey, burns with a blue flame when heated, but the flame soon goes out, earthy; principally used for the manufacture of brimstone and alum.—*Rough brimstone, Brimstone, S. factitium, S. citrinum.* Obtained by sublimation or by eliquation from pyrites and the other minerals containing sulphur; yellow; sold for s. vivum citrinum; from Italy, 26*l.* the ton; ground 2*l.* the cwt, 7*d.* the lb, prepared 4*s.*—*S. v. griseum.* Grey, impure.—*Roll brimstone, S. in rotulis, S. rotundum.* Brimstone, purified by redistillation, and poured into moulds; from Italy 30*l.* the ton, retail 1*s.* the lb.—*Horse brimstone, Dregs of sulphur vivum, S. caballinum, Sulphuris vivi recrementa.* The feces left in the purification or sublimation of sulphur; very impure; used in external applications to the inferior cattle: sold for s. vivum griseum.—*Flowers of sulphur, Flores sulphuris, Sulphur sublimatum.* From brimstone, by sublimation, into large chambers built for the purpose; pulverulent; 3*l.* the cwt, 1*s.* the lb.—*Washed flowers of sulphur, Flores sulphuris loti, Sulphur sublimatum lotum.* The common flowers washed with water to get rid of the acid; 1*s.* 6*d.* the lb.—Sulphur is laxative, propelling the fæces with very little stimulus to the system; useful in piles, ʒss to ʒj, nocte maneque; diaphoretic, communicating its peculiar smell to the sweat: used internally, and externally in ointments, as a specific in the itch and other cutaneous affections; its suffocating fume, while burning, is used to whiten linen, straw bonnets, &c. and to kill bees and other insects; equivalent, 2.—*Milk of sulphur, Lac sulphuris.* Sulphur 1lb, quicklime or subcarb. of potash 3lb, boil in a sufficient quantity of water, add dilute sulphuric acid q. s. and wash the sediment: 3*s.* the lb.—*S. præcipitatum.* Sulphur 1lb, fresh burned lime 2lb, boil in water 4 gall. filter, adding

muriatic acid q. s. and wash the sediment till it is insipid; used internally in preference to the flowers, probably contains water; 6*s.* the lb.—*Liver of sulphur, Hepar sulphuris.* Brimstone in powder 1lb, subc. of potash 3lb; melted together in a covered vessel.—*Sulphuret of potash, Kali sulphuratum, Potassæ sulphuretum,* P. L. 1809. Flowers of sulphur ʒj, subc. of pot. ʒv; melt together the proper proportion according to theory, 2 sulph. with 5 potassium, (from 11 subcarb. potash) equiv. 7. — *Potassæ sulphuretum,* P. L. 1815. Fl. sulph. ʒj, subc. of pot. ʒij. melt.—*Sulphuretum kali, Sulphuretum potassæ,* P. E. Fl. sulph.-subc. pot. ana p. æq.: mix and melt: expectorant, diaphoretic; used in catarrh and cutaneous affections; dose, gr. x. to xv; proposed as an antidote to arsenic, but of doubtful utility.—*Liquid liver of sulphur, Aqua sulphureti kali.* Flowers of sulphur ʒss, liq. potassæ ʒix; boil for ten minutes, filter, and keep in well-closed vials; used as an antidote to mineral poisons: externally in tinea and the itch; 2*s.* the lb.—*Boyle's fuming liquor, Tinctura sulphuris volatilis; — Aqua sulphureti ammoniæ.* Fresh burned lime ʒiv, water ʒij; slake, and when cold, add sal ammoniac ʒiv, flowers of sulphur ʒij; distil; used as a proof liquor for wine, but it requires the precipitate to be examined, by fusion, whether it be really lead.

Phosphorus.—*Phosphorus of urine, Kunckel's phosphorus, Phosphorus urinæ, P. Kunckelii.* From urine putrefied and distilled in an iron pot, with a glass or stone-ware head; the residuum taken out, ground, put into small earthen retorts, and distilled, with a very violent heat, into water.—2. By pouring a solution of sugar of lead into urine, which precipitates a white powder, to be mixed with charcoal powder, and distilled with a violent heat into water.—3. Mix bone-ash 15lb, with 3 gall. of water, add oil of vitriol 6lb; the next day add more water, strain through a sieve, and wash the sediment well with hot water; evaporate the waters mixed together to the consistence of a syrop, add charcoal dust sufficient to absorb it, and distil into water.—Inflammable at a very low heat, and therefore it must be kept under water, purified by being kept in fusion in a glass tube under water until the impurities have settled; principally used as an easier and speedier method of procuring fire than the common; also used to analyse atmospheric air, and to form phosphoric ether: 5*l.* the lb, 7*s.* the oz; equivalent 1·5.

VI. METALS.

METALLIC SULPHURETS AND SIMILAR COMBINATIONS.

Antimony.—*Crude antimony, Eyes medicine, Prismatoidal antimony glance, Surmach, Antimonium crudum.* Found in mines, in long needles, formerly preferred for medical and chemical use. — *Smelted antimony, Antimony, Sulphuret of antimony, Antimonium fusum, Antimonii sulphuretum.* From crude antimony, by fusion and pouring into conical moulds; diaphoretic, used in rheumatism, scrofula, and cutaneous diseases as an alterative, ℈j to ʒj; given largely to horses, mixed with their food, to smooth their coats; used in the arts to purify gold, and by the ladies to paint their eyebrows and eyelashes black; composed of 5·5 antimony with 2 sulph. equiv. 7·5. From Germany *2l.* to *2l. 5s.* the cwt; retail 1*s.* *2d.* the lb, ground *2s,* prepared *2s. 4d.* —*Medicinal regulus of antimony, Antimonium medicinale, Regulus antimonii medicinalis.* Common antimony 5 oz, subcarb. of potash 1 oz, common salt 4 oz; powder, mix, melt; when cold, separate the scoriæ at top, powder the mass, and wash it well: more active than common antimony; used in some unknown nostrum, 6*s.* 8*d.* the lb.—*Antimonium medicamentosum.* Common antimony 5 oz, common salt 4 oz, nitre and argol ana 1 oz, mix, melt, grind, and wash well; used in some unknown nostrum, 1*s.* the oz. —*Liver of antimony, Hepar antimonii.* Common antimony 2lb, potash 4lb; mix and melt; emetic, in doses of gr. iij to vj, but mostly used as a violent purge for grease in horses' heels, and for preparing sulphur baths for disorders of the skin, by adding an acid.—2. Antimony, salt petre, ana 1lb, deflograte and melt together.—*Kermes mineral.* Common antimony finely ground, 4lb, subcarb. of potash 1lb, soft water 2 gall. boil for half an hour, filter, cool very slowly; the kermes settles as it cools; the antimony left upon the filter may be boiled again several times with fresh subc. of potash and water. Composed of 6·5 protox. ant. with 2·125 sulphuretted hydrogen, equiv. 8·625.—2. Common antimony 16 oz, subcarb. of potash 8 oz, flowers of sulphur 1 oz; mix, melt together, pour out; when cold, reduce the mass to powder and boil in water q. s. filter while hot; the

kermes precipitates as the water cools, and is to be well washed. — *Cluzell's kermes.* Prepared common antimony ℥ss, subcarb. of soda ℥x, distilled water a gallon; boil for half an hour, filter, let it settle, wash the precipitate with cold water which has been recently boiled, dry the precipitate by a heat of 90 deg. Fahr. folded up in glazed paper to keep the air and light from it; produces a very dark crimson powder, of a smooth velvetty appearance.— This preparation occupies in foreign practice the place of our James's powder, in doses of gr. ss to iij, as a diaphoretic, cathartic, and emetic.—*Golden sulphur of antimony, Sulphur auratum antimonii.* After the alkaline liquor has deposited the kermes mineral, add any acid, generally the acetic, to throw down the golden sulphur; by adding the acid in separate portions, the precipitate may be obtained of different colours and strength, the first being redder and stronger, the latter yellow and weaker. — It may be used as kermes mineral, but requires a double or treble dose.—*Sulphur antimonii præcipitatum,* P. L. 1788, *Antimonii sulphuretum præcipitatum,* P. L. 1809. Common antimony powdered 2lb, subcarb. of potash water 4lb, water 3lb; boil for three hours, strain while hot, and add immediately dilute sulphuric acid to precipitate the sulphur; wash and dry; 18*s.* 4*d.* the lb. — *S. antim. fuscum.* Common antimony, subcarb. of potash ana 1 oz; melt together, powder, and dissolve in water 4lb; let it cool; when cool, add dilute sulphuric acid q. s. to precipitate the remainder of the sulphur, agitate the mixture, that this last precipitate, which is yellow, may be mixed with the other; wash and dry. Both these are mixtures of kermes mineral with golden sulphur of antimony, and therefore to be esteemed inferior to the former; dose, gr. j to v; 4*s.* 8*d.* the lb, ground 5*s.* 4*d.*

Arsenic. — *Orpiment, Prismatoidal sulphur, Sesquisulphuret of arsenic, Hurtall, Yellow sulphuret of arsenic, Auripigmentum.* Found in mines, yellowish green with brilliant gold-coloured spangles; used by painters; caustic, composed of 4·75 black arsen. with 3 sulph. equiv. 7·75. —*King's yellow, Hartal.* From orpiment, by sublimation; from China, Japan, and the Burman empire, 5*l.* 5*s.* the cwt.—*Yellow arsenic, Yellow sulphuret of arsenic, Arsenicum flavum, A. citrinum.* Made of 75 to 90lb white arsenic, rough brimstone 10lb, by sublimation, or by distilling 100lb

arsenical pyrites with 10lb of iron pyrites. From Germany, *2l.* 5*s.* the cwt, 2*s.* the lb.—*Realgar, Red arsenic, Chinese vermillion, Mansil, Hemiprismatic sulphur, Red sulphuret of arsenic, Risigallum, Sandaracha Græcorum, Auripigmentum rubrum.* In mines; fine red colour, like vermillion; used also by painters; composed of 2 sulphur and 4·75 of black arsenic, equiv. 6·75. Made into cups in which the juices of acid fruits being left become cathartic. From Japan and the Burmah dominions.—*Manocillei.* A coarse red orpiment, sold in Lower India for a paint.—*Red arsenic, Red sulphuret of arsenic, Arsenicum rubrum factitium.* From arsenical and sulphureous pyrites distilled together, or from powdery white arsenic, 3 cwt. $\frac{1}{2}$ sublimed with $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. rough brimstone; the sublimate is afterwards melted and ladled into moulds. From Germany, *3l.* 8*s.* to *3l.* 15*s.* the cwt, 1*s.* 10*d.* the lb.—*Magnes arsenicalis.* Sulphur, white arsenic, and common antimony, of each 1lb; mix by fusion; corrosive.

Iron.—*Iron pyrites, Brass balls, Horse gold, Copperas balls, Hexaedral iron pyrites, Bisulphuret of iron, Native sulphuret of iron, Pyrites ferri.* Brass yellow, in balls or crystallized; collected for the manufacture of green vitriol. By exposure to the weather they are decomposed into a saline powder, from whence the vitriol is extracted by elixiviation and crystallization. Comp. of 3·5 iron, with 4 sulph. equiv. 7·5.—*Chalybs cum sulphure præparatus.* With a red hot bar of steel melt a roll of brimstone, so that it may fall into a vessel of water; separate the brimstone which falls at the same time into the water, and reduce the chalybs into a fine powder: 5*s.* the lb.—*Sulphuret of iron.* By melting iron filings, or scales of iron, and brimstone, p. æq. in a covered crucible; melts easily, and takes sharp casts.—*Sulphuretum ferri.* Iron filings 6 oz, flowers of sulphur 2 oz; mix together, and melt in a covered crucible. Used in preparing hepatized ammonia.—*Black lead, Rhombohædral graphite-mica, Carburet of iron, Per carbure de fer, Plumbum nigrum, Cerussa nigra, Plumbago, Graphites.* Found in mines; derives its name from its colour, composed of 92 parts iron and 8 charcoal; used for pencils, crayons, and the coarser sort to give a metallic lustre to other bodies, or to diminish the friction, in cases where grease or oil would be improper. Spanish, *2l.* the cwt; English, fine, *2l.* 5*s*; coarse 12*s.* to 1*l.* 5*s.*

Lead.—*Potters' lead ore, Sulphuret of lead, Galena.* Found in mines, breaks in cubes; used by the potters in glazing earthen vessels.

Quicksilver.—*Native cinnabar, Peritomous ruby-blende, Bisulphuret of quicksilver, Durdar, Cinnabaris.* Found in mines; liable to be confounded with realgar, or red arsenic; composed of 25 quicksilver, with 4 sulph. equiv. 29. From Surat, China, and Batavia, 7*s.* 6*d.* to 8*s.* 9*d.* the lb, prepared 9*s.* 8*d.*—*Dutch vermillion, Sulphuretum hydrargyri rubrum,* P. E. *Cinnabaris factitia.* By grinding 170lb of quicksilver and 50lb of brimstone together, throwing the mixture by ladle-fulls into heated earthen sublimers, where it takes fire; the superfluous sulphur being consumed, the mouths of the vessels are then covered with tiles, which stops the conflagration, and the sublimation commences, which is continued until the whole is risen up. From Holland, 6*s.* the lb.—*Hydrargyrus sulphuratus ruber, Sulphuretum hydrargyri rubrum,* P. D. P. L. 1809. Quicksilver 40 oz, sulphur 8 oz, sublime: Diaphoretic; used in cutaneous diseases and gout, also as a vermifuge, gr. x to ʒss: externally, ʒss, thrown upon a red hot iron, is used as a fumigation to check the progress of venereal ulcers in the throat, nose, or mouth; totally volatile by heat, communicates no colour to spirit of wine; 10*s.* the lb.—*Sulphuret of quicksilver? Cinnabaris antimonii.* Obtained as a secondary product in the making of butter of antimony, by raising the fire after the butter has come over.—2. Quicksilver 15lb, rough brimstone 5lb, common antimony 1lb and a half; mix and sublime; brown red. Perhaps composed of 25 quick. with 2 sulph. equiv. 27. 9*s.* 10*d.* the lb.

Tin.—*Aurum musivum, Bisulphuret of tin, Aurum mosaicum.* Quicksilver, tin, sulphur, sal ammoniac, ana p. æq. the tin being first melted, the quicksilver poured into it, and then the whole ground together, and sublimed in a bolt head; the aurum musivum lies at the bottom; composed of 7·25 tin, with 4 of sulph. equiv. 11·25; 2*l.* the lb. —2. Dissolve tin in muriatic acid, precipitate by subcarb. of soda, mix the precipitate with half its weight of sulphur, and sublime.—3. Tin filings, sulphur, sal ammoniac, ana p. æq; sublime. In these sublimations, if the fire is too great, only a grey sulphuret of tin is obtained. Used as a metallic gold colour in varnish work and sealing-wax.

METALS.

Gold.—*Grain gold, Aurum.* Cupelled gold melted with sufficient silver to form only 1-4th of the mass, granulated by being poured from on high in a small stream into water, the silver dissolved away by nitric acid, and the grains heated to give them their proper lustre. Used to make preparations of gold; equivalent 25.—*Gold leaf, Aurum foliatum, Aurum in libellis.* Used to gild pills and other substances; 2*s.* 4*d.* the book.—*Party gold.* Gilt silver hammered into leaves.—*Shell gold, Aurum in musculis.* Grind the cuttings of gold leaf with thick gum water, and spread the ground gold on colour shells; 1*s.* each.—*Gold powder, Aurum pulveratum.* Grain gold 1 oz, quicksilver, nearly boiling, 6 oz; rub together; distil off the quicksilver, or corrode it away with spirit of nitre, and heat the black powder that is left to redness.—2. Grain gold 1 oz. dissolve in aqua regia; add to the clear solution green vitriol 4 oz. dissolved in water: wash the precipitate, and heat it to redness. Used in painting, gilding, &c.

Silver.—*Refined silver, Argentum cupellatum.* Silver cupelled with a sufficient quantity of lead to scorify the copper mixed with it. Used to make preparations of silver. —*Pure silver.* Dissolve refined silver in nitric acid, add a solution of salt as long as any sediment falls; boil the sediment while still moist, along with water in a bright iron vessel; wash and dry the silver. Equiv. 13·5. — *Silver leaf, Argentum foliatum.* Used to cover pills and other substances; 2*s.* the book.—*Shell silver, Argentum in musculis.* Grind the cuttings of silver leaf with strong gum water, and spread it in muscle shells. Used for writing silver-coloured letters, but tarnishes, and is inferior to argentum musivum, unless varnished over; 6*d.* each.—*Silver dust, Crocus argenti.* Add slips of copper to a solution of silver in spirit of nitre, and wash the precipitated metal with spirit of wine: used in japanning.

Quicksilver.— *Quicksilver, Quik, Mercury, Argentum vivum, Mercurius, Hydrargyrus, Hydrargyrum.* Found native, but mostly extracted from the native sulphurets. Given in obstinate costiveness to the extent of lbj or lbjss, in hopes of forcing a passage by its weight. Used by water-gilders to dissolve their gold, by looking-glass makers

to soften their tinfoil, by barometer and thermometer makers for their instruments, and in some other arts. Imported from Idria through Holland and Italy; from Spain, Nepaul, and Japan; 3*s.* 9*d.* the lb; retail 6*s.* 8*d.* the lb. —*Purified quicksilver, Argentum vivum purificatum, Hydrargyrus purificatus, Hydrargyrum purificatum.* Distil it from an iron vessel. The imported quik is so pure, and any adulteration, if attempted, so readily discoverable by workmen accustomed to handle it, that this operation is superfluous; 8*s.* the lb.—*2.* Strain the quik that has been used by looking-glass makers through chamois leather. Used by apothecaries, when it can be got cheap, to make blue pill and mercurial ointment.—*3.* Distil Dutch vermillion and iron filings of each 1lb into water; equiv. 25.

Copper.—*Sheet copper, Cuprum.* This, like pewter, is used for making many pharmaceutical vessels, which are generally tinned on the inside: these vessels have been proscribed by the colleges upon insufficient grounds, since, like lead, it cannot be dissolved while tin is co-existent in the mixture. When acids are boiled in vessels, part of whose tin lining is abraded, the acids take up some of the tin, and deposit it on the abraded part, thus repairing the damage in the same manner as brass pins are tinned, by boiling with tin filings and cream of tartar. Acid syrops and stews are and have been prepared for centuries in untinned copper vessels without any ill effects, although in gentlemen's houses and elegant inns they have occasionally produced of late direful effects: but the common cooks use only pewter spoons for stirring, and by leaving them in the liquid, render the acids ineffective upon copper, which effect is not produced by the silver spoons of superior establishments. Although the salts of copper are violent emetics, yet ʒj of filings has been taken against the rheumatism; and Rouelle used to exhibit in his lectures a lock of green hair he had himself cut from the head of an aged founder, who had much used that remedy. Equiv. 4; 1*s.* 4*d.* the lb.—*Bean-shot copper.* In small lumps, like peas or kidney-beans. Made by pouring a thin stream of melted copper into boiling water.—*Feather-shot copper.* In small thin rounds, with a feathered edge; by pouring the copper into cold water. Both are used for making solutions of copper.—*Bronze powder, Aurum sophisticum.*

Verdigris 8 oz, tutty 4 oz, borax, nitre, ana 2 oz, corrosive sublimate ʒij, made into a paste with oil, and melted together: used in japan work as a gold colour.

Iron.—*Iron filings, Ferri limaturæ.* Tonic and astringent; used in chlorosis, gr. v—x, bis terve in die.—*Iron turnings, Ferri ramenta, F. scobs.* 1*s.* the lb.—*Iron wire, Ferri fila.* Only used in preparations, being the purest, which alone can be drawn into wire; equiv. 3.—*Steel, Chalybs, Mars.* Made from iron, by stratifying or melting it with charcoal, of which it takes up a minute portion: the filings are sometimes used as a stimulant and tonic; also in fireworks.

Lead.—*Granulated lead.* By melting new lead, pouring it in a small stream, from an iron ladle with a hole drilled in its bottom, into a pail of water; equiv. 13.—*Lead dust, Pulvis plumbi.* By melting new lead, adding bruised charcoal, and diffusing the lead among it, then pounding and washing away the charcoal; used by potters.—*Pewter.* Lead hardened with tin, and in the best kinds with antimony. Used for making vessels, which have been proscribed by the colleges. Proust, however, has shown (Journ. de Phys. for 1806) that acids boiled in pewter vessels took up none of the lead, which they will not touch while tin is present; that when even a solution of sugar of lead was boiled in a pewter vessel, the lead was precipitated in its metallic state, and tin extracted from the vessel: lemon juice, diluted with water, left for a day and a night in the coarsest pewter vessels, did not dissolve an atom of lead, but acted only on the tin.

Tin.—*Grain tin.* From the native oxide of tin collected in the Cornish stream works; equiv. 7·25. In blocks, 5*l.* 18*s.* the cwt; broke, (by being heated and let fall from on high,) 6*l.* 5*s;* small bars 1*s.* 4*d.* the lb.—*Tinfoil, Stannum foliatum, Stanniolum.* In thin leaves; used for ornament and to cover the hind surface of looking-glasses, being softened with a small quantity of quicksilver, which is afterwards pressed out of it by heavy weights.—*Tin filings, Limaturæ stanni;—Powder of tin, Pulvis stanni.* Melt grain tin in an iron mortar, and stir it, while cooling, until it becomes a powder, then sift it.—*Granulated tin, Stannum granulatum.* Melt grain tin, and pour it into a wooden box rubbed on the inside with chalk, put on a cover that fits close, and shake it violently, till the metal is reduced to

powder; wash off the chalk, and dry the grain; 6*s.* the lb. Vermifuge, in doses of ʒij—ʒss.

Spelter.—*Spelter, Zinc, Zincum.* From lapis calaminaris, mixed with charcoal and distilled; or sublimed, as a secondary product, in the fusion of some German ores; used to produce galvanism, and in fireworks; equiv. 4·25. In turnings, 5*s.* the lb.—*Amalgam of zinc, Amalgama zinci.* To zinc 2 oz, heated in a crucible, add quicksilver 5 oz, also heated. Used to spread upon the rubbers of electrical machines; 1*s.* the oz.

Bismuth.—*Tin glass, Bismuth, Etain de glace, Marcasita argentea.* Eliquated from its ores. Used in metallic mixtures to communicate fusibility; also in powder, as an imitation of silver for writing and painting; equiv. 9. —*Fusible metal.* Bismuth 2 oz, lead 5 oz, tin 3 oz, melted together; melts in boiling water. Used to write on asses' skin, or paper prepared by rubbing burnt hartshorn into it; also for toy-spoons, to surprise children by their melting in hot liquors.—*Smith's solder for tin.* Lead, tin, of each 4 oz. bismuth 8 oz; will melt in boiling water.—*Onion's fusible metal.* Lead 3 oz, tin 2 oz, bismuth 5 oz; melts at 197 deg. Fahr.—*Argentum musivum.* Bismuth, tin, ana 2lb; melt together, and add quicksilver 1lb: brittle; used as a silver colour.

Antimony.—*Regulus of antimony, Regulus, Antimony, Stibium, Regulus antimonii.* From common antimony, saltpetre, and argol, ana p. æq. pulverized, injected by degrees into a red hot crucible, and melted; the regulus settles at the bottom; equiv. 5·5.—2. Common antimony 16 oz, tartar 12 oz, nitre 6 oz; melt, and pour out into a melting-cone; when cold, separate the regulus, and if required to be very pure, remelt it once or twice; throw upon it, whilst in fusion, 1 oz. of nitre, and keep it melted for a quarter of an hour.—3. Common antimony 16 oz, calcine in a shallow vessel till no sulphureous vapour arises from it, taking care it does not melt, which requires 10 hours at least; it yields 12 oz. 3 dr. 24 gr. of calx; mix this with as much soft soap, and melt: produces 9 oz. 6 dr. 54 gr. of regulus.—*Martial regulus of antimony, Regulus antimonii martialis, R. a. stellatus.* Upon 1lb and a half of small nails heated to redness in a crucible, throw a mixture of 1lb common antimony, 4 oz. nitre, and 2 oz. tartar: melt and pour out, separate the regulus, and remelt

it three or four times, throwing upon it each time 2 oz. nitre; 3*s.* the lb.—Regulus is used to form small cups, in which wine, being let to stand for a night, becomes emetic, or balls are made of it, which are infused in wine for the same purpose; also to harden lead, and thus make a compound metal fit for the best kind of pewter and for printers' types.—*Regulus Jovis.* Made by melting regulus of antimony with tin, generally in equal quantities, and casting it into the form of a cup, for rendering wine emetic; is less brittle than the pure regulus. These metals, mixed in various proportions, are used for making mirrors, medals, &c.

Cobalt.—*Cobalt, Regulus of cobalt.* Wash zaffre 1lb, by which means about 5 or 6 oz. of calcined quartz, or sand, may be separated from it; mix the washed zaffre with soft soap, and melt it with a violent heat; produces about 3 or 4 oz; equivalent 3·25.—2. Roast Cornish bright white cobalt ore, then smelt the oxide with twice as much soft soap.

Arsenic.—*Black arsenic, Metallic arsenic, Regulus of arsenic, Arsenic, Arsenicum nigrum, Regulus arsenici.* From powdery white arsenic distilled with charcoal dust and some iron or lime to hinder any sulphur from rising. Used to whiten copper; equivalent 4·75; 1*s.* 6*d.* the oz.—*Cobolt, Mort a mouches, Fliegen stein.* A mixture of black and white arsenic collected in the neck of the distilling vessels in making black arsenic: sold to poison flies.

Nickel.—*Spiess.* A metallic compound that collects at the bottom of the pots in making smalt; used to make nickel.—*White copper, Pak fong, Tutenague.* A compound metal brought from China; contains 15 nickel, 28 spelter, and 21 copper, malleable.

METALLIC OXIDES.

Gold.—*Purple precipitate, Cassius' purple, Præcipitatum Cassii.* Solution of gold in aqua regia 1 oz, distilled water 1lb and a half; mix, and hang in the liquid slips of tin.—2. Precipitate a dilute solution of gold by a dilute solution of muriate of tin, with a slight excess of acid. Used to communicate a purple colour to glass, when melted in an open vessel: in a close vessel the glass receives no colour.—*Crocus of gold, Oxide of gold, Crocus solis.* Dissolve gold in aqua regia made of common salt, add subcarb. of potash q. s. to precipitate the whole. Used in venereal

and scrophulous complaints: also to colour glass purple, but it is difficult to produce by either of these means an equable colour. If heated strongly, it recovers its metallic lustre, and may be used for true gold powder. The gold that remains in the solution being nearly one-half, is separated by adding a solution of green vitriol.

Quicksilver.—*Æthiops per se.* By shaking quicksilver in a large bottle, or by triturating it with water; pulverulent, black.—*Hydrargyri oxydum cinereum,* P. L. Boil calomel ʒj in a gallon of lime-water; wash the grey sediment with water, and dry it. Comp. of 25 quicks. and 1 oxyg; equiv. 26: 1*l.* the lb. — *Protoxide of quicksilver, Pulvis hydrargyri cinereus.* Quicksilver ʒij, dilute nitric acid ʒij, distilled water ʒviij, aqua subcarbonatis ammoniæ q. s. (about ʒjss,) to precipitate the oxide; wash and dry. —*Oxidum hydrargyri cinereum,* P. E. Quicksilver ʒiv, dilute nitric acid ʒv, distilled water ʒxv, aqua subcarbonatis ammoniæ q. s. Dissolve the metal in the acid, dilute the solution with the water, precipitate with the alkali: wash and dry the precipitate. Totally different from the London oxide of the same name: all these are used in syphilis, and are not apt to disorder the stomach and bowels. Dose gr. j—iij, bis in die. — *Calcined mercury, Precipitate per se, Peroxide of quicksilver, Mercurius præcipitatus per se, Mercurius calcinatus, Hydrargyrus calcinatus, Hydrargyri oxydum rubrum, Oxydum hydrargyri.* By exposing a thin stratum of quicksilver to the action of heat sufficient to keep it boiling, in a flat-bottomed matras, called Boyle's hell, contrived to admit air without letting the vapour of the quicksilver escape. In red scales, darker than red precipitate; may be used for the same purposes. Comp. of 25 quicks, 2 oxyg; equiv. 27; 4*l.* 10*s.* the lb; 6*s.* the oz. — *Red precipitate, Mercurius corrosivus ruber.* Quik, aq. fortis composita, ana lb j; dissolve, decant, and evaporate on a sand heat, until it becomes red.—*Hydrargyrus nitratus ruber.* Quik, nitric acid, ana ʒxij, acid muriat. ʒj; dissolve and evaporate to dryness.—*Mercurius præcipitatus corrosivus, Hydrargyri nitrico-oxidum, Oxidum hydrargyri nitricum, Oxidum hydrargyri rubrum per acidum nitricum.* By dissolving quicksilver in nitric acid, with heat, and evaporating till a dry mass is left, which is then calcined in a broad shallow vessel, until it no longer emits red vapours; 13*s.* the lb, prepared 16*s.*—2. Quik

36 oz. dissolve in aquafortis 60 oz, digest two days to clear it, distil to dryness in a gallon retort, pour on a similar solution, and distil again to dryness: for this, six retorts are required, set in a sand heat; calcine the mass in three retorts, with receivers, set in separate furnaces. In the first three hours, flowers should settle in the arch of the retorts; in the next three, they should be driven into the neck; in the last three, the matter in the retorts should become first yellow, then orange, lastly, vermillion red: the fire being then stopped, the residuum will be a shining red scaly mass, of a proper marketable quality. The aquafortis that comes over may be used over again, adding a quarter of fresh acid. Antisyphilitic, gr. ss—ij nocte maneque, but principally used externally, as an escharotic and stimulant to foul ulcers, for which purpose it must be very finely pulverized.—*Green precipitate, Mercurius præcipitatus viridis, Lacerta viridis.* Dissolve quicksilver ʒj in nitric acid q. s; at the same time dissolve also copper ʒj in another parcel of nitric acid; mix the two solutions, evaporate to dryness, and calcine the residuum in a shallow vessel, till no more red fumes appear; caustic; 1*l.* 10*s.* the lb; 2*s.* the oz.

L e a d.—*Dross of lead, Plumbum ustum.* Melt lead, and rake off the scum till it is entirely reduced to dross.—*Massicot, Protoxide of lead, Ochra plumbaria factitia.* Roast potters' lead ore, or dross of lead, until it acquires a yellow colour. Used as a paint; comp. of 13 lead and 1 oxyg; equiv. 14.—*Litharge of gold, Lithargyrus auri.* Yellow, impure.—*Litharge of silver, Lithargyrus argenti.* White; obtained in the extraction of silver; from Germany.—*English litharge, Lithargyrus, Plumbi oxidum semivitreum.* Made by melting red lead; used in making plaisters, being more convenient than red lead, and from its peculiar scaly appearance it cannot be adulterated. In grinding litharge, 12 oz. of olive oil are usually added to each cwt. to prevent dust; 28*l.* the ton; 1*l.* 3*s.* the cwt; 9*d.* the lb; ground 1*s;* prepared 2*s.*—*Red lead, Minium, Plumbi oxidum rubrum.* By roasting litharge in a flaming fire; used in making plaisters, and as a paint; reduced by red earths, a mixture of the protoxide and deutoxide of lead; 27*l.* the ton; 2*l.* 2*s.* the cwt; 8*d.* the lb.—*Orange red, Sandix.* Made by calcining white lead; is a brighter colour than red lead.

I r o n.—*Loadstone, Magnes.* Found in iron mines; as-

tringent; used externally to draw iron out of wounds, also as an amulet against the gout, and to draw over or stroke certain parts in painful diseases, as a magical remedy.—*Blood-stone, Lapis hæmatitis, Hæmatitis.* Found in mines; made into polishers, and when prepared, used also as a polishing-powder; drying, astringent, agglutinating; 3*s.* the lb; prepared 12*s.* the lb.—*Scales of iron, Black oxide of iron, Protoxide of iron, Squamæ ferri, Oxidum ferri nigrum.* The scales of iron beaten off by the blacksmith in his work, separated from the dirt by means of a magnet, reduced to powder in a mortar, and washed over; do not occasion flatulence. Composed of 3·5 iron and 1 ox; equiv. 4·5.—*Æthiops martialis.* Keep iron filings under water, shaking them occasionally; wash the black powder, and dry quickly to prevent its rusting.—*Chalybs præparatus cum aceto.* Wet steel dust with white wine vinegar, expose it to the sun; repeat this often, then levigate; 2*s.* 8*d.* the lb.—*Crocus martis, Peroxide of iron, Potee d'acier, C. martis astringens, Oxidum ferri rubrum.* Calcine iron or steel filings till they become of a red colour. Composed of 3·5 iron and 1·5 ox; equiv. 5.—*Crocus martis aperitivus,* P. L. 1720, *C. M. sulphuratus.* Melt together equal parts of iron filings and sulphur, and calcine the mass till all the sulphur is driven off: 4*s.* the lb.—*Rough colcothar, Brown red, Common Indian red, Rouge de Angleterre.* By recalcining green vitriol (previously calcined to whiteness, or distilled for its oil) until it becomes very red; 16*s.* to 20*s.* the cwt.—*Washed colcothar, Indian red, Trip, Terra dulcis vitrioli.* Wash rough colcothar, or the residuum left in the distillation of aquafortis, till all the saline matter is abstracted; scarlet; 1*l.* 6*s.* to 1*l.* 8*s.* the cwt; 2*s.* 8*d.* the lb.—*Crocus.* Calcine washed colcothar in a violent heat, until it becomes purplish or blueish; very hard; used for polishing.—*Fine crocus.* Green vitriol and salt, of each 1lb, grind together, heat cherry red for some hours, and wash; violet brown, soft to the touch; spread with soap upon razor-strops.—*Jewellers' rouge.* Precipitate a solution of green vitriol in water, by a solution of pearl ash, and calcine till of a scarlet colour.—All these are tonic, stimulant, gr. v to x. Used in the composition of astringent drying and strengthening plaisters and ointments; employed also for polishing metals, and as pigments.

T i n.—*Stannum pulveratum,* P. L. 1788. Tin 6lb, melt,

and stir till it becomes covered with a powder, which take off, and when cold, sift. — *Potee d'etain, Polisher's putty, Calcine, Cineres stanni.* Melt tin, rake off the dross as it is formed, and calcine this dross till it becomes whitish.—*2.* Melt tin with an equal weight, or once and an half of lead, and then raise the heat so as to render the mixed metal red hot, when the tin is immediately flung out in the state of putty. Both are very hard, used for polishing glass and japan work, and to colour opake white enamel. — *Bezoardicum Joviale, Peroxide of tin.* Tin 1 oz, nitre 3 oz, flung into a red hot crucible, and the calx well washed: composed of 7·25 tin with 2 oxyg. equiv. 9·25.—*Antihecticum Poterii.* Tin, regulus of antimony, ana p. æq. melted together, then deflagrated with three times as much nitre, and well washed; 14*s.* the lb: are astringent ℈j to ij, used in phthisis.—*Oxide of tin, Oxidum stanni.* Dissolve tin in aqua regia made of nitric and muriatic acid, in a small vessel covered to prevent the absorption of air; and immediately pour it into a solution of subcarbonate of potash sufficient to saturate the acid; filter and wash.

Spelter. — *Lapis calaminaris, Calamina, Carbonas zinci impurus.* Found in mines; drying, astringent: used in ointments; but cawk, sulphate of barytes, coloured, has been lately sold for it; used also to furnish zinc, and for making brass: prepared 1*s.* 4*d.* the lb. — *Tutty, Tutia, Tuthia, Oxidum zinci impurum.* The sublimate collected in the chimnies of furnaces in which ores mixed with lapis calaminaris are smelted, this sublimate being mixed with clay on cylindrical moulds and baked; or it is collected during the roasting of blende, attaching itself to the upper part of the furnace: drying, astringent; used in eye waters and eye ointments: prepared 1*s.* the lb. — *Flowers of zinc, Oxide of zinc, Flores zinci, Zincum calcinatum, Zinci oxydum,* P. L. before 1824. Procured by burning zinc in a long deep crucible, placed sideways in a furnace, so as to collect the flowers conveniently as they form: antispasmodic; used in epilepsy, gr. v to x; also in painting, as a substitute for white lead; dries very slowly, requires white vitriol to be added; comp. of 4·25 zinc and 1 oxyg. equiv. 5·25.—*Diaphoretic calaminaris.* Lap. calam. 4 oz. nitric acid lbj: dissolve, decant, distil to dryness, powder, and wash the residuum; sudorific, gr. x to l.—*Pompholix, Nihil album.* Collected in the smelting furnaces, wherein zinc

ores or brass are melted; used in ointments for tutty.—*Magistery of lapis calaminaris, Hydrated oxide of zinc.* Dissolve lapis calaminaris in muriatic acid, and add subcarb. of ammonia water to precipitate it: wash and dry; emetic, cathartic, gr. iij to viij.—*Zinci oxydum*, P. L. 1824. Sulphate of zinc ʒxij, aq. dist. Oj; dissolve, add liquor ammoniæ q. s. wash the precipitate and dry: 1*l.* the lb.

Antimony.—*Protoxide of antimony, Powder of Algaroth, Mercurius vitæ.* Pour butter of antimony into distilled water, wash the precipitate, and dry it by a gentle heat: comp. of 5·5 ant. with 1 oxyg. equiv. 6·5: 2*l.* 2*s.* the lb; 2*s.* 10*d.* the oz.—2. Digest 1lb of liver of antimony for a day in three pints of water, to which 1lb of oil of vitriol and 1lb of common salt has been previously added: decant the clear solution and pour it into hot water, wash and dry. — *Oxidum antimonii nitro-muriaticum.* Mur. acid ʒxj, nitric acid ʒj, common antimony ʒij, dissolve, pour the clear solution into a gallon of water, and wash. — *Oxydum antimonii*, P. L. 1815. Dissolve emetic tartar ʒij in distilled water, and subcarb. of ammonia ʒij in another portion of water, mix the two solutions, boil till the precipitation is complete, and wash the precipitate; 1*l.* 12*s.* the lb.—*Peroxide of antimony, Diaphoretic antimony, Antimonium diaphoreticum, Calx antimonii, Antimonium calcinatum.* Common antimony 1lb, purified nitre 3lb, inject by spoonfuls into a red hot crucible, powder, and wash; the flowers that stick to the side of the crucible must be carefully separated, otherwise they render it emetic: comp. of 5·5 ant. with 2 oxyg. equiv. 7·5; 14*s.* the lb.—*Bezoar mineral, Bezoarticum minerale.* Upon butter of antimony drop slowly as much nitric acid, distil it off, and pour it on again, adding one third fresh acid; repeat this operation, and calcine the residuum. — *Magistery of diaphoretic antimony, Materia perlata.* To the water that was used in washing the diaphoretic antimony, add spirit of vitriol, or some other acid, as long as any precipitate is produced, which is to be washed. — *Cerussa antimonii.* Regulus of antimony 2lb, purified nitre 3lb: grind together, and proceed as for diaphoretic antimony; produce 2lb 13 oz: 18*s.* the lb. In this operation and similar ones, the admixture of the emetic flowers may be avoided by sinking the crucible deep in the coals, so that the sides, up to the very top, may be too hot for them to settle on; or they may be collected by using a

tubulated earthen retort.—*Calx antimonii nitratis.* To 4 oz. of regulus of antimony, finely powdered, add by degrees 12 oz. of nitric acid, distil to dryness, powder the mass and wash it: 14*s.* the lb, 1*s.* the oz. — Diaphoretic, in doses of gr. ij to x; but Wilson, Course of Chymistry, p. 106, says, he has known diaphoretic antimony given with good success by half an ounce at a dose, and repeated two or three times a day, and that for several days successively.—*Flowers of antimony, Flores antimonii.* Throw into an ignited tubulated retort powdered common antimony by spoonfuls, till as many flowers come over into the receivers as are wanted: the bottom of the retort must be very hot, and the fire kept up steadily: emetic, in doses of gr. j to ij; 2*s.* the lb. — *Argentine flowers of antimony, Flores antimonii argentei.* Keep regulus of antimony melted in vessels which admit the air, but prevent the escape of the flowers, and afford them a cool place on which they may settle—*Glass of antimony, Vitrum antimonii, Antimonium vitrifactum, Oxidum antimonii cum sulphure vitrificatum.* Roast powdered common antimony in a shallow vessel over a gentle fire, till it is of a whitish grey, and emits no fumes in a red heat, then melt it in a quick fire into a clean brownish red glass. If the antimony has been calcined too much, it will require a little common antimony to be added to render it transparent: composed of eight parts of protoxide, united with one of common antimony; violently emetic, in doses of gr. j to ij, and very uncertain in its operation; used in making antimonial wine and emetic tartar: 5*s.* the lb; ground 6*s.* the lb. — *Liver of antimony, Hepar antimonii.* Roast common antimony to a dull grey, and melt it; 3*s.* 8*d.* the lb.—*Crocus metallorum, Crocus antimonii,* P. L. 1745. Common antimony and saltpetre ana equal weights, mix and melt; 4*s.* 8*d.* the lb.—*Crocus antimonii,* P. L. 1788. *Calx antimonii illota.* Common antimony and salt petre, of each 1lb, common salt 1 oz; mix and melt. — *Crocus antimonii lotus, Oxidum antimonii cum sulphure per nitratem potassæ.* Common antimony and saltpetre, of each equal weights; mix and melt, pour out, separate the reddish part from the whitish crust, reduce the former to powder, and wash it as long as it communicates any taste to the water: 8*s.* the lb. —These are emetic, in doses of gr. ij to viij, but uncertain and sometimes violent; used for making emetic wine, &c. and a purge for cattle: the yellowish red varieties contain

four parts of protoxide and one of antimony; the dark red, two parts of protoxide to one of antimony.—*Purging antimony, Antimonium catharticum.* Glass of antimony 4 oz, oil of vitriol 12 oz, digest two days, distil to dryness, wash the residue, and add to it as much Glauber's salt, and twice as much sal enixum; melt together, powder, and wash: the most certain of all the antimonial purges, gr. ij to ℈ss. Used now in some nostrum; 1*l.* 12*s.* the lb.—*Schwanberg's fever powder.* Common antimony 1lb, heat it, when ready to melt add, by degrees, hartshorn shavings 4 oz, stirring it, and keep it in a red heat for some time.—*Antimonial powder, Pulvis antimonialis,* P. L. 1788. *Oxidum antimonii cum phosphate calcis.* Common antimony in gross powder, hartshorn shavings, ana 2lb; roast in an iron pot until they form a grey powder, put this into a skittle pot, with a small hole in the cover, keep it in a red heat for two hours, and grind it to a fine powder.—*Dr. James's powder, Pulvis antimonialis,* P. L. since 1809. Common antimony 1lb, hartshorn shavings 2lb; proceed as in the former. Both uncertain preparations.—*Chenevix's antimonial powder.* Mercurius vitæ and phosphate of lime (obtained by dissolving burnt bones in muriatic acid, and precipitating the solution by subcarb. of ammonia water) ana equal weights; dissolve in muriatic acid, and pour the solution into water alkalized with subcarbonate of ammonia.—Febrifuge and diaphoretic, gr. iij to viij; in larger doses, gr. x to ℈j, emetic and purgative; used also as an alterative in cutaneous diseases.

Bismuth.—*Magistery of bismuth, Pearl white, Fard Spanish white, Dinitrate of bismuth, Magisterium marcasitæ, Bismuthi subnitras.* Dissolve bismuth in nitric acid, and pour it into river or distilled water, which throws down a white powder, to be washed and dried in the shade, and kept from the light: comp. of 20 ox. bism. 6·75 acid, and 2·25 water, equiv. 29.—*Oxide of bismuth, Bismuthi oxidum album.* Bismuth 4lb, nitric acid q. s. about 2lb; dissolve and precipitate by subc. of potash 4lb, in water 6lb; wash the precipitate well; used as a cosmetic paint; grows yellow by keeping; comp. of 9 bism. with 1 oxyg. equiv. 10.—*Flores bismuthi.* Bismuth lbss, nitre lbj; grind together and inject by degrees into an ignited tubulated earthen retort, with receivers annexed to catch the flowers.

Manganese.—*Manganese, Peroxide of manganese,*

Tritoxide of manganese, Magnesia nigra. Found in mines; used in a small proportion to render glass colourless, or in a large proportion to colour it purple; and in chemical processes to furnish oxygen gas by distilling, or to supply oxygen to the species for muriatic acid, and thus convert it into oxymuriatic acid: comp. of 3·5 mang. with 2·5 oxyg. equiv. 5·5; 18*s.* the cwt, 6*d.* the lb.—*Black wad.* Found in mines; earthy; used as a paint.

Cobalt.—*Cobalt black, Oxide of cobalt.* Boil powdered bright white cobalt ore, found in Cornwall, in nitric acid; dilute with a large quantity of water; add subcarbonate of potash water, in small successive portions, letting the solution settle, and decanting off the clear each time until it becomes of a rose colour: then add subcarbonate of potash water as long as any sediment falls, which wash and dry: used to make blue colours for painters and potters: 2*l.* 2*s.* the lb.—2. Dissolve cobalt in muriatic acid, and add subcarb. of potash water; filter and wash: used in rheumatism.

METALLIC SUB-SALTS.

Gold.—*Aurum fulminans, Oxidum auri ammoniatum.* Dissolve a few grains of grain-gold in aqua regia made with common salt, or by the mixture of the acids, and add liquid ammonia, to precipitate the gold.—2. Dissolve gold in aqua regia made with sal ammoniac, and precipitate the gold with subcarb. of potash water; requires much care, as it explodes, with the utmost violence, on the least friction, or a very slight heat: its fulminating quality may be destroyed, and the gold recovered, by boiling it in oil of vitriol or oil of tartar, as also by mixing it with sulphur, and exposing it to a gentle fire, which burns the sulphur away; it first becomes purple, and then appears in its metallic form. Aurum fulminans is sedative, antispasmodic, and carminative; used in spasmodic colic, in doses of gr. iij—vj.

Silver.—*Fulminating silver, Brugnatelli's fulminating powder.* Dissolve silver gr. xl, in nitric acid ʒij, or lunar caustic ʒj, in distilled water ʒij; to this solution add spirit of wine ʒij, and boil the mixture in a retort, or flask, so that the condensed steam may run back into the boiling liquid; a white crystalline powder forms at the bottom; when no more seems to form, let it cool; wash the fulminating silver with river water, and dry it between bibulous paper, but without heat. Explodes with the slightest fric-

tion: a small portion, about 1-3d of a grain, being put in the middle of a bit of silver paper, the edge of which is smeared with paste, a bubble of glass is then wrapped up in this paper; the bubble thus loaded will explode, if thrown upon the ground or trod upon; is a good alarm, if put in places where it may be trodden upon by thieves, &c.

Quicksilver.—*Mineral turbith, Queen's yellow, Turpethum minerale, Mercurius emeticus flavus, Hydrargyrus vitriolatus, Oxidum hydrargyri sulphuricum, Subsulphas hydrargyri flavus.* Corrode quicksilver by boiling it in about an equal weight of oil of vitriol to dryness; the white mass is then flung into a large quantity of boiling water, it immediately changes to a yellow powder, to be well washed and dried; emetic in doses of gr. ij—viij; useful in inveterate gonorrhœa; as a preservative against hydrophobia; alterative, gr. j—ij, in leprosy and obstinate glandular obstructions; as an errhine, diffused among other powders; and a fine yellow pigment. Contains 27 peroxide of quik and 5 sulph. acid; equiv. 32; 9*s.* the lb.—*Sweet sublimate, Calomel, Proto chloride of mercury, Mercurius dulcis sublimatus, Calomelas, Hydrargyri submurias, Murias protoxydi hydrargyri, Submurias hydrargyri sublimatum.* Grind 40lb of corrosive sublimate with 30lb of quicksilver, sublime the grey powder; powder and wash the sublimate with boiling water; 12*s.* the lb; washed with liq. potassæ subcarbonatis, or liq. ammoniæ subc. 15*s.* the lb. Sold for calomel and panacea mercurialis.—*Calomel, Mercurius dulcis sexies sublimatus, Calomelanos.* Repeat the sublimation 6 times.—*Panacea mercurialis.* Repeat the sublimation 9 times, that the mercurius dulcis may be rendered still milder.—*Sweet precipitate, Proto chloride of mercury, Mercurius dulcis præcipitatus, Hydrargyrus muriatus mitis, Submurias hydrargyri præcipitatum, S. hydrargyri præcipitatus.* Dissolve quicksilver in nitric acid by boiling, observing to have more quicksilver than the acid will take up, pour off the solution into a boiling brine composed of common salt equal to half the weight of the quicksilver, dissolved in water in the proportion of about half an oz. of salt to a pint: the precipitate thus produced is to be well washed and dried; 1*s.* 6*d.* the oz.—*Flowers of calomel.* Distil calomel in a low retort, having a very short and wide neck, so disposed in the furnace, that the neck of the retort being too hot for the calomel to

settle there, it may be driven over into a large receiver half filled with hot water, and kept so as to steam: the sublimate is in the form of a fine white powder.—Dose, as alteratives, gr. j—ij nocte maneque; if they do not pass through the bowels, they affect the mouth, which may be avoided by joining purgatives with them; as cathartics, gr. v to viij or x; but calomel was formerly, and still by some persons, given in doses of ℈j; contains quik 25, with chlorine 4·5: equiv. 29·5.—*White precipitate, Mercurius præcipitatus albus, Calx hydrargyri alba, Murias hydrargyro-ammoniacale, Hydrargyrus præcipitatus albus.* Dissolve corrosive sublimate and sal ammoniac, ana ʒvj, in half a gallon of water, add half a pint of liq. potas. subcarb, wash the precipitate, and dry.—*Hydrargyrum præcipitatum album.* Corrosive sublimate ʒvj, sal ammoniac ʒiiij, liq. potas. subcarb, half a pint, distilled water four pints, proceed as above; 18*s.* 8*d.* the lb.—*Submurias hydrargyri ammoniatum.* Add to the liquor poured off from the sweet precipitate in its manufacture, liq. ammoniæ q. s. to throw down a new precipitate; wash this with cold distilled water, and dry it on blotting-paper; confounded with sweet precipitate, does not become black when rubbed with lime water; externally, to make a detergent ointment.—*Fulminating mercury.* Dissolve 100 gr. of quik in nitric acid ʒjss by meas; pour the solution into 2 oz by meas. of alkohol, heat till an effervescence takes place; the fulminating quicksilver gradually forms as a white powder, to be well washed and dried. Used as priming for fowling-pieces.—*Proto phosphate of quicksilver, Phosphas protoxydi hydrargyri.* Dissolve quik in nitric acid, add a solution of phosphate of soda as long as a sediment falls, wash and dry the white sediment; contains 26 prot oxide of quicksilver, and 6·75 phosphoric acid, equiv. 32·75; dose, gr. ss to gr. j; 2*s.* 6*d.* the oz.—*Iodate of quicksilver, Iodas hydrargyri.* Add a solution of iodate of potash to the nitric solution of quicksilver, the iodate of quicks. falls down; resembles turpethum minerale; contains 190 quik 7·5 oxygen, and 112·5 iodic acid.—*Borate of quicksilver, Boras hydrargyri.* Borax saturated with soda 265 gr. calomel 222 gr. grind together, adding, when well mixed, a little water; then fill the mortar with water, and let the red precipitate settle, wash and dry.—2. Precipitate the solution of quik in nitric acid by a solution of borax; white.—*Nitras hydargyri ammo-*

niato-nitricum. Dilute nitric acid lb j, add carbonate of ammonia water ʒvj; when the effervescence is over, add quik ʒviij, dissolve, evaporate, and crystallize. — *Proto iodide of quicksilver, Proto iodure de mercure.* Proto nitrate of quicksilver 100 gr., dissolve in water 400 gr., filter, add solution of hydro iodate of potash as long as any sediment falls, wash and dry; yellow; used to make an ointment, tincture, and pills; contains 15·5 iodine with 25 quik; equiv. 40·5. — *Deuto iodide of quicksilver, Deuto iodure de mercure.* Dissolve corros. sublim. 70 gr. in water; dissolve also hydro iodate of potash, 100 gr. in water; mix the two solutions by degrees, filter, wash and dry; crimson, contains 31 iod, with 25 quik; equiv. 56. Used to make an ointment, tincture, and pills.

Copper. — *Green bice, Malachite, Viride montanum optimum, Chrysocolla, Hemiprismatic habroneme-malachite, Green carb. of copper.* Composed of 10 perox. copp. 75 carb. ac. and 1·25 water; equiv. 13·875.—*Copper green, Cendres bleues cuivrees, Viride montanum vulgare, Uncleavable staphyline-malachite, Dicarb. of copper; — Blue bice, Cæruleum montanum, Lapis Armenus præparatus, Prismatic azure-malachite, Blue carbonate of copper.* Contains 15 carb. of copp. and 6·125 protohydrate of copper; equiv. 21·625. All are found in mines, and prepared, by grinding and washing, for paints. — *Verditer blue, Azurum cinereum.* From the solution of copper obtained in precipitating silver from nitric acid by heating it with copper; this solution is heated and poured upon whiting moistened with water; the mixture stirred for several hours every day, till the liquor loses its colour, when it is poured off, and a fresh portion of the solution poured on, until the proper colour is obtained: 1*s.* to 4*s.* 6*d.* the lb. — *Sanders blue, Cendres bleues superfins en pâte.* Solution of blue vitriol at 35 deg. Baume, 240 pints; solution of muriate of lime, at 40 deg. Baume, 180 pints; mix, decant the clear liquor, and wash the sediment with the washings of a former operation at 8 or 10 deg.: add the first washings to the clear muriate of copper, until it begins to fall below 20 deg. Baume, the produce will be about 670 pints. Mix 100lb of quick lime with 300lb of water, and add 70 to 85lb of this lime cream to the muriate of copper; trying the liquor with ammonia water whether it gives the proper shade; if too blue, more lime cream must be added: then wash the

green sediment, of which there will be about 500lb; saving these washings. Dry a parcel of this sediment to find how much dry material it will yield. To as much moist green paste as contains 27lb of dry stuff, add 1lb of the lime cream, and 7-10ths of a pint of pearl-ash water, at 15 deg. Baume, and grind it as quick as possible in a colour mill. Dissolve ¼lb of grey sal ammoniac in 4 pints of water, and ¼lb of blue vitriol in another 4 pints of water; put the ground colour into a stone bottle, and add at the same time the blue vitriol water, and the sal ammoniac water, cork well, wax, and leave it for 4 days. Turn out 4 of the bottles into a brandy hogshead, fill it up with water, which renew once a day in winter, and twice a day in summer, for eight times, stirring up the sediment whenever fresh water is added; then stir up, and strain: sold in France 1*s.* 3*d.* the lb.—*Cendres bleues fin en pâte.* Put in ½lb lime cream, and ¼lb white sal ammoniac: 1*s.* the lb.—*Cendres bleues no.* 1 *en pâte.* Use 2lb of lime cream, and ½lb of white sal ammoniac; 9*d.* the lb. Used in painting paperhangings, mostly for the ground colour, but is soon altered by the sun. —*Cendres bleues superfins en pierre.* Dry the moist superfine blue on white wood trays; 11*s.* to 12*s.* 6*d.* the lb.—*Cendres bleues fin en pierre.* The dried fine moist blue; 8*s.* to 10*s.* the lb; used as a water-colour. The washings above 10 deg. Baume, are boiled to 40 deg. and being almost entirely muriate of lime, are mixed with it. Those below 10 deg. are used to wash the first sediment, or sulphate of lime. — *Verditer green.* The process for verditer blue often miscarries, and a green colour is produced instead of a blue: 1*s.* to 2*s.* the lb. — *Brunswick green.* Dissolve blue vitriol in a large quantity of water, and add spirit of urine, or rough bone spirit, as long as any sediment falls; decant, wash and dry the sediment: the liquor is used to make sal ammoniac. — *Rough verdigris, Diacetate of copper, Ærugo, Viride æris, Cupri subacetas.* Prepared by putting plates of copper into a cask between layers of vine twigs, and moistening them with sour wine; emetic internally, in very small doses; externally caustic; much used as a paint: from France, in the pod, 5*s.* 4*d.* the lb; retail 8*s.* 4*d*; ground 10*s.* 8*d*; composed of 10 ox. copp. 6·25 ac. and 6·75 water, eq. 23. —*English verdigris.* By corroding copper with rough pyroligneous acid and tartar; 4*s.* the lb.—*Ærugo preparata.* Rough verdigris q. p. grind

with water; add more, and pour off the coloured water into another vessel, where let it settle; then pour away the water, and dry the sediment, repeating this washing with the remainder, until all is either dissolved or washed over: 10*s.* 8*d.* the lb. — *Scheele's green, Arseniate of copper.* Precipitate a solution of blue vitriol 2lb, in water 6 gallons, by a solution of white arsenic 11 oz, and pearl-ash 2lb, in boiling water 2 gallons, and wash the precipitate; produce 1lb 8 oz: used as a paint. —*Schweinfurt green, Vienna green, Vert de mitis.* Dissolve verdigris 1lb in vinegar, and pour into it a solution of 1lb white arsenic in water; add more vinegar to dissolve the sediment; evaporate and crystallize. The crystals are a fine blueish green.—2. Boil 10lb of the crystals with a solution of 1lb of potash; this will take off the blue tinge. — *Æs ustum.* Copper, rough brimstone, ana p. æq. laid in strata, common salt, a small quantity sprinkled on each layer, exposed to the fire till the brimstone is burned out: when one piece is rubbed against another, it ought to have a red colour like cinnabar; caustic.

Lead. — *Flake white, Fine white, Carbonate of lead, Cerussa vera, Plumbi carbonas, P. subcarbonas, P. oxidum album.* Made by suspending rolls of thin sheet-lead over malt vinegar, or pyroligneous acid, in close vessels, the evaporation from the acid being kept up by the vessels being placed in a heap of dung, or a steam bath: dry 42*l.* the ton; ground 45*l.* to 48*l*: in the shops 3*l.* 15*s.* to 4*l.* the cwt, or 10*d.* the lb.—*Nottingham white.* Made with alegar; does not discolour so soon as the common. — *Newcastle white.* Made with melasses vinegar. — *Grace's white lead.* Made with the refuse water of the starch makers, the phlegm obtained in distilling rough turpentine, brewers' grains, and exhausted hops, and any other similar matters. —*French white lead, Blanc de plomb.* Dissolve litharge in dilute acetic acid, and pass carbonic acid gas through the solution. Fine white lead is astringent, cooling; used externally, or employed as paint, mixed with nut or old poppy oil; it should be completely soluble in nitric acid, and the solution should not yield a precipitate when added to a solution of sulphate of soda; contains 14 protox. lead, with 2·75 carb. acid; equiv. 16·75.—*Wilkinson's white.* Grind litharge with sea water, until its whiteness does not improve.—*Mineral white.* Dissolve lead or litharge in nitric

acid, add a solution of subcarb. of potash, as long as any sediment falls; wash and dry.— *White precipitate of lead, Sulphate of lead.* Litharge 1lb, strong nitric acid 4 oz, water 8 oz; after some time decant, add oil of vitriol as long as a sediment falls: pour off the liquor back on the litharge. A fresh solution will take place, and this may be continued until the whole of the litharge is changed into the white precipitate. Used as a white colour in miniature painting, being both beautiful and durable.—*Patent yellow, Muriate of lead, Chloride of lead.* Common salt 1 cwt, litharge 4 cwt, ground together with water, kept for some time in a gentle heat, water being added to supply the loss by evaporation, the subcarb. of soda then washed out with more water, and the white residuum heated till it acquires a fine yellow colour: used as a paint; 1*s.* the lb.— *Naples yellow.* Lead 1lb and a half, common antimony 1lb, alum and common salt of ea. 1 oz; calcined together.—*2.* Flake white 12 oz, diaphoretic antimony 2 oz, calcined alum half an oz, sal ammoniac 1 oz; calcine in a covered crucible, with a moderate heat, for three hours, so that at the end of that it may be barely red hot: with a larger proportion of diaphoretic antimony and sal ammoniac, it verges to a gold colour. Used as a yellow colour; 1*s.* the lb.

Iron.—*Prussian blue, Cyanuret of iron, Hydrocyanate of iron, Cœruleum Berolinense.* Argol and salt petre, 2lb of each, throw by degrees into a red-hot crucible. Dry bullock's blood over the fire, in an iron pan, mix 2lb of this dry blood with the prepared salt, calcine it in a crucible till it no longer emits a flame; then dissolve common alum 4lb, in water 26 pints, and strain the solution; dissolve also dried green vitriol 1lb, in water 4 pints, and strain while hot; mix the two solutions together while boiling-hot; dissolve the alkaline salt calcined with blood in 30 pints water, and filter through paper supported upon linen; mix this with the other solution, and strain through linen: put the sediment left upon the linen, while moist, into an earthen pan, and add spirit of salt 1lb $\frac{1}{2}$, stir the mass, and when the effervescence is over, dilute with plenty of water, and strain again; lastly, dry the sediment.—*2.* Mix 1lb of Dantzig potash with 2lb each of dried blood and horns, put it into an iron pot, and keep it in a red heat till it no longer flames or smokes; take out the pasty mass, when cold dissolve it in water, filter, evaporate, crystallize,

and redissolve the crystals in a pint and half of water. Then take green vitriol 1lb, common alum 1lb to 4lb, mix and dissolve them in a good quantity of water, by boiling, and filter while hot; precipitate this solution by the solution of prepared alkali, and filter. The precipitate will be the darker the less alum is added; but at the same time it will be greener from the great admixture of the oxide of iron which is precipitated, and which must be got rid of by adding, while it is moist, spirit of salt, diluting the mixture with water, and straining.—*3.* Precipitate a solution of green vitriol with the solution of prepared alkali, and purify the precipitate with spirit of salt; precipitate a solution of common alum with a solution of subcarb. of potash: mix the two sediments together while diffused in warm water, strain and dry: a fine blue colour, but apt to turn red; *3s.* to 12*s.* the lb.—*Prussian green.* The sediments of the two first processes for making Prussian blue, before they have had the muriatic acid added to them.—*2.* Pour oxymuriatic acid upon fresh precipitated Prussian blue.—*Burnt Prussian blue.* From Prussian blue heated in a crucible; it is as good a colour as mummy, and dries so well as to require no drying oil to be mixed with it.—*Borussias ferri.* Calcine together dried blood ʒxij, subcarb. potash ʒiiij, and iron filings ʒss; dissolve the calcined mass in hot water, add vinegar as long as any sediment falls, filter; add a solution of green vitriol as long as any borussiate is precipitated; filter and dry. Used in intermittent fevers, gr. iv to vj, ter quotidie.—*Phosphas ferri.* Dissolve iron turnings in muriatic acid, and precipitate by adding phosphate of soda as long as any sediment falls, which wash and dry: blue. 1*l.* 4*s.* the lb.—*Oxyphosphate of iron, Phosphas tritoxydi ferri.* Dissolve colcothar, or any red oxide of iron, in dilute muriatic acid, and precipitate by phosphate of soda: white. 1*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* the lb. Both are given from gr. x to gr. xv.—*Chalybs præparatus cum aceto.* Steel filings wetted with white wine vinegar, dried in the sun, and this frequently repeated; then levigated: *2s.* 8*d.* the lb.—*Rust of iron, Ferri rubigo, Limaturæ ferri preparatæ, Chalybis rubigo, Carbonas ferri præparatus.* Iron filings, or iron wire, exposed to the air, and frequently moistened with water, to which a small quantity of vinegar may be added; then ground to powder and washed over: *3s.* 4*d.* the lb.—*Ferri carbonas, C. ferri præcipitatus.* A solution

of 4 oz. of green vitriol in water, is precipitated by another solution of 5 oz. of subcarb. of soda in water, the precipitate is washed with warm water, and dried without exposure to the air, that it may retain its green colour.—2. By precipitating the solution of green vitriol with subcarb. of potash, performing the process in hot water, and drying it by steam. — *Ferri subcarbonas*, P. L. 1815. Precipitate a solution of 8 oz. of green vitriol in water, by a solution of 6 oz. of subcarb. of soda: 7*s.* the lb.

Cobalt.—*Cobalt blue.* Wash 1lb zaffre to separate as much of the sand as possible; pour on it 8 oz. nitric acid, diluted with an equal weight of water; digest for some hours, pour off the solution, and add fresh acid to the zaffre as long as it seems to extract any colour from it; mix the coloured solutions, evaporate nearly to dryness, dissolve in warm water, filter the liquor, add to the filtered nitric solution of the zaffre a solution of phosphate of soda as long as any sediment falls. Wash this violet subphosphate of cobalt, and mix it while still wet with 8 times as much alumine fresh precipitated (from alum water by a more than sufficient quantity of liquid ammonia) well washed and still wet. Stir till the colour is quite uniform, then dry, and lastly heat it cherry red in a crucible.—2. Dissolve regulus of cobalt, or bright white Cornish cobalt ore previously roasted, in nitric acid, and proceed as already prescribed. —3. Precipitate the nitrate of cobalt by a solution of arseniate of potash; and mix this precipitated arseniate of cobalt with 16 times as much moist alumine.—4. Mix the nitric solution of cobalt or zaffre at once with fresh made alumine; this is of a good blue colour.—5. Precipitate the nitric solution of cobalt or zaffre with a solution of ammonia alum; this is paler than the rest.

Chromium.—*Chromate of iron.* Found in mines, black, hard enough to cut glass, with an imperfect metallic lustre. Used for making chrome yellow.—*Chrome yellow, Chromate of lead.* Prepared from chromate of iron, by heating it with nitre or pearl-ash; washing the mass, and mixing the ley with a solution of lead in nitric acid, or of sugar of lead in water; it should not effervesce with nitric acid; used as a gold colour paint.

METALLIC SALTS.

Gold.—*Muriate of gold, Chloride d'or, Murias auri,*

Chloruretum auri. Grain gold ʒj, nitric acid at 36 deg. Baume ʒj, muriatic acid at 22 deg. Baume ʒiij; dissolve with heat until the smell of chlorine gas is perceivable, then set it by to crystallize. Used in venereal complaints.—*Solution of muriate of gold, Hydrochlorate d'or en solution.* Dissolve the muriate of gold in water. Used to discover oil in distilled waters; 6*s.* the oz.—*Soda muriate of gold, Chloruretum auri et sodii, Aurum muriaticum natronatum.* Grain gold ʒij make into muriate of gold, dissolve the crystals in water ʒx; add a solution of decrepitated salt ʒss in water ʒvj, evaporate and crystallize. Dose gr. ij rubbed into the gums, in syphilis.

Platinum.—*Soda muriate of platinum, Chloruretum platini et sodii.* Dissolve platinum ʒj in aqua regia q. s. and crystallize; dissolve the crystals in water, and add a solution of decrepitated salt ʒij in water; evaporate and crystallize. In syphilis, gr. ij rubbed into the gums.—*Nitro-muriate of platinum, Hydrochlorate of platinum.* Platinum in small granules ʒj, add nitric acid ʒj, and muriatic acid ʒiij: when the reaction has ceased, pour off the acid, and pour on fresh; repeat this until the whole of the platina is dissolved, which will require about 20 oz. of the aqua regia; evaporate and crystallize.—*Solution of nitro-muriate of platinum.* Dissolve the crystallized nitro-muriate in water; used to distinguish solutions of potash from soda; 2*s.* the oz.

Silver.—*Lunar crystals, Nitrate of silver, Crystalli lunares.* Dissolve silver ʒij in nitric acid at 33 deg. Baume, ʒiiij, and crystallize; tonic, hydragogue, gr. ss.—iij, made into pills with crumb of bread: sometimes causes the skin to turn purple, or black, even after the use of the medicine has been left off for some time; 8*s.* 8*d.* the oz.—*Solution of nitrate of silver.* Crystallized nitrate ʒj, water ʒv; dissolve. Used as a test for muriatic acid.—*Lunar caustic, Causticum lunare, Argentum nitratum, Argenti nitras.* Formed by dissolving pure silver in spirit of nitre, evaporating to dryness, melting and pouring the melted mass into moulds, which may be made by thrusting a greased stick into a piece of clay; deliquescent. Used as a caustic; 8*s.* 4*d.* the oz; cont. 6·75 nitric acid, with 14·75 of silver; equiv. 21·5.

Copper.—*Blue vitriol, Blue stone, Couperose bleu, Sulphate of copper, Vitriolum cæruleum, Cupri sulphas.* Made by roasting copper, boiling the oxide in oil of

vitriol, washing the residuum, evaporating and crystallizing.—2. By moistening plates of copper, covering them with rough brimstone, calcining, washing out the salt, evaporating and crystallizing. In large blue crystals; tonic, astringent, in doses of gr. ss to ij; emetic, gr. ij to x; externally escharotic: 14*s.* the cwt; 1*s.* the lb; ground 1*s.* 8*d*; calcined 6*s.* the lb. Used in dyeing to increase the brilliancy of yellow browns: liquid gallic acid will shew if it contains iron. Contains 5 perox. copp, 5 sulph. acid, with 5·625 water; equiv. 15·625.—*Pale blue vitriol.* By mixing a little nitric acid with the oil of vitriol and twelve times as much water, the solution of the copper is easily performed, but the crystals are pale.—*Toorushoo, Cyprische vitriol von der Compagnie, V. Cyprium ex India, V. Cyprium,* Ph. Bat. In very large sky-blue crystals. From Pegu; used in India, and brought to Europe by the Dutch.—*Roman vitriol, Cyprian vitriol, Vitriol de Chypre, V. Cyprium.* Made by letting the water of copper mines evaporate in shallow ponds. From Cyprus, in small sky-blue crystals.—*Swedische vitriol, Faln viktril, V. triplum.* Made by evaporating the water of the copper mine at Fahlun; blue rather than green. Contains iron, copper, and zinc; does not copper iron by being rubbed upon it: nine shades of colour are made.—*Goslar blue vitriol, V. cupratum.* Pale blue-green crystals, very large and transparent, having the form of those of pure sulphate of iron. Contains both copper and zinc. —*Hungarian blue vitriol, V. Hungaricum.* By evaporating the water of copper mines. — *Solution of sulphate of copper, Blue vitriol water.* Blue vitriol purified by repeated solutions and crystallizations ʒj, water ʒv; dissolve. Used as a test for arsenic. — *Ammonia sulphate of copper, Cuprum ammoniatum, Ammoniuretum cupri.* Blue vitriol ʒiv, subcarb. of ammonia ʒvj; grind together, and dry by means of filtering paper; tonic, antispasmodic. Used in epilepsy, gr. ss, gradually increased to gr. v; 7*s.* 4*d.* the lb. —*Solution of ammonia sulphate of copper.* Pour into a solution of blue vitriol as much subcarbonate of ammonia water as is necessary, first to precipitate the oxide of copper, and then to redissolve it again; add to the liquor its own weight of alkohol, to throw down the crystals of the ammonia sulphate; dry, and dissolve in water. Used as a test-liquor for arsenic.—*Blue eye-water, Aqua sapphirina, Aqua cupri ammoniati,* P. L. Lime-water lbj, sal ammo-

niac ʒj; mix, and let them stand upon a small piece of clean copper till they acquire a fine blue colour.—*Liquor cupri ammoniati.* Cuprum ammoniatum ʒj, water lbj; dissolve and filter.—*Aqua cupri ammoniati,* P. D. Lime water ℥viij, sal ammoniac ℈ij, verdigris gr. iiij; digest for a day, and pour off the clear; a slight stimulant and escharotic; used to ulcers, and diluted to remove specks on the cornea, also as a show-liquor in the windows. *French verdigris, Distilled verdigris, Acetate of copper, Ærugo crystallisata, Crystalli Veneris.* Dissolve verdigris in distilled vinegar, and crystallize; ℥ss daily to a glandered horse produced no visible effect or inconvenience. From France; 7*s.* the lb.—*English verdigris.* Blue vitriol 24 oz. dissolved in water, sugar of lead 30 oz. and a half, also dissolved in water; mix the solutions, filter, crystallize by evaporation: yields about 10 oz. of crystals: a superior paint to rough verdigris; 4*s.* the lb.—*Solution of acetate of copper.* Dissolve French verdigris in water to saturation. Used as a test-liquor for sulphur and gold.

Iron.—*Proto sulphate of iron, Sal Martis, Ferrum vitriolatum, Ferri sulphas.* Dissolve iron turnings in dilute sulphuric acid, evaporate and crystallize; tonic, emmenagogue, antihelmintic, gr. j to v. Used in glysters against ascarides; contains 4·6 protox. iron, 5 sulph. acid, with 7·875 water; equiv. 17·375; 2*s.* the lb.—*Copperas, Commercial sulphate of iron, Green vitriol, Couperose verte, Vitriolum viride, V. vulgare Anglicanum, V. ferri, Ferri sulphas venale.* Made by allowing martial pyrites to effloresce, washing out the salt, boiling along with old iron, evaporating and crystallizing. Contains muriate of iron; crystals small, pale green, become covered with a yellow efflorescence by drying: this is prevented by dipping them into treacle water, which covers them with a kind of varnish: colour darkened by dipping in a decoction of Turkey berries. Used in dyeing black, making ink, and in various trades; 6*s.* to 6*s.* 6*d.* the cwt; 7*d.* the lb.—*Vitriol de Rome, Vitriolum Romanum,* P. Bat. In large crystals, deep green. From the residuum of pyrites distilled for brimstone, or set on fire.—*Pisan vitriol.* Resembles the Roman, but the crystals are smaller and greener; preferred by black dyers and hatmakers; probably the basis of the Genoa black. Made near Pisa.—*Goslar vitriol, V. ferratum.* Sulphate of iron and zinc, pale, greenish.—*Saltzburgh vitriol, V. hermaphro-*

diticum. Blueish green, of several shades; contains both copper and iron; coppers iron.—*Hungarian vitriol, V. Hungaricum,* P. Bat. Deep green; contains copper.—*Dantzick vitriol.* Green, not quite so deep as the Hungarian; contains copper and iron, but no muriatic acid; coppers iron.—*Solution of protosulphate of iron, Copperas water.* Protosulphate of iron 3 drams, distilled water 10 drams; dissolve. Used as a test for gold, oxygen gas in water, prussic acid, and gallic acid: it is speedily altered by the air: also to blacken leather.—*Persulphate of iron, Tritosulfate de fer, Persesquisulphate of iron.* Calcine copperas in the open air, moistening it with a small quantity of nitric acid; wash the powder, and keep the red solution as a test for prussic acid, gallic acid, and boletic acid; 3*d.* the oz.—*Vitriol calcined white, Vitriolum ad albedinem calcinatum, Sulphas ferri exsiccatum, Sulphas ferri exsiccatus.* Green vitriol heated in an unglazed pot, or spread upon the top of a furnace, or in a sunny place, until it is white, and grows red at the edges; astringent, drying.—*Ferrum tartarizatum.* Rub iron filings 1lb, with cream of tartar 2lb, and water 1lb; expose to the air for a week, dry, powder; add water 1lb, expose again to the air for a week, dry and powder; 6*s.* 8*d.* the lb.—*Tartarum ferri.* Carbonas ferri (or rust of iron) 1 oz, cream of tartar 2 oz, water 1lb; boil, filter, cool, filter again, evaporate to a pellicle, cool, it will form a saline mass, which is to be powdered;—tonic, gr. x—ʒss.—*Liquor ferri alkalini.* Iron ʒijss, dissolve in spirit of nitre ℥ij, distilled water ℥vj; add by degrees aqua subcarb. pot. ℥vj; let it stand, and pour off the clear: tonic, ʒss—ʒj, bis terve die.—*Tinctura martis Glauberi.* Iron filings, crude tartar, ana lbiij, boil in water lbxxxvj, to 2 gall; filter while hot, and evaporate to lbv; deobstruent.—*Acetas ferri.* Protoxide of iron ʒiv, distilled vinegar ℥iij; dissolve and strain: tonic, astringent.—*Iron liquor, Acetate of iron.* Leave old iron in a cask of vinegar or sour beer.—2. Leave old iron in rectified pyroligneous acid at 3 deg. Baume, for 3 or 4 days, or till it comes to 10 deg; then draw off and evaporate the solution to 14 deg: the tar deposited on the remaining iron may be burned off whenever it hinders the solution.—3. Mix a solution of acetate of lime with a sol. of copperas. Used in dyeing black and browns.—*Ens Martis, Flores salis ammoniaci Martialis, Flores Martiales, Murias ammoniæ*

et ferri. By subliming with a quick sudden heat sal ammoniac, rubbed with twice its weight of iron filings, or colcothar, and repeating the sublimation with fresh salt, as long as the flowers are well coloured. — *Ferrum ammoniatum*, P. L. since 1819. Subcarbonate of iron lbj, dissolve in muriatic acid lbj; evaporate to dryness, add sal ammoniac lbj, and sublime; 15*s.* 8*d.* the lb. — *2.* Dissolve iron in spirit of salt, add water and sal ammoniac, then evaporate to dryness; deobstruent, astringent, gr. iij—xv; useful in glandular enlargements of the breasts.

Quicksilver. — *Hydrargyrus acetatus, Acetas hydrargyri, Acetis hydrargyri.* Quicksilver 1lb, diluted spirit of nitre q. s. to dissolve it; precipitate with subcarb. of potash water, wash and dry the precipitate; then dissolve it in spirit of verdigris q. s; filter, evaporate to a pellicle, and crystallize; antivenereal, gr. j, nocte maneque, increasing the dose gradually; 12*s.* the lb.—*2.* Quicksilver, diluted spirit of nitre q. s; dissolve it without heat; dissolve also kali acetatum ʒiij, in boiling water 1 gall; mix the two solutions, set them to crystallize, and wash the crystals.—*Corrosive sublimate, White mercury, Oxymuriate of quicksilver, Perchloride of quicksilver, Mercurius corrosivus sublimatus, M. c. albus, Hydrargyrus muriatus, Hydrargyri oxymurias, Murias hydrargyri corrosivus, Hydrargyrum muriaticum corrosivum.* Quik 1lb, dissolve in nitric acid about 1lb ½; evaporate to dryness, add decrepitated salt and vitriol calcined white, of each 1lb; mix and sublime; or, which is still better, distil from a very low retort, having a wide short neck, into a large receiver: the greater part will come over in the form of a fine white snow. In a bolt head, the newly-condensed sublimate, being liquid, runs down to the bottom, and has got to be raised over again. It took 12 hours to sublime 3lb in a bolt head; but in a retort 6lb came over in 2 hours. Composed of 25 quik and 9 chlorine; equiv. 34; 13*s.* the lb.—*2.* Boil quicksilver 2lb in oil of vitriol 2lb to dryness; when cold, add common salt 3lb and a half, and sublime.—*3.* Boil quik 1lb, with oil of vitriol 7lb, to dryness; weigh, and add salt and black oxyde of manganese of each the same weight; sublime.—*4.* Quicksilver 2lb, spirit of salt 2lb, spirit of nitre 1lb; distil.—*5.* Dissolve red precipitate in spirit of salt, and crystallize; antisyphilitic, acting quickly, but not permanently, gr. 1-8th to j, twice a day; in gargles, gr. iij to water 1lb, or as a

wash in itch; ʒij a day to a horse, diuretic, enlarging the kidneys, and rendering them diseased: in some salivation was produced, in others inflammation, in all debility.—*Venetian sublimate, Dutch sublimate.* Green vitriol calcined red 400lb, nitre and common salt ana 200lb, quicksilver 280lb, residuum of a preceeding operation, or of aquafortis, 50lb, impure corrosive sublimate of a preceeding operation 20lb; moisten with a portion of the acid that distilled over in a former process, and sublime.—*Solution of corrosive sublimate for testing.* Corr. subl. ʒij, distilled water ʒx, dissolve, and keep in the dark. Used to discover albumen, and also lime and ammonia.—*Sal alembroth, Sal sapientiæ.* Corrosive sublimate, sal ammoniac ana p. æq, water q. s. to dissolve them; evaporate and crystallize.—*Protonitrate of quicksilver.* Quicks. 1 oz. dissolve in nitric acid diluted five times its weight of water; dry the crystals between filtering paper, redissolve in water, and keep a globule of quik at the bottom of the bottle: a test for ammonia, muriatic acid, phosphoric acid, sulphuric acid, gold, and platinum.—*Prussiate of quicksilver, Cyanure de mercure.* Red precipitate 1 oz, Prussian blue 2 oz, distilled water 6 oz; boil for half an hour, filter, pour on fresh water, boil, and filter; mix the two solutions, evaporate, and crystallize: antisyphilitic ℈j, taken in distilled water; 7*s.* the oz.

Lead.—*Sugar of lead, Lead saccharum, Saccharum Saturni, Cerussa acetata, Acetis plumbi, Plumbi acetas, Superacetas plumbi.* Fine white lead 1lb, distilled vinegar 12lb; boil, filter, evaporate to 50 deg. Baume, and crystallize: the manufacturers use litharge, and the Dutch use distilled cider vinegar, as the least oily; internally, gr. iij—vij, as a specific in hooping-cough; externally, gr. iij to water ʒj, as an eye-water; ʒj to water ℥v, as a strong lotion, or ℥x for a weak: 12 oz. given to a horse was slightly diuretic, without any inconvenience.—2. Purified pyroligneous acid at 80 deg. Baume 65lb, litharge 58lb, water q. s. produces 75lb of fine saccharum; the mother water retains 25lb, and may be used for another operation with advantage. Contains 14 protox. of lead, 6·25 acid, and 3·375 water; equiv. 23·635; Dutch 1*s.* 3*d.* the lb; English 1*s.* the lb; retail 2*s.* 6*d.*—*Goulard's extractum Saturni, Aqua lithargyri acetati, Liquor plumbi acetatis, Liquor subacetatis lithargyri.* Litharge lbij, distilled vinegar 1 gall, boil to lbvj; let it settle, and pour off the clear; fouls the bottles

very much, cannot be cleaned off with subcarb. of potash, requires oil of vitriol or aquafortis; cooling, astringent: used to make white-wash.—*Saturnus acetosus, Pulvis extracti Saturni.* Extract of lead evaporated to dryness.—*Subacetate of lead.* Sugar of lead ʒx, litharge ʒxv, water ℥xxv; boil to an half, and crystallize. Used to separate colouring matter from fermented liquors, and set free the alkohol.—*Nitrate of lead.* Dissolve litharge, or fine white lead in nitric acid, sp. gr. 1·3, and crystallize. Used for preparing nitrous acid; *2d.* the oz.

Tin.—*Lac spirit.* Muriatic acid (sp. gr. 1·19) 60lb, tin 3lb; dissolve. Used in dyeing with lac dye.—*Dyers' spirit.* Dyers' aquafortis 28lb, tin 4lb; dissolve gradually, stirring frequently. Used in dyeing with lac dye; if for cochineal less tin is used.—*2.* Nitric acid 20lb, sal ammoniac 10lb; dissolve, add tin q. p. which dissolves without effervescence. Used by the French dyers for cochineal.—*Muriate of tin, Hydrochlorate of tin.* Muriatic acid at 25 deg. Baume 4 oz, grain tin 1 oz; dissolve, evaporate, crystallize, redissolve, recrystallize, and redissolve. Used as a test for molybdic acid, platinum, corrosive sublimate, albumen, and tannin; *2d.* the oz.

Spelter.—*White vitriol, Galitzen stein, White copperas, Vitriolum album, Zincum vitriolatum.* Obtained at Goslar, by quenching the roasted silver ores in troughs of water, evaporating this water, setting it by to crystallize, melting the crystals, skimming off the impurities, pouring the melted mass into wooden boxes, and disturbing the regular crystallization by frequent stirring. Contains 5·25 ox. of zinc, 5 acid, and 3·875 water; equiv. 13·625. Used as a dryer of oil paint; *2l.* the cwt.—*Vitriolum album depuratum, Sal vitrioli, Zincum vitriolatum purificatum, Zinci sulphas, Sulphas zinci.* Dissolve zinc in oil of vitriol much diluted with water, and crystallize.—*2.* White vitriol q. p. dissolve in water, add oxide of zinc, digest for some hours; filter, evaporate, and crystallize: tonic and antispasmodic, gr. j—ij; emetic, and operating very quickly, gr. x to ʒss; externally astringent. Contains 5·25 ox. of zinc, 5 acid, and 7·875 water; equiv. 18·125; does not dry oil colours; *1s.* the lb; ground *1s. 4d;* dried *3s. 4d.*—*Solutio acetitis zinci.* White vitriol ʒj, dissolve in distilled water ℥x; sugar of lead ℈iiij, dissolve in distilled water ℥x; mix and filter; astringent; used as a collyrium and injection.

Antimony.—*Butter of antimony, Butyrum antimonii, Oleum antimonii, Murias antimonii, Causticum antimoniale.* Common antimony, corrosive sublimate, ana p. æq; grind together; distil in a wide-necked retort, and let the buttery matter that comes over run in a moist place to a liquid oil. —2. Antimony calcined to greyness, or powdered glass of antimony 9 oz, common salt 32 oz, oil of vitriol 24 oz, water 16 oz; distil: this yields 40 oz. of butter of antimony.—3. Common antimony, or glass of antimony 1lb, common salt 4lb, oil of vitriol 3lb, water 2lb; distil.—*Antimonium muriatum.* Liver of antimony 1lb, dry common salt 2lb; mix, and add them to oil of vitriol 1lb; distil; 1*l.* 10*s.* the lb; 2*s.* the oz. Caustic, but apt to spread; used, however, largely by the farriers.—*Emetic tartar, Emetique, Tartarus emeticus, Tartarum emeticum, Tartras antimonii.* Crocus metallorum, white tartar, ana 4lb: boil them in water, filter, evaporate to a pellicle, and crystallize.—2. Boil 8lb of common antimony with 16lb of oil of vitriol in an iron pot to dryness, wash the grey mass until the uncombined sulphuric acid is carried off; mix it with an equal weight of crude tartar, boil in water, and crystallize.—*Antimonium tartarisatum.* Crocus of antimony 3lb, cream of tartar 4lb, water 4 gallons: proceed as usual.—*Tartarum antimoniatum.* Oxyd. antim. nitro-muriat. ℥ij, cream of tartar ℥ijss, distilled water ℥xviij: proceed as before. —*Antimonium tartarizatum.* Glass of antimony, cream of tartar, ana 1lb, water 1 gall; boil, filter, and crystallize; 5*s.* 8*d.* the lb; 8*d.* the oz. Emetic, in doses gr. j—iv; alterative and diaphoretic, in very small doses, as gr. 1-16th to 1-4th.

VII. EARTHS AND ALKALIES.

EARTHS AND CLAYS.

Terra Lemnia alba. Dirty white, with a grey cast, very heavy, rough, harsh, not colouring, burns very hard, outwardly dark brown, inwardly brownish yellow; used in dysenteries and malignant fevers. — *Bolus Armena alba.* Bright white, compact, very smooth and soft, not colouring,

burns very hard, and at last forms a whitish grey glass; sudorific.—*Bolus candida, Axungia lunæ.* Pearly white, light, smooth, not unctuous nor colouring; burns to a very pale whitish yellow; astringent, cordial.—*Tobacco-pipe clay, Argile d'Abondant, A. de Montereau, Cimolia alba.* White, smooth, unctuous, slightly colouring, burns rather hard, and very white: used to make tobacco-pipes and white stone-ware.—*White lumber stone, Terra sigillata alba, Terra Samia vulgaris.* Tobacco-pipe clay, made into cakes with a stamp; used as an astringent, and to take grease out of woollen cloth; 2*s.* the lb.—*Soap-rock, Spanish chalk, Parætonium, Creta Hispanica, C. sartoria.* White, firm, compact, weighty, hard, smooth, unctuous, not colouring, burns to a stone; writes upon glass, and if rubbed off, the marks become again visible by breathing upon the place: used by tailors to draw their patterns, to take out grease spots, and to engrave upon, the engraving being afterwards hardened by fire.—*Kaolin, Porcelain clay.* Dry, friable, unfusible. That of Cornwall used to make English china and fine pottery; that of Limoges to make Sevres china, and exported to Copenhagen for the same purpose; that of Passau, to make Vienna china.—*Terra Cimolia.* White, compact, smooth, colouring, burning rather harder; found in the island Argentiere: used to wash clothes.—*Chalk, Creta, C. argentaria.* White, soft, marking lines; when newly burned, it grows hot with water, and falls into powder; antacid: used in heartburn, gr. x—℈ij; externally absorbent, and as a crayon.—*Hard chalk.* Coarse.—*Whiting, Spanish white, Blanc d'Espagne, Blanc de Troyes, Calcis carbonas præparata, Creta præparata.* From soft chalk, by washing and making into large balls for cheap white paint, or into small drops for medical use.—*Creta præcipitata.* Precipitate a solution of muriate of lime by a solution of subcarb. of soda in water, and wash the sediment; 1*s.* 4*d.* the oz.—*Magnesia alba, Subcarbonate of magnesia, Magnesia,* P. D, *Magnesiæ carbonas, M. subcarbonas.* Obtained by precipitating the bittern, or liquor, left in the boiling of sea water after the common salt has been separated, by a ley of wood ashes or subcarb. of potash.—2. Epsom salt 12 oz. potas. subcarbon. 9 oz, water 3 gall; mix: is a mixture of the hydrate and carbonate of magnesia.—*Henry's magnesia.* Epsom salt 56lb dissolve in water, and precipitate with subcarb. of soda q. s. dissolved in water; wash the sediment

well, and finish the washing with rose-water. Subcarbonate of magnesia is made up while drying, either into large cubes with the edges bevelled, or in small dice; is powdered by being rubbed through a sieve; antacid, laxative, lithontriptic, ʒss — ʒij; mixes well with milk but not with water, sometimes occasions flatulence; 6*s.* the lb; M. levis 9*s;* M. in quadris 8*s.* 8*d.* — *Calcined magnesia, Oxide of magnesium, Magnesie caustique, Magnesia usta, Magnesia,* P. L. and P. E. Expose subcarb. of magnesia to a red heat for two hours, or until it exhibits a peculiar luminous appearance: produces about half its original weight; antacid, laxative, ℥ss—ʒij; does not occasion flatulence, but is not so soluble in the stomach as the other; it absorbs scarcely any carbonic acid by exposure to the air; equivalent 1·5; 16*s.* the lb. — *Magistery of alum, Earth of alum, Pure alumine, Oxide of aluminium.* Dissolve alum in water, and add to the solution ammonia water sufficient to precipitate the earth; wash it well, and dry; 5*s.* the oz.—*2.* Dry ammoniacal alum, rub it to powder, and keep it red hot in a crucible for some hours.—*Gelatinous alumine, Hydrate of alumine.* Pure alumine, not dried, but in a moist state: used to mix with oxide of cobalt and other colouring oxides, as a basis for the colour. —*Baumé's alum white.* Roman alum 1lb, honey half a lb; dry, powder, and calcine in a shallow dish to whiteness; wash and dry: a beautiful white, even with oil.—*Italian white chalk, Gesso, Bianchetto di pittori.* Dull white, hard, compact, regular texture, colouring, burns rather harder; used for a crayon; 1*s.* 6*d.* the oz.—*Blanc de Bougival.* White marle, composed of two parts clay and one of chalk, made up in oblong cakes. — *Blanc de Rouen.* White marle, made up in masses of 1lb each. — *Blanc de Moudon, Blanc de Morat, Gera Earth?* Silvery, silky, white, very fine, effervescing with acids; used as whiting.

Strigau earth, Bole, Terra sigillata Silesiaca, Axungia solis. Deep dull yellow, smooth, coarse but compact, heavy, not colouring, burns very hard and to a fine red. From Strigau; astringent and alexiterial.— *Yellow ochre, French ochre, Spruce ochre, Powder ochre, Light ochre, Sphragis.* Fine dusky yellow, compact, firm, smooth, unctuous, slightly colouring, when moist very viscid, burns very hard, and to a fine bright red; Shotover Hill, Oxfordshire, and else-

where: used in painting; 1*l.* 10*s.* the cwt. — *Light red, Rouge de Prusse.* Light ochre burnt; produces flesh colour with white lead and nut oil. — *Venice Tripoli, Terra Tripolitana vera.* Whitish yellow, or pale straw, firm, harsh, dry, colouring, burns rather harder, and to a pale rose colour; used for polishing and cleaning metals.—*Tripoli.* The septariæ, ludi Helmonti, or waxen veins, found on the east coasts of England calcined.—*2.* The clunch, or curl stone, of the Staffordshire mines calcined: gives gold and silver a beautiful black lustre. — *Clay ochre, Stone ochre.* Deep yellow, heavy, close, firm, smooth, not colouring, burns to a fine deep colour, without any hardness. From Mendip hills; used in painting.—*Burnt stone ochre.* Deep red; 1*s.* 6*d.* the lb. — *Yellow earth, Argilla lutea.* Pale yellow, very fine, loose, friable, colouring greatly, astringent taste, burns to a fine rose colour, but not harder. From Saxony: used for polishing, and as a paint.—*Burnt yellow earth, Englischer rod.* Fine rose red; used in Holland as a paint.—*Italian ochre, Jaune d'Italie.* Fine yellow, firm, compact, very light, colouring, astringent; burns very hard, and to a dull red.—*Coarse ochre.* Fine bright yellow, heavy, hard, firm, irregular texture, harsh, dusty, colouring, very impure; burns to a very pale ashen red, but no harder: Mendip hills.—*Roman ochre.* Hard, heavy, very deep or brown yellow; firm, regular, harsh, dusty, colouring very much; burns rather hard, and to a fine purplish red: Somersetshire, also near Rome; all used as paints. —*Founders' loam.* Deep yellow, fine, soft, with spangles of mica, slightly colouring; burns to a pale red, but not harder: Thrup, in Northamptonshire, also near Highgate Archway: used by founders for moulding.

Red Armenian bole, Bolus Armena rubra. Deep red, hard, heavy, close, rough, colouring the hands; burns rather harder, and to a brighter red; astringent and alexiterial. — *Common Lemnian earth, Terra Turcica.* Pale flesh red, not very close, heavy, slightly unctuous; burns very hard, and to a dusky yellow.—*German bole, Bolus Bohemica rubra.* Pale yellowish red, compact, but unequal, heavy, smooth; burns rather harder, without changing colour; astringent.—*Terra Lemnia rubra.* Pale red, variegated with yellow, close, very heavy, rough, but scrapes smooth, not colouring; burns very hard, and to a fine deep red: Lemnos; astringent, sudorific; 5*s.* the lb.—*Bole of*

Blois, Bolus Blesensis, Bolus Armena lutea. Pale red, with an orange cast, close, hard, heavy, not colouring, effervescing violently with acids, very astringent taste, burns to a stony hardness and a dark red; astringent, sudorific; highly commended in the plague.—*French bole, Bolus rubra Gallica.* Pale red, with white and yellow veins, heavy, close, slightly unctuous, not colouring, slightly astringent; burns very hard, but of the same colour; astringent in powder; 4*s.* the lb.—*Barros, Bucaros, Terra Portugallica.* Fine florid red, heavy, harsh, colouring, strongly astringent, burns brighter but not harder: used in dysentery and in dentifrices.—*Bradwall-hall clay.* Brick-red.—*Hallfield colliery clay.* A marle, burning to a light red of four different shades: both are used in making Staffordshire pottery.—*Mahogany earth.* Pale red, sometimes darker, compact, heavy, smooth, but neither glossy nor unctuous, not colouring, burns very hard without change of colour; Isle of Wight: used in painting, and to stain wood of a mahogany colour.—*Soft ruddle, Clay iron-ore, Rubrica fabrilis mollis.* Dusky red, loose, very heavy, extremely unctuous, with an oily gloss, colouring very much; burns very hard, externally little altered, but internally resembles iron: in iron mines; used as a colour, and also as an iron ore.—*Hard ruddle, Red chalk, Sanguine, Crayon rouge, Rubrica fabrilis.* Deep red, hard, heavy, solid, smooth, rather unctuous, colouring very strongly; burns very hard and darker: used as a crayon, also as an astringent; 6*d.* the lb, fine 8*d.* *Red lumber stone, Terra sigillata rubra.* Red chalk ground, made into small cakes and sealed.—*Common bole, Bolus communis.* Red chalk ground and made into large round cakes; astringent: used for cattle, and in tooth powders; 6*d.* the lb; ground 1*s.*—*Red stone-ochre, Ochra rubra.* Fine deep red, solid, harsh, very dusty, colouring, not altered by burning: Warwickshire.—*Red ochre, Ochra friabilis rubra, Sil Syriacum.* Fine strong red, heavy, loose, rough, dusty, colouring very much; burns very hard and much paler.—*Indian stone-red.* Fine purplish red, very solid, hard, rough, dusty, colouring; burns rather darker: all used as paints.—*Spanish brown, Almagra, Ochra Hispanica.* Fine deep red, with a purple cast, heavy, not hard, rough, colours very much; burns very hard and paler: used as a colour, and as a polishing powder; ground, 18*s.* the cwt.—*Indian red, Rouge Indienne, Terra Persica, Ochra pur-*

purea Persica. Fine purple, extremely heavy, very hard, solid, with glittering particles, colours very much, burns very hard, with no change of colour; from Ormuz; used as a paint, does not glaze well.—*Venetian red, Bolus Veneta.* Dull red, not very heavy, firm but dusty, colouring, burns very hard, and of a duskier colour; from Venice; in the lump 16*s.* to 1*l.* the cwt. — *Brown red ochre.* Very deep brown red, extremely heavy, firm, very rough, colours very much, slightly altered by burning.—*Runga matta, Terre de Patua.* Deep red, loose, friable; imported from the banks of the Ganges; all used as pigments.

Terra di Sienna. Deep brown or coffee colour, fine, compact, very light, very smooth and glossy, does not colour, when wetted marks a fine yellow upon paper; burns to a pale reddish brown, but does not harden; from Italy, and an inferior sort from Wycombe: English 1*s.* 3*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* the lb; Italian 2*l.* 10*s.* the cwt. — *Burnt Terra di Sienna.* 3*s.* the lb. Used as paints. — *London blue clay, Glaise, Argile de Gentilli, Argile d' Issy.* Dark blueish; used for luting vessels in distilling acids, but requires another luting over it to keep it moist, and prevent its cracking; also for pottery, for lining ponds, and for modelling. *Devonshire blue clay.* Makes white solid pottery, but is expensive. — *Devonshire black clay.* Fat, tough; makes cream ware. — *Devonshire cracking clay.* Grey, burns to a beautiful white, but is apt to crack in the firing.—*Common clay, Argilla lateritia.* Drying, astringent; used for artificial stones, as bricks, &c. and common pottery.—*Fullers' earth, Cimolia purpurescens, Smectis, Terra saponaria, Terra fullonica.* Grayish brown, but varying greatly, hard, very compact, rough but scrapes glossy, does not colour, burns hard and yellowish brown; being very fine, and absorbing grease very readily; used to full woollens.—*Rotten stone, Terra cariosa.* Ash brown, very light, moderately hard, dry, colouring, burns to a deep ash, but no harder; Derbyshire; used as a polishing powder. — *Umber, Terra Umbria, Creta Umbria.* Fine pale brown, close, very light, dry, colouring, burns deep reddish brown, but no harder; used as a colour, and to give porcelain the shining ground called ecaille. From Turkey 16*s.* the lb. — *Burnt umber.* Used for paint; makes a good shade for gold: both are excellent dead colours, having a good body.—*Windsor loam, Hedgerly loam.* Yellowish brown, very hard, heavy, harsh,

colouring slightly, burns very hard and fine deep red; from Hedgerly, near Windsor; used for setting the bricks of wind-furnaces, glass-house furnaces; also for making lutes, and coating glass and earthen vessels to be exposed to a strong fire.—*Bath bricks.* Windsor loam made into bricks; used for a coarse polishing powder. — *Founders' clay, Penny earth.* Dusky brown, very hard, heavy, harsh, not colouring; Woolwich, also Northamptonshire; used for moulds in large foundries.—*Cheam clay.* Very light ash-colour, nearly white, compact, fine, very smooth, not colouring, burns pale white and very hard; used for the body of glazed gallipots. — *Bohemian tripoli, Polier schiefer, Creta cinerea, Schistus mollis, Terra Melia.* Light ash-colour, heavy, moderately hard, open, harsh, dusty but not colouring, not altered by burning; used for polishing, and as a plate powder.—*Terre verte, Terra viridis.* Deep blueish green, very heavy, hard, smooth, glossy, not colouring but marking a green line, coppery taste, burns very hard and to a dusky brown; from near Rome, also near Woolwich: used as a lasting, but not bright green paint.—*Argile de Saveignes.* Blue, very tough, sandy; used to make the French poterie de gres, or stone ware. — *Argile des Forges-les-Eaux.* Blue; used to make glass-house pots, and stone ware.—*Stourbridge clay.* Dark grey, made into bricks for building glass-house furnaces, and also into crucibles for violent heats.—*Welsh clay.* Used to make Welsh fire clumps for building the fire-rooms of steam engine furnaces.—*French chalk, Creta Brianzonica, C. Gallica, Morochtos, Leucogæa.* Greenish, semitransparent, compact, smooth, unctuous, glossy, not colouring, scrapes white, marks an unctuous silvery line; burns very hard and white; astringent, used to mark woollen cloth, to take out grease, and cause boots to slip on easily; frequently confounded with Spanish chalk: 2*s.* 6*d.* the lb, ground 6*s*; prepared 9*d.* the oz. — *Myrsen, Meer schaum, Keffekil, Marga viridescens.* Pale greyish green resembling tallow dropped upon brass, close, heavy, smooth, unctuous, glossy, not colouring, burning extremely hard and pale white; used as soap, and to make the large bowls of German tobacco-pipes.—*Black chalk, Drawing slate, Pierre d'Italie, Crayon noire, Schistus pictorius.* Fine black, compact, laminated, slightly smooth, colours and writes, burns white and friable, some burns red; in coal mines; used as a

crayon: hard 1*s.* the oz, soft 1*s.* 3*d*; French and Italian 2*s.* —*Killow, Nod dû, Killoia molliuscula.* Fine black with a blueish cast, slightly smooth, friable, colours very much, tastes astringent, burns hard and grey; Wales: made into balls or sticks, used in painting. — *Hard Killow, Marking stone, Common black chalk, Black shale, Schistus carbonarius.* Fine black, firm, slightly flaky, dusty, colouring, burns to a fine white soft ash; used as a paint.

Burnt hartshorn, Cornu ustum album, Cornu ustum. Burn hartshorn until nearly white, grind, and wash; ground 2*s.* the lb, prepared 2*s.* 8*d.*—*Spodium præparatum.* Burn ivory, grind, and wash. — *Broom ashes, Cineres genistæ.* From broom stalks burned, diuretic, in dropsy, 3*s.* 6*d.* the lb. — *Daulakie earth.* Used in India to make sherbet; contains one-fifth of acidulous sulphate of iron.

STONES AND GLASSES.

The five precious stones. Garnet, hyacinth, sapphire, carnelian, emerald: cordial! — *Crystal powder.* Heat quartz red hot, quench it in water, then grind in an agate mortar, or chert mill; used in making glass, and is a good dryer for paints. —*Flint powder.* Heat flints, quench in water, then grind to powder; used in making fine pottery. —*Maidstone sand, Arena rotunda.* Fine, white, used to dry up ink, and to filter acid and corrosive liquors.—*Lynn sand.* White, used to make flint glass.—*Sea sand.* Coarse; when washed and dried used for scouring, and sand heats. — *Powdered glass, Vitrum pulverisatum.* Powdered as crystal, or flints; used to filter acids; also glued upon paper as a polishing powder, and to wear down corns on the feet, after the feet have been well soaked and dried, likewise to blow into the eyes to wear down any excrescence: 1*s.* the lb.—*Emery, Smyris, Smerillus.* Extremely hard; ground in mills, and sorted by being stirred with water, the water left to settle for a determinate number of minutes, then drawn off into another vessel, and left finally to deposit the powder with which it is loaded; used for polishing, either in the state of powder, or glued upon paper for scouring: emery stones from Jersey and Naxos 9*l.* the cwt. —*Pothee d'emery.* The sludge that falls from lapidaries' mills, made into balls for polishing.—*Moulè.* The sludge of the grindstones used in grinding cutlery. — *Pierre a l'eau tendre.* Greenish or brownish grey, easily rubbed to

powder in water, powder used to polish metals.—*Water-of-Ayr stone.* Used for polishing mathematical instruments. —*Pumice stone, Lapis pumex, Pumex.* Spongy, swims upon water; used whole as a kind of file, in powder as a polishing powder, and added to some dentrifices: 1*s.* 2*d.* the lb, ground 2*s.*—*Lancet stone.* A green soft hornstone, found in some parts of the old pavement of London; the only known material on which lancets can be set; said to come from Germany. —*Hone, Pierre a rasoir.* Yellow, with a bed of black slate clay, used with oil, but soap is much cleaner; from Namur.—*Oil stone.* Dark greenish grey, from Turkey, 3*s.* 6*d.* the lb. — *Pierre a l'eau dur.* Greenish, compact, scaly, paler than lancet stone: all are used to sharpen cutlery.—*Muscovy glass, Isinglass, Talk, Talcum.* From Russia, in square lumps, separable into flakes of amazing thinness; used to glaze ships' windows, as not liable to break when great guns are fired; also in microscopes to confine objects. — *Talc, Ubruc.* Imported from the East Indies, in round pieces, separable into scales; used to silver paper. — *Irish slate, Alum slate, Lapis Hibernicus.* Sweetish, agglutinant in bruises, fractures, a spoonful in beer.—*English talc, Asbestus.* Fibrous; used to make wicks for lamps, and cloth which is incombustible by a moderate heat; also to absorb oil of vitriol and prevent its being accidentally spilled from the bottles sold with chemical matches: 1*s.* the oz.

Lime-stone, Lapis calcarius;—Marble, Marmor. Both are used in coarse powder to ascertain the strength of acids, to yield carbonic acid gas while dissolving in them, 100 gr. yielding about 100 cub. in., or to make lime: marble powder 6*d.* the lb. — *Stone lime, Oxide of calcium, Calx viva, Calx.* From lime-stone, or marble, by a red heat; corrosive, antacid, depilatory: used for cements, to make lime-water, and render the alkalies caustic: composed of 2·5 calcium, and 1 oxygen; equiv. 3·5. — *Osteocolla.* Agglutinant; used in fractures, ℈j, night and morning: 8*d.* the lb.—*Gypsum, Sulphate of lime.* Used as a cement; also as a forcing manure: composed of 3·5 lime, 5 acid, and 2·25th water; at the pit 5*s.* the ton. — *Raw plaster of Paris.* Differs from gypsum in containing carbonate of lime, which causes it to set firmer in moulding, and also fits it for slowly absorbing the acid of wine; it renders cloudy white wines transparent. —*Boiled plaster of Paris,*

Burned Gypsum. Used as a cement, and to make models of statues, &c. 9*d.* 1*s.* 1*s.* 6*d.* and 2*s.* the bag of 14 lb.—*Cawk, Heavy spar, Derbyshire white, Spathum ponderosum, Sulphas barytæ.* Found in mines; used to mix with flake white, to make muriate of barytes, and lately sold for lapis calaminaris, but is not soluble in spirit of vitriol.—*Permanent white, Artificial sulphate of barytes.* Precipitate muriate of barytes by oil of vitriol, or a solution of Glauber's salt; used to mark jars in laboratories, as it is affected by very few substances. — *Rats' stone, Witherite, Terra ponderosa, Carbonas barytæ.* Found in mines; used as a poison for rats, and to prepare muriate of barytes; 1*s.* 4*d.* the lb. — *Kemp's white, Precipitated carbonate of barytes.* Witherite q. p. spirit of salt q. s. dissolve, add subcarbonate of ammonia to precipitate the white, wash, and dry in cakes for use: 1*s.* 4*d.* the oz.—*Morveau's white.* Dissolve cream of tartar in water, and add lime-water as long as any sediment falls, wash and dry.

Zaffre, Safflor, Saffra. One part of roasted cobalt, ground with two or three parts of very pure quartzose sand; used as a blue colour for painting glass; from Saxony 10*l.* to 16*l.* the barrel, 3*s.* 8*d.* the lb. — *Smalt, Powder blue, Smalta, Azurum.* From roasted cobalt, melted with twice or thrice its weight of sand, and an equal weight of potash; used in painting, and in getting up linen: from Saxony 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 3*d.* the lb.—*Ultramarine blue, Cæruleum ultramontanum.* Lapis lazuli 1 lb is heated to redness, quenched in water, and ground to a fine powder; to this is added yellow rosin 6 oz, turpentine, bees' wax, linseed oil, ana 2 oz, previously melted together, and the whole made into a mass; this is kneaded in successive portions of warm water, which it colours blue, and from whence it is deposited by standing, and sorted according to its qualities: a fine blue colour with poppy oil: East Indian lapis lazuli 5*s.* the oz, prepared 3*l.* 3*s.* to 4*l.* 4*s.* the oz. — *Ultramarine ashes, Sander's blue.* The remains left after the extraction of ultramarine, the wax and oil being burned away, and the ashes washed: inferior in colour.—*Egyptian azure.* Carbonate of soda 15 oz, calcined flints 20 oz, copper filings 3 oz, mix and heat together for 2 hours: a fine sky blue.

Fluxes for enamel colours. Flint powder 4 oz, flint glass 12 oz, red lead 16 oz, calcined borax 3 oz. Melt in a Hes-

sian crucible; keep it melted for several hours, in a steady heat, then pour it out into water, and grind it in a white biscuit-ware mortar.—2. Flint glass 10 oz, white arsenic and nitre, of each 1 oz.—3. Flint glass 3 oz, red lead 1 oz. —4. Flint glass 16 oz, red lead 19 oz, borax (not calcined) 11 oz.—5. Flint glass 6 oz, red lead 8 oz, flux, No. 2. 4 oz.—*Yellow enamel.* Red lead 8 oz, oxide of antimony 1 oz, oxide of tin 1 oz, calcined together; of this take 2 oz, flux, No. 4, 3 oz.—*Orange enamel.* Red lead 12 oz, red sulphate of iron 1 oz, oxide of antimony 1 oz, flint powder 3 oz; calcine and melt with flux 50 oz.—*Dark red enamel.* Sulphate of iron, calcined dark, 7 oz, flux, No. 1, 18 oz, colcothar 1 oz.—*Light red enamel.* Red sulphate of iron 2 oz, flux, No. 1. 6 oz, white lead 3 oz.—*Brown enamel.* Manganese 10 oz, red lead 32 oz, flint powder 16 oz.—Used to cover watches and other toys.

Paste, Strass. Rock crystal 6 Troy oz, red lead 9 oz. 5 dwt, fine pearl ash 3 oz, 7 dwt. ½, boracic acid 7 dwt. ½, oxide of arsenic 5 grains; to be kept in quiet fusion for at least 24 hours, in a Hessian crucible, and cooled gradually. Used to imitate diamonds in jewellery, and as a basis for making artificial gems. — *False topaz.* Paste 1 Troy oz. 15 dwt, glass of antimony 1 dwt. ½, Cassius' purple precipitate 1 gr. —*False ruby.* Paste 5 oz, oxide of manganese 2 dwt. ½.— *False emerald.* Paste 8 oz, oxide of copper 1 dwt. 15 gr. oxide of chrome 2 gr.—*False sapphire.* Paste 8 oz, oxide of cobalt 2 dwt. 9 gr.—*False amethyst.* Paste 16 oz, oxide of manganese 15 to 24 gr, oxide of cobalt 1 gr. — *False oriental garnet.* Paste 17 dwt. 19 gr. glass of antimony 8 dwt. 18 gr. oxide of manganese 2 gr. All used as false gems: many other compositions are made, almost every artist having his own receipts.—*China blue, Royal smalt.* Oxide of cobalt, melted with felspar and a little American potash. Used to paint pottery ware, and as a pigment: 10*s.* the oz.

Tabasheer, Tabaxir. A stony concretion formed in the joints of the bamboo cane. Used in diseases arising from obstructions.—*Shell lime, Calx e testis.* From oyster or other shells, by calcination: corrosive, antacid, depilatory; used for cements, to make lime water and render the alkalies caustic. Used the same as stone lime.—*Lime water, Aqua calcis, Liquor calcis.* Fresh burned lime 8 oz, pour upon it boiling water a gallon, cover up close, and when cold, keep the whole in a glass bottle, pour off the clear

when wanted: astringent, antacid, ʒiv to lbj, in small draughts; its taste is best covered with 1-5th of milk; also externally to ulcers.

ALKALIES AND THEIR CARBONATES.

As the two subcarbonates of soda and of potash are sold in a solid form, their strength is attempted to be ascertained by the quantity of sulphuric acid that a solution of 100 gr. of either of them requires for its saturation: this operation is called alkalimetry, and tubes graduated into 100 parts, and containing the necessary quantity of acid to saturate 100 grains of the pure subcarbonates are used, called alkalimeters; but as the sulphuric acid acts upon the sulphates and sulphurets of these alkalies, and which are usually present, the assay is not a whit more accurate than the method of the German soap boilers, who merely pour a quart of water upon a pound of ashes, and then putting in a piece of Dutch soap, add water in small portions until the soap sinks. The ashes are the stronger as they require more water before the soap sinks.

Potash.—*Ash balls, Cineres herbarum.* Principally the ashes of fern, made up into balls: used for washing instead of soap, and to clean paintings.—*Pot-ash, Alumen catinum.* From land plants burned to ashes, the ashes elixated with water, and the ley evaporated to dryness. From America; *2l.* 14*s.* the cwt. retail 8*d.* the lb.—*Pearl-ash, Potasse de New Yorck, Cineres perlati.* From pot-ash, by calcination, by a gentle heat to avoid melting, solution in water, filtration, and evaporation, stirring it all the time to granulate the salt. From America; *3l.* the cwt, retail 8*d.* the lb.—*Burnt lees of wine, Cendres gravellées, Cinis infectorius, C. fœcum, Cineres clavellati, Alumen fœcum, Potassæ subcarbonas impurus, Potassa impura.* From the ashes of lees of wine, grape cake, and vine twigs, very pure; preferred by the Continental dyers. From France.—*Salt of tartar, Sal tartari, Kali ppm. e tartaro, Kali e tartaro, Subcarbonas potassæ purissimus, Potassæ subcarbonas e tartaro.* Burn argol in a crucible, powder and calcine till it is nearly white; dissolve in water, filter and evaporate. *5s.* 8*d.* the lb: composed of 6 pot-ash, 2·75 carb. ac. with 2·25 water: equiv. 11; 100 gr. saturate 70 of oil of vitriol.—*Salt of wormwood, Sal absinthii.* Wormwood burned to ashes, dissolved in water, the solution filtered, and evaporated to dryness: *2l.* the lb. *2s.* 8*d.* the oz.—*Tobacco ashes.* The

smuggled tobacco seized by the English government is all burned, and the ashes alone sold.—*Treves potash, Potasse de Treves,* is as strong as pearl ash.—*Vosges pot-ash, Potasse de Vosges.* Used in France, the weakest of these usually sold.—*Dantzic pot-ash.* Resembles Russian potash, but is rather weaker.—*Russian pot-ash, Cineres Russici.* From beech, birch, poplar, or alder, burned to ashes, part of the ashes elixated with water, and the ley used to moisten the remainder of the ashes, covering fresh billets of wood with the moistened ashes, and setting the pile on fire. From Russia and Sweden, in large black lumps as hard as a stone, with a sulphureous smell; solution green, tinging silver dark purple. Petersburg; *2l.* 12*s.* the cwt.—*Travancore pot-ash.* From cocoa-nut branches.—*Mara oppoo.* From cocoa-nut and plantain leaves.—*Subcarbonate of pot-ash, Kali præparatum, Subcarbonas kali, Carbonas potassæ, Potassæ subcarbonas.* Pour upon burnt lees of wine an equal weight of boiling water; filter and evaporate until the liquor grows thick, then remove the fire, and stir the salt continually, until it concretes into small grains. As burnt lees of wine are now with difficulty procurable in England, pearl-ash is used for them. *2s.* the lb. — *Nitre fixed by charcoal, Subcarbonate of pot-ash, Nitrum a carbonibus fixatum.* Nitre 16 oz, charcoal powder 4 oz; melt the nitre, and throw into it the charcoal powder, until it ceases to take fire: produces 13 or 14 oz. of subcarbonate of pot-ash, equal to salt of tartar.—*White flux, Cornish flux, Fluxus albus.* Nitre and tartar ana p. æq.; deflagrate as before.—All these alkalies are diuretic, in doses gr. v. to ℈j, cathartic in larger doses; they are used in making glass, in bleaching and scouring cloth, and to precipitate alum.

Saline oil of tartar, Oil of tartar, Oleum tartari per deliquum, Aqua kali. Spread salt of tartar, pearl-ash, or pot-ash thin, on plates, in a damp cellar, and when it has run into water, strain through linen; used in scouring.—*Liquor potassæ subcarbonatis, Aqua subcarbonatis kali.* Subcarbonate of potash ℥ xij, distilled water ℥ xij; dissolve and filter. 1*s.* 4*d.* the lb.—*Henry's carbonate of potasse water,* is made up to the spec. grav. of 1·248, that it may saturate an equal measure of sulphuric acid, spec. grav. 1·135, or of nitric acid, spec. grav. 1·143, or of muriatic acid, spec. grav. 1·074. Used in assaying mineral waters.

Bicarbonate of pot-ash, Kali aeratum, Potassæ car-

bonas, P. L. 1824. Dissolve subcarbonate of potash 1 lb, in water 3 lb, and pass through the liquor the gas expelled by adding pounded marble to dilute sulphuric acid; the carbonate of pot-ash crystallizes as fast as it is formed: preferable, as being milder tasted than the subcarbonate; used to form effervescent mixtures. Composed of 6 pot-ash, 5·5 carb. acid, and 1·125 water; equiv. 12·625. 7*s.* the lb. ground 9*s.*—*2.* Dissolve pearl-ash in water, add bran, or saw-dust, to soak up the liquor, put it into a crucible, cover, lute the joint, and heat the crucible till it is red hot. When cooled, wash out the salt, evaporate and crystallize, until no more crystals can be obtained; then heat the remaining liquid with fresh bran, and proceed as before.—*Lixivium saponarium, Pure pot-ash water, Solution of pot-ash prepared with lime, Eau seconde, Aqua kali puri, Liquor potassæ.* Upon quick-lime ℥ vj, pour boiling distilled water lb. vj, and add subcarbonate of pot-ash lb. j, dissolved in water 2 lb: cover the vessel, and when cool filter through cotton cloth; if it effervesce with a dilute acid, it must be treated again with fresh lime. A pint should weigh exactly ℥ xvj; if it weigh more, for every drachm of excess add ℥ ss. of distilled water to each lb. Troy; if less, evaporate some part of it. Used in calculous complaints; 1*s.* the lb.—*Aqua kali caustici, Aqua potassæ.* Lime 8 oz. add water 24 oz. when cold add subcarb. pot. 6 oz; strain, adding fresh water, so as to get 36 oz.—*Henry's pure pot-ash water.* Is made up to the spec. grav. 1·1; two measures of it have the same effective strength as one measure of his carbonate of pot-ash water. Used in analyzing substances.—*Pot-ash prepared with alkohol.* Evaporate a solution of salt of tartar, nitre fixed by charcoal, or the white flux, made caustic by quick-lime, to the consistence of a syrup, cool to about 130 degrees of Fahrenheit, add three times its weight of alkohol, and keep for some days, draw off the clear, wash the bottoms with fresh alkohol, and add it to the other. Distill off 2 oz. out of 3 of the alkohol used, evaporate the remainder in a silver basin, taking off the scum; when nearly red hot, pour it out on a very dry marble slab, or silver basin, and break it up as soon as it fixes. To be kept in small parcels, in very dry well stopped vessels. 2*s.* 9*d.* the oz.—*Caustic pot-ash, Pure potash, Hydrate de deutoxide de potassium, Lapis infernalis, Lapis septicus, Kali purum.*

Potassa, P. fusa, Kali causticum. Evaporate pure potash water till the boiling ceases, and the salt melts smoothly like oil, then pour it out on an iron plate, and cut it into pieces: caustic, but is apt to spread. 12*s.* the lb. Composed of 6 potash, and 1·125 water: equiv. 7.125.—*Nitre fixed by metals, Nitrum a metallis fixatum.* Regulus of antimony 4 oz. melt in a large crucible, add purified nitre 20 oz. at three separate times, an hour apart, keep the matter in fusion for some time. Very caustic.

Mineral Alkali or Soda.—*British barilla.* The ashes of salicornia Europæa calcined into a porous mass. Very poor in subcarbonate of soda.—*Kelp, Varecq. Soude de Normandie.* The ashes of fucus vesiculosus and several other species, contains scarcely any subcarbonate of soda, never more than 3 in the 100.—*Smyrna barilla, Cendre du Levant.* From mesembryanthemum Copticum and salsola kali; contains about 40 in the 100 of subcarbonate of soda.—*Barilla ashes, Spanish barilla, Alicant barilla, Soda Alicantina, S. Alonensis, Sal alkali, Soda impura, Carbonas sodæ impura.* From mesembryanthemum nodiflorum burned with salsola sativa; contains about 25 in the 100 of subcarbonate of soda, 1*l.* 12*s.* the cwt.—*East Indian barilla ashes.* From salsola Indica, s. nudiflora, and s. elata: 1*l.* 18*s.* the cwt. —*Cape barilla.* From salsola aphylla and s. soda.—*Marseilles barilla.* From salsola soda.—*Sicily barilla.* From salsola tragus, 1*l.* 15*s.* the cwt.—*Teneriffe barilla.* 1*l.* 9*s.* the cwt.—*Blanquette, Soude d' Aigues mortes.* The ashes of salicornia Europæa, salsola tragus, atriplex portulacoides, salsola kali, and statice limonium: contains about 3 to 8 in the 100 of subcarbonate of soda.—*Salicor. Soude de Narbonne.* The ashes of salicornia annua: contains about 14 or 15 in the 100 of subcarb. of soda.—*Alexandria barilla, Roquette, Rochetta Alexandrina.* From salsola Arabica, with mesembryanthemum nodiflorum, and plantago squarrosa.—*Soude de Bourde.* Very bad, stinking. —*Poon heer.* A whitish earth containing much subcarb. of soda, found in the East Indies.—*Natron.* From lakes dried up by the summer's heat. Is a sesquicarbonate of soda mixed with salt, and sulphate of soda. Imported from Egypt.—*Trona.* A similar mineral imported from Tripoli. Both are washed for the sesquicarbonate of soda they yield.—*Over munnoo.* Resembles trona; East Indies. *Sesquicarbonate of soda.* Obtained from natron and trona;

composed of 4 soda, 4·125 carb. ac. and 2·25 water; equiv. 10·375. used in making soda water.—*Unrefined mineral alkali, Gaz oppoo.* In regular very thin whitish cakes; having been dried in ponds: imported from the East Indies, 1*l.* 5*s.* the cwt.—*Subcarbonate of soda, Salt of soda, Salt of barilla, Sal alkali, Natron præparatum, Sodæ subcarbonas, Carbonas sodæ*, P. E. & D. Dissolve Spanish barilla ashes 1 lb. in water 1 gall. filter and evaporate to 2 lb. set it aside to crystallise; antacid, deobstruent, gr. x—ʒss, bis terve in die. 3*s.* 6*d.* the lb.—2. By calcining 180 lb. ea. of Glauber's salt and chalk, with 110 lb. of charcoal dust, washing out the salt and crystallising; produces 300 lb. of salt, of which 100 lb. is pure subcarbonate of soda.—3. By mixing a solution of Glauber's salt with a solution of lime in pure pyrolignous acid, boiling for some time, filtering, evaporating to dryness, calcining the acetate of soda thus obtained, redissolving in water, and crystallizing.—4. Is obtained as a secondary product in making mineral yellow. Composed of 4 soda, 2·75 carb. ac. and 11·25 water; equiv. 18. Used largely in making hard soap, glass, and dyeing.—*Henry's carbonate of soda water.* Dissolve subcarbonate of soda in water, so that the solution may have the sp. gr. of 1·11: 2 meas. are equal in saturating power to one of his carbon. of potash water.—*Sodæ subcarbonas exsiccata, Carbonas sodæ siccatum.* Melt subc. of soda until it becomes dry, stirring it continually: antacid; used also in calculous complaints, in small doses frequently repeated so as to take ϑj to ij in the day. 6*s.* the lb.—*Bicarbonate of soda, Sodæ carbonas*, P. L. 1824. Pass the gas from pounded marble dissolving in diluted sulphuric acid through a solution of subcarb. of soda in water, as in making bicarbonate of potash; antacid, gr. x to ϑj. 7*s.* the lb.—2. Calcine subcarb. of soda with bran, as in making bicarbonate of soda; comp. of 4 soda; 5·5 of carb. acid, and 1·125 of water; equiv. 10·625.—*Caustic soda, Pure soda,* is prepared by acting upon subcarb. of soda with quick lime, as in making caustic potash.—*Soda prepared with alkohol.* Also prepared in a manner similar to potash: 3*s.* 3*d.* the oz.—*Potasse d'Amerique, Petite potasse bleue.* Caustic soda melted with salt, lime and oxide of copper; sold to the Paris laundresses for American potash, as they object to using soda.—*Soap ley.* From barilla ashes mixed with one third

their weight of quick-lime, and the caustic soda and salt washed out with water. Is very various in its strength; and weak leys are afterwards drawn from the same ashes, by pouring on more water, and draining it off, for 3 or 4 times.—*Henry's pure soda water.* From pure caustic soda dissolved in water, so as to have the sp. gr. of 1·07; is of the same effective strength as his carbonate of soda water.

Volatile Alkali or Ammonia. — *Carbonate of ammonia, Subcarbonate of ammonia, Volatile sal ammoniac, Bakers' salt, Sesquicarbonate of ammonia, Sal volatilis salis ammoniaci, Ammonia præparata, Ammoniæ carbonas, Ammoniæ subcarbonas.* Sal ammoniac 1 lb. powdered chalk 2 lb.; mix accurately, and sublime. *3s.* 8*d.* the lb.—2. Sal ammoniac, subcarb. of soda, ana lbj; sublime. P. D. Stimulant, and used as an errhine, like the spirit. Much used by the bakers, to make bread in a hurry: the bread is yellowish, and the cells very small, but it may be baked as soon as the dough is mixed. When fresh made is composed of 2·125 amm. 4·125 carb. acid, with 1·125 water; equiv. 7·375, by keeping the outer surface loses a portion of its ammonia, and is changed into bicarbonate, which has not the pungency or volatility of the sesquicarbonate.—*Spirit of hartshorn, Spiritus cornu cervi, Liquor volatilis cornu cervi.* From hartshorn, by distillation; when rectified, has a pleasant refreshing odour; *2s.* 8*d.* the lb.—*Salt of hartshorn, Volatile salt, Smelling salt, Sal cornu cervi,* is obtained in the same process with spirit of hartshorn, and is purified by mixture with 1-8th of chalk and sublimation with a gentle heat: pleasant smell. *1l.* 6*s.* the lb. Salt of oxteeth is sold for it, in France. — *Spirit of oxteeth, Salt of oxteeth.* Nearly equally pleasant as spirit of hartshorn, for which they are sold.—*Rough bone spirit, Liquor volatilis ossium.* From bones which have been boiled for their grease by distillation in iron pots or cylinders; separating the oil and salt by filtration; 1-5th more alkali is obtained in unluted vessels than in luted. Hales says, subcarb. of ammonia heated absorbs air—*Rectified bone spirit, Salt of bones, Sal ossium.* The rough spirit, distilled from 1-8th of wood ashes, or charcoal powder; the salt of bones first arises; when it begins to melt by the spirit that succeeds, the distillation is stopped for the present, the salt taken out, and then the distillation begun again, till nearly the whole of the liquor has come

over. 1*s.* 6*d.* the lb.—*Spirit of urine, Spiritus urinæ, Salt of urine.* Obtained largely from urine which has been kept a little while; for if fresh, the water must be distilled off before the spirit will appear.—*Spirit of wood soot, Spiritus fuliginis, Salt of wood soot, Sal fuliginis.* From wood soot; strongly scented, anti-epileptic.—*Liquid mild volatile alkali, Spirit of sal ammoniac, Spiritus salis ammoniaci, Aqua ammoniæ,* P. L. *Aqua carbonatis ammoniæ.* Subcarb. of potash 3 lb. sal ammoniac 2 lb. water 8 lb; distil to dryness. 3*s.* 4*d.* the lb.—*Liquor ammoniæ carbonatis, Liquor ammoniæ subcarbonatis.* Subcarb. of ammonia ʒiiij, distilled water lbj; dissolve and filter: stimulant, gtt. xx to ʒj, also as an errhine; 1*s.* 8*d.* the lb.—*Henry's carbonate of ammonia water.* Dissolve subcarbonate of ammonia in water, so that the sp. gr. may be 1.046. two measures are equal in saturating acids to one of his carbonate of potash water. Used in analysis.—*Ammoniacal liquor.* From coals; obtained in those gas works that use coals: a chaldron yielding about 200 gallons. Used to make sal ammoniac.—*Caustic volatile alkali, Spirit of sal ammoniac with lime, Aqua ammoniæ puræ.* Lime, water ana lbij; slake, and add sal ammoniac lbj. boiling water lbvj. cover the vessel immediately; when cold pour off the liquor, and distil with a gentle heat lbj.—*Aqua ammoniæ causticæ.* Lime lbij. water lbj. slake and cover it up; the next day add sal ammoniac ʒxvj. water lbv. distil ʒxxj. The specific gravity ought to be .934; or a bottle holding ʒxij of water should hold ʒxj ʒiijss of this fluid.—*Aqua ammoniæ,* P. E. Lime lbjss. water ʒix. slake, when cool, add sal ammoniac lbj; distil into distilled water lbj. until the retort becomes red hot.—*Liquor ammoniæ,* Lime ʒvj. water lbj; slake, and cover up for an hour, then add sal ammoniac ʒviij. boiling water lbiij. and cover till cold, then strain and distil ʒxij. Specific gravity should be .960; or a bottle holding ʒxij. of water should hold ʒxjss. of this fluid; 1*s.* 4*d.* the lb.—*Liquor volatilis cornu cervi cum calce.* Spirit of hartshorn 4 lb. fresh slaked lime 1 lb. distil into water kept cool, and if necessary, adjust its specific gravity by the addition of distilled water, or by repeating the distillation: antacid, stimulant. 2*s.* 8*d.* the lb.—*Henry's pure ammonia water.* Made up to the sp. gr. of 0·97; one measure is equal in saturating acids to one measure of his carbonate of potash water, used in testing liquors.

NEUTRAL SALTS.

Water when saturated with any one salt, will dissolve another or even several other salts; hence a small quantity of water poured upon a large mass of impure salt, saturates itself with the most abundant, and then, dissolving the other salts which render it impure, leaves the remainder in a state of purity.

Salts of alumine.—*Alum, Lump alum, Sulphate of alumine and potash, Rock alum, Alun de roche, Alun de glace, Alumen vulgare, Sulphas aluminæ.* In large lumps, formed by pouring a solution at 50 deg. Baume into barrels, where it forms a nearly solid mass. Obtained from different minerals by elixation and crystallization, previously adding potash or potash and urine: tonic, astringent, gr. v—xx; in gargles, ʒss to water ʒiv; in eye-waters and injections, gr. xij to water ʒvj: used largely by the dyers, also to harden tallow for mould candles, and many other purposes in the arts; 20*l.* the ton for exportation; 1*l.* 7*s.* the cwt; 6*d.* the lb; ground 1*s.* 6*d.*—*Roach alum, Alun fin, Alumen crystallinum, A. rupeum.* Crystallized from a solution at 25 or 30 deg. Baume. In pyramidal lumps of crystals, 1*l.* 18*s.* the cwt. 9*d.* the lb. ground 1*s.* 8*d:* preferred by the dyers in certain processes.—*Alun de Liege.* Impure, but by solution and recrystallization is rendered very pure.—*Italian roach alum, Alun de Rome, Alumen Romanum, A. rubrum.* In crystals, pale red when broken, and covered with a reddish efflorescence: not refined; used by the dyers; contains no ammonia nor iron; 1*l.* 10*s.* the cwt. —*Turkey alum, Alun de Smyrne, Alumen de Rochi.* From the original manufactory at Roccha, in Syria; in pieces the size of an almond to that of an egg, covered with a reddish efflorescence. — The potash sulphates of alumine are composed of 20 sulph. acid, 6·75 alumine, 6 potash, and 28·125 water: equiv. 60·875.—*Ammonia alum, Sulphate of alumine-and-ammonia, Alun ammoniacal.* From the same minerals as potash alum, but crystallized by means of urine or sulphate of ammonia. In small scaly crystals, rather less soluble in water than potash alum; lose their ammonia in time. Used in dying certain colours. Composed of 20 sulph. acid, 6·75 alumine, 2·125 ammonia, and 28·125 water; equiv. 57.—*Burnt alum, Alumen ustum, A. exsiccatum, Sulphas aluminæ exsiccatum.* By melting common alum, and

keeping it on the fire until it cease to boil: used in colic, ℈j for a dose; externally escharotic: 5 lb. yields 3 lb; 2*s.* 8*d.* the lb.

Salts of Barytes.—*Muriate of barytes, Chloride of barium, Hydrochlorate of barytes, Murias barytæ.* Dissolve carbonate of barytes, or rats' stone, 1 lb. in spirit of salt 1 lb. previously mixed with water 3 lb; filter, and crystallize by repeated evaporation.—*2.* Mix sulphate of barytes, i. e. cawk, 2 lb with charcoal 4 oz; keep it red hot in a covered vessel for six hours, boil the mass in water 8 lb. strain, and to the clear liquor add spirit of salt as long as it produces any effervescence; lastly, crystallize by evaporation. Vermifuge, alterant; used gr. j. bis terve in die, in cancer and scrofula; 10*s.* 6*d.* the lb.—*Solutio muriatis barytæ.* Murias barytæ ʒj. distilled water ʒiij; dissolve: deobstruent, gtt. v—viij. bis terve die, in cancer and scrofula; externally escharotic, to fungous ulcers and specks on the cornea; 8*s.* the pint.—*Acetate of barytes.* By dissolving carbonate of barytes in pure acetic acid, evaporating and crystallizing; 4*s.* the oz.—*Nitrate of barytes.* By dissolving carbonate of barytes in nitric acid, evaporating and crystallizing; 10*d.* the oz.—The solutions of both are used to discover sulphuric acid, and the crystals of the nitrate to discover, by fusion, potash, soda, or lithium in minerals.

Salts of lime.—*Muriate of lime, Hydrochlorate of lime, Murias calcis.* Dissolve the mass left in the distillation of lime with sal ammoniac in water; filter, and evaporate to dryness; 6*s.* the lb.—*2.* Dissolve white marble or chalk in muriatic acid, and evaporate to dryness. Used for preparing the liquid muriate employed as a substitute for muriate of barytes.—*Liquid shell, Liquor calcis muriatis.* Murias calcis ʒij. distilled water ʒiij; dissolve and filter.—*Aqua calcis muriatis.* Chalk ʒj. diluted muriatic acid ʒij; dissolve and filter.—*Solutio muriatis calcis.* White marble 9 oz. muriatic acid 16 oz. water 8 oz. dissolve, evaporate to dryness; dissolve the dried mass in once and a half its weight of distilled water, and filter: deobstruent, in scrofulous and glandular diseases, gtt. xl to ʒj. diluted, bis terve die: seems to be the most active ingredient in mineral waters; 3*s.* 8*d.* the lb.—*Purifying liquid, Solutio oxymuriatis calcici.* Com. salt 4 oz. black oxide of manganese in powder 1 oz. ½, oil of vitriol 3 oz. water 6 oz. mix, distil, and pass the gas into a bottle containing quick lime 2 oz.

water 62 oz; strain the liquor. Used as a lotion in venereal sores, also diluted with water, ¼ pint to a gallon, to destroy the odour of sick rooms, manufactories using animal entrails, and houses of office; and still weaker to sweeten game: 2*s.* the pint.

Salts of magnesia.—*Epsom salt, Sal Epsomensis, S. catharticus amarus, Magnesia vitriolata, Magnesiæ sulphas.* Obtained from sea-water, after the common salt has been crystallized.—2. From magnesian limestone, by washing out the lime with rough pyrolignous acid, or other acid, then dissolving the magnesian residuum in oil of vitriol, and crystallizing: Epsom salt is purgative, ʒj—ʒij; allays the pain of the colic; also used in purgative clysters; 1*l.* 12*s.* the cwt; 1*s.* the lb; dried 2*s.* 8*d.*

Salts of ammonia.—*Grey sal ammoniac, Sal ammoniacus, Muriate of ammoniæ, Hydrochlorate of ammonia, Murias ammoniæ, M. ammoniacus.* By subliming the soot formed by burning cows' or camels' dung: 26 lb of dung yield 6 lb of salt. Used in preparing cendres bleues and other colours. From Egypt direct, and through the East Indies; 7*l.* 16*s.* to 8*l.* 12*s.* the cwt.—*Sal ammoniacus purificatus.* By dissolving grey sal ammoniac in water, evaporating and crystallizing; 1*s.* 4*d.* the oz.—*White sal ammoniac.* By adding oil of vitriol to bone spirit, crystallizing the product, mixing it with common salt, and subliming. In this process the residuum, by solution in water and crystallization, yields Glauber's salt.—2. By adding ground gypsum to bone spirit, straining, pouring the liquor upon common salt, and subliming.—3. By mixing the bittern of sea-water with putrid urine or bone spirit; diuretic; also added to Peruvian bark to increase its febrifuge power; externally stimulant, ʒj to water ʒviij, as a lotion in gangrene, indolent tumours, and chilbains. Used to give pungency to snuff, in dyeing to brighten certain colours, and by other artists for various purposes; 7*l.* 10*s.* to 8*l.* the cwt; 2*s.* the lb; ground 3*s.* 4*d.* the lb.—*Flowers of sal ammoniac, Flores salis ammoniaci.* Grey sal ammoniac broke into pieces, and sublimed either from an earthen body into aludels, or from a wide-necked retort into a large receiver: this mode of obtaining sal ammoniac in fine powder was adopted on account of its toughness and the difficulty of pounding it.—*Benzoate of ammonia.* By saturating subcarbonate of ammonia water with benzoic acid; in crys-

tals 8*s.* the oz.—*Succinate of ammonia.* By saturating subcarbonate of ammonia water with succinic acid; in crystals 6*s.* the oz. Both are used in analyses to separate iron from manganese.—*Oxalate of ammonia.* By saturating liquid oxalic acid with ammonia water, evaporating, and crystallizing; 2*s.* the oz. — *Oxalate of ammonia water.* By dissolving oxalate of ammonia in ten times its weight of water. Used to ascertain the presence of lime in waters.—*Sulphate of ammonia, Sal secretus Glauberi.* By adding dilute sulphuric acid either to sal ammoniac or ammoniacal liquor, evaporating and crystallizing; diuretic, aperitive; 4*d.* the oz.—*Spiritus Mindereri, Aqua ammoniæ acetatæ, Liquor ammoniæ acetatis, Aq. acetatis ammoniæ, Aq. acetitis ammoniæ.* Subcarb. of ammonia 2 oz, distilled vinegar q. s. (about lbiij) as long as any effervescence is produced, or rather more: diaphoretic ʒss; externally as a collyrium in ophthalmia; 1*s.* 8*d.* the pint.—*Hydro-sulphate of ammonia, Hydro-sulphuret of ammonia, Ammonia hepatizata, Hydro-sulphuretum ammoniæ, Ammonium hydro-sulphuratum.* Pass the gas from artificial sulphuret of iron ʒiv, while dissolving in muriatic acid ʒviij previously diluted with 2 pints ½ of water into a bottle containing pure ammonia water ʒiv. Dose gtt. v. gradually augmented: used in diabetes.—2. Pass the gas through three bottles, the first containing a little water to absorb any muriatic acid that may come over; the second the ammonia water; and the third filled with lime and water to absorb the superfluous gas, and prevent its getting into the laboratory, it being both highly deleterious and of a very disagreeable smell. Used as a test liquor for metals. — *Succinas ammoniæ liquidum pyroanimale.* Unrectified salt of hartshorn ʒj, water ʒvj; dissolve, add succinic acid sufficient to saturate it; then filter; antispasmodic.

Salts of potash.—*Rough saltpetre, Sal petræ, Nitrum.* Found naturally efflorescing from the earth and certain stones, also from the rubbish of old buildings: obtained by elixiviation, adding, if necessary, wood ashes to supply the alkaline basis: East Indian 2*l.* 2*s.* the cwt. — *Refined saltpetre, Nitre, Sal nitri, Kali nitratum, Potassæ nitras.* Obtained from rough saltpetre, by redissolving it in water and crystallizing.—2. By adding only a small quantity of water to the rough nitre, letting it remain some time, and draining it off. A cooling diuretic in small repeated doses of gr.

v—x each, every two hours; taken to ʒj it occasions bloody stools, and even death: a small piece dissolved slowly in the mouth frequently stops a sore throat in the beginning; used also in gargles: employed in artillery and fireworks. East Indian refined, *2l.* 8*s.* the cwt; English refined, *3l.* 4*s.* the cwt, 9*d.* the lb, purified 1*s.* 4*d.*—*Sore-throat salt, Lapis prunellæ, Sal prunellæ.* Melt nitre 1 lb, inject upon it gradually flowers of sulphur 2 oz, and pour it out into moulds, either balls or cakes; 2*s.* 6*d.* the lb. — *Crystal mineral.* Melt nitre 16 oz, and when it flows smooth, pour it into warm moulds; yields about 8 oz.—*Macquer's neutral arsenical salt, Arsenate of potash, Kali arsenicatum, Arsenias kali.* Distil white arsenic and nitre ana p. æq: dissolve the residuum in water, evaporate and crystallize: tonic, gr. 1-16th to 1-4th in pills; used also in preparing cobalt blue: 3*s.* 4*d.* the oz.—*Muriate of potash, Hydrochlorate of potash, Sal febrifugus Sylvii, Spiritus salis marini coagulatus.* By saturating spirit of salt with pearl-ash, evaporating and crystallizing.—2. By heating or distilling sal ammoniac and pearl-ash, dissolving the residuum in water, evaporating and crystallizing; aperient, diuretic.—*Oxymuriate of potash, Chlorate of potash, Potassæ oxmurias.* Mix common salt 3 lb, manganese 2 lb, and add oil of vitriol 2 lb, previously diluted with water q. s; distil into a receiver containing pearl-ash 6 oz. dissolved in water 3 lb; when the distillation is finished, evaporate the liquid in the receiver slowly in the dark; the oxymuriate will crystallize first in flakes: stimulant, gr. j—ij; explodes when struck, or dropped into acids. Used for making matches for instantaneous lights, and for procuring oxygen gas; *2l.* 2*s.* the lb; 3*s.* the oz.—*Bleaching liquid, Eau de Javelle, Aqua alkalina oxymuriatica.* Common salt lbij, manganese lbj, water lbij, put into a retort, and add gradually oil of vitriol lbij; pass the vapour through a solution of subcarb. of potash ʒiij in water ʒxxix, applying heat towards the last. Specific gravity is 1·087; stimulant, antisyphilitic. Used to bleach linen, take out spots, and to purify air impregnated with putrid exhalations: 5*s.* the pint. —*Salt of sorrel, Quadroxalate of potash, Sal acetosellæ verus, Potassæ oxalas.* From the leaves of wood sorrel bruised and expressed; the juice is then left to settle, poured off clear, and crystallized by slow evaporation: 1 cwt. of wood sorrel yields 5 or 6 oz.—2. From the leaves

of sheep's sorrel, treated in the same manner.—3. By dropping subcarbonate of potash water into a saturated solution of oxalic acid in water, when it precipitates, and may be separated by filtration: if too much alkali is added, it is taken up, and will require an addition of the acid to throw it down again; cooling. Used to make lemonade and whey; 9*s.* 8*d.* the lb.—*Vitriolated tartar, Tartarum vitriolatum.* Dissolve green vitriol in water, precipitate with oil of tartar, wash the precipitate, filter, evaporate, and crystallize; 4*s.* the lb.—*Nitrum vitriolatum, Kali vitriolatum, Potassæ sulphas.* Dissolve the residuum left in distilling Glauber's spirit of nitre in water; add subcarb. of potash, if necessary, to saturate any superfluous acid, evaporate and crystallize.—2. Evaporate the liquid that is left in making magnesia alba, and crystallize: aperient, ℈j to ʒss; cathartic, ʒiiij to ℥vj: useful in visceral obstructions. Being very hard, it is used in compound powders to divide jalap or scammony while triturating with them; 2*s.* 2*d.* the lb; ground 2*s.* 8*d.*—*Sal enixum.* Boil the residuum left in the distillation of saltpetre with green vitriol, strain and evaporate to dryness. Used as a flux by silversmiths and platers; also to adulterate cream of tartar, and, being powdered and rubbed into the wood with a hard brush, to stop the ravages of the dry rot.—*Potassæ supersulphas.* Dissolve the salt that remains in distilling nitre with oil of vitriol in water, evaporate, crystallize, and dry the crystals: a cooling purgative, ℈j to ʒij; 8*s.* 6*d.* the lb.—*Sulphas potassæ cum sulphure.* Mix nitre and flowers of sulphur ana p. æq. throw them by small portions into a red hot crucible, and let the mass cool.—*Sal polychrestus Glaseri.* Proceed as before; but as soon as the deflagration is over, raise the heat, keep the mass in fusion for some time, pour it out, dissolve it in water; filter, evaporate, and crystallize; 4*s.* the lb.—*Red argol, Tartarum rubrum.* From red wines; 2*l.* to 2*l.* 5*s.* the cwt; retail 10*d.* the lb.—*White argol, Tartarum album, Supertartris potassæ impurus.* From white wines: the essential salt of the grape deposited during the fermentation of the wine, especially in the northern wine countries, where the fruit does not ripen thoroughly. Used as fluxes, for preparing the best subcarbonate of potash, in dyeing, and many arts; 2*l.* to 3*l.* the cwt; retail 10*d.* the lb.—*Crystals of tartar, Crystalli tartari, Potassæ supertartras.* Ob-

tained by boiling white argol in water, with some white clay; filtering, evaporating, and crystallizing.—*2.* By clarifying the solution with white of eggs and woodashes, instead of white clays, as in the former: from Venice and Montpellier, 5*l.* the cwt, retail *2s.* 4*d.* the lb. — *Cream of tartar, Cremor tartari.* Formerly the skin of crystals that formed on the surface of the ley during evaporation; now used for the crystals reduced to powder: cooling, laxative, may be taken ad libitum; used as a diuretic in dropsy: 11*l.* the cwt, retail *2s.* 8*d.* the lb. — *Soluble tartar, Tartarum solubile, T. tartarisatum, Kali tartarisatum, Tartris potassæ, Potassæ tartras, Tartaras kali.* Dissolve pearl ash 1 lb in a gallon of water, add cream of tartar as long as any effervescence arises, i. e. rather less than 3 lb; evaporate and crystallize: purgative ʒj; laxative ʒj to iij; also added to senna and resinous purgatives ϑj to ʒj, to prevent their griping: 4*s.* the lb.—*British cream of tartar.* Argol 3 cwt, sal enixum 1 cwt; dissolve in water and crystallize: sold for cream of tartar.—*Soluble cream of tartar, Tartarum boraxatum, Tartris boraxata potassæ et sodæ.* Borax 2lb, potassæ supertartras 5lb, dissolve in water q. s. evaporate to dryness: is soluble in an equal weight of water.—*Chromate of potash.* Heat chromate of iron with an equal weight of saltpetre in a strong blast fire, wash out the salt, filter the leys, evaporate, crystallize, redissolve and recrystallize two or three times, then dissolve the crystals in 5 times their weight of water. Used as a test liquor for metals, particularly lead.—*Triple prussiate of potash, Ferruretted hydrocyanate of potash.* Digest Prussian blue 1 lb in oil of vitriol 1 lb; previously mixed with 5 pints of water: boil, filter, and wash the sediment well; then put it into a suff. quant. of pure potash water to turn the blue to a yellowish brown, filter, evaporate, crystallize, and redissolve the crystals. Used as a test liquor for metals: in crystals 4*s.* the oz.—*Hydro sulphate of potash, Hydro sulphuret of potash.* Prepared as hydro sulphate of ammonia, putting pure potash water into the second bottle. Used as a test liquor for metals.—*Iodate of potash.* Dissolve iodine in pure potash water, evaporate to dryness, separate the hydroiodate by spirit of wine; then dissolve the iodate in water, and crystallize. Used in bronchocele.—*Hydroiodate of potash.* Obtained from the mixed mass in the preceding process; by washing with spirit of wine, filtering, and distilling off the

spirit. Used in bronchocele: 1*l.* 5*s.* the oz.—*Solution of hydroiodate of potash.* Hydroiodate of potash gr. xxxvj, distilled water ℥j: in scrofula and bronchocele; gtt. x. to xx, ter die, in syrup: will not keep. — *Sal diureticus, Terra foliata tartari, Kali acetatum, Acetis potassæ, Potassæ acetas, A. kali.* Saturate subcarb. of potash with distilled vinegar, and evaporate to dryness; re-dissolve the salt in distilled water, and evaporate until it concretes on cooling; diuretic or cathartic, as it is managed, dose ℈ss to ʒij: 1*3s.* the lb.

Salts of Soda.—*Tincar, Rough borax, Chrysocolla, Borax cruda.* Found upon the edges of lakes; used in soldering, and for a flux. From the East Indies 11*l.* 10*s.* the cwt.—*Refined borax, Borax raffinata, Sodæ boras, S. subboras.* Dissolve tincar in water, boil for some time, filter and crystallize; diuretic, emmenagogue, ʒss to ℈ij; externally as a gargle in thrush, or to stop excessive salivation; used also in soldering: East Indian 15*l.* 10*s.* the cwt; English 3*s.* 6*d.* the lb; ground 3*s.* 8*d.*— *Glass of borax.* Borax dried by a gentle heat, breaking down the frothy mass as it rises; then melted by increasing the heat: the crucible should be either of silver, gold, or platina. Used as a flux in blow-pipe experiments; 1*s.* 8*d.* the oz.—*Common salt, Muriate of soda, Chloride of sodium, Sal communis, Sal culinaris, Sodæ murias, Murias natricus, Chloruretum sodii.* Is found native, and also prepared, in a variety of forms, from the sea water and salt springs, by evaporation either by the sun's heat, called *bay salt;* or by boiling, called *white salt.*—*Rock salt, Sal gemmæ, S. fossilis.* Found native; when pure does not decrepitate, nor lose weight in a low red heat: it sometimes contains from 1 to 4 in the 100 of marl with some sulphate of lime; hence the excise laws allow 65 lb to be a bushel, instead of 56 lb as in bay salt, and boiled salt. Used to make boiled salt, and for the same purposes. — *London's patent solid salt.* Cheshire rock salt melted in a reverberatory furnace and laded out into moulds: 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* the ton at the works; superfine white 1*l.* 16*s.* Used for preserving pickled provisions, as it dissolves very slowly in the brine as it becomes weak.—*Bay salt, Sal marinus, Sal niger.* Sea water slowly evaporated in shallow ponds by the sun; dark grey, in square hoppers; contains iodine: imported from France, Portugal, and Spain, 1*l.* the ton. — *Cheshire stoved salt, Lump salt, Basket salt.* By quick boiling the brine of salt

springs until only so much water is left as merely to cover the small flakey crystals in the boiler, which are then put into conical wicker baskets, drained and dried in stoves: 100 tons of saturated brine will yield 23 tons of salt.—*Cheshire common salt.* By evaporating brine at 160 or 170 deg. Fahr. and draining the crystals, which are close, hard, and in square hoppers. Used for striking, and salting provisions intended for cool climates. — *Cheshire large grained flakey salt, British bay salt.* From brine, evaporated at 130 or 140 deg. Fahr. harder than the common salt, and in crystals approaching to a cubical form; 1*l.* 5*s.* the ton. Used for salting provisions for warm climates.—*Cheshire fishery salt.* From brine evaporated at 100 or only 110 deg. Fahr. in large nearly cubical crystals. Used for salting provisions intended for very hot climates, or long voyages; 2*l.* the ton.—*Lymington common salt.* By spontaneously evaporating away in shallow ponds five parts out of six of sea water, and quick boiling of the remainder to a nearly solid mass, which is drained in troughs; 1*l.* the ton.—*Lymington salt cats.* The salt deposited upon stakes by the bittern which drains from the Lymington common salt; is in lumps of 60 or 80 lb. 100 tons of sea water yield only 2 tons 17 cwt. of salt. The usual proportion at the Lymington works are to each 100 ton of common salt, 1 ton of cat salt, and 4 or 5 tons of Epsom salt.—*Scotch common salt.* By quick boiling of sea water: is in small crystals.—*Scotch Sunday salt.* By making up the fires late on Saturday-nights, and leaving the boiling to itself all Sunday; is in considerably larger crystals, which are taken out on Monday-morning.—*Salt upon salt.* From bay salt dissolved in brine and recrystallized.—*Salt peter salt, Sal salis petræ.* The salt that adheres to the sides and bottoms of the settling tubs, in refining salt petre.—*Decrepitated common salt, Sal communis decrepitatus, Murias sodæ siccatus.* Heat the salt in a covered vessel till it ceases to crackle.—All these muriates of soda are stimulant, antiseptic, and hence used as seasoning for food both by man and beast. They are also employed in preserving animal substances, and occasionally in medicine, ʒj in clysters as a purge, and ʒj to 2 pints of water as a stimulant and absorbent lotion in wens and bruises.—*Sulphite of soda, Sulphis sodæ.* Glauber's salt dried 8 oz, charcoal dust 2 oz, sulphur 1 oz; grind together, heat in a crucible

for half an hour, cool, dissolve in water, filter, and separate the sulphite from the sulphate, by crystallization.—*2.* Pass sulphurous acid gas through a solution of caustic soda. Used to bleach straw hats.—*Acetate of soda, Soda acetata.* Saturate acetic acid with subcarbonate of soda, filter, evaporate and crystallize; milder to the taste than acetate of potash: 12*s.* the lb.—*Arseniate of soda, Arsenias sodæ.* White arsenic 9 oz, dry nitrate of soda 16 oz; mix and heat together in a bolt head or a sand bath, until the nitric acid is dissipated; dose one-sixth of a grain: 2*s.* the oz.—*Nitrate of soda, Nitras sodæ.* Saturate a solution of subcarbonate of soda with nitric acid, evaporate and crystallize. Used to prepare arseniate of soda.—*Subphosphate of soda.* Saturate a solution of subcarb. of soda with liquid phosphoric acid, evaporate, and crystallize. Used as a test in blow-pipe experiments, and also dissolved to discover silver in saline solutions. — *Tasteless purging salt, Soda phosphorata, Phosphas sodæ.* Dissolve phosphoric acid in water, add subcarb. of soda q. s. to saturate the acid: evaporate and crystallize. — *2.* Dissolve well-burnt bones in nitric acid; dissolve also Glauber's salt in water, and pour it into the nitrous solution, as long as a precipitation takes place; filter, and distil the liquor to recover the nitric acid, wash, evaporate and crystallize; purgative ʒvj to ʒx, in broth: used also to prepare cobalt blue: 3*s.* 6*d.* the lb, dried 6*s.* — *Glauber's salt, Sulphate of soda, Sal mirabilis Glauberi, S. catharticus Glauberi, Natron vitriolatum, Sodæ sulphas.* Dissolve the residuum left in distilling sulphuric acid upon salt, in water, saturate the excess of acid, either with subcarb. of soda, or powdered chalk; filter, evaporate and crystallize. — *2.* To common spirit of bones or ammoniacal liquor, add oil of vitriol, crystallize the sulphate of ammonia thus made, mix this with common salt, sublime the sal ammoniac from it, and the Glauber's salt remains, which is to be dissolved and crystallized. — *Lymington Glauber's salt, Sulphate of magnesia-and-soda.* Obtained from the mother liquor of sea water, crystallizing in rhomboids.—*2.* By dissolving Epsom salt in a solution of Glauber's salt. — *Rochelle salt, Sal Rupellensis, Natron tartarisatum, Soda tartarisata, Tartris potassæ et sodæ, Tartras potassæ et sodæ.* Dissolve subcarb. of soda 20 oz. in water 10 lb; add, while boiling, cream of tartar 24 oz: filter, evaporate to a pellicle, and crystallize.—*2.* Dissolve

cream of tartar lbiij, in water 3 gall. add pearl-ash q. s. to saturate the superfluous acid, as in making soluble tartar, filter, add common salt ℥xj, evaporate and crystallize. A more agreeable purgative than Glauber's salt, but rather weaker: 4*s.* 8*d.* the lb, ground 5*s.*

Sandiver, Sel de verre, Glass gall, Fel vitri. The saline scum that swims on the glass when first made; used in tooth powders. — *Black ash.* The waste ley of the soap-maker, pumped out of the boiler, evaporated in large iron boilers, and the salt separated as it falls down. It consists of the sulphate, muriate and sebate of soda, and of potash, and being put into a reverberatory furnace, it is heated so as to partially decompose these salts, and bring it to a pasty kind of fusion. At which time it is let to run out of the furnace into an iron pan to grow cool and solid: it is then sold to the yellow soap-maker, or to the alum-maker, 8*l.* to 15*l.* the ton.

Salts of the alkaline rosins. — *Sulphate of quinine, Sulphas cinchonæ.* Digest yellow bark in weak sulphuric acid, made by adding 50 grains by weight of oil of vitriol to each lbj of water: add hot lime to render the liquor clear, and wash away the extra lime from the precipitate; drain this precipitate and digest in rectified spirit, decant and distil off the spirit, dissolve the rosin in hot water rendered sour with sulphuric acid, and as the liquor cools the sulphate of quinine crystallizes.—2. Powdered bark 2 lb, water 2 gall. oil of vitriol 2 oz. measures; strain, add lime 8 oz. or enough to render the decoction dark brown, with a reddish brown sediment; proceed as above: produce 5 or 6 drams. Febrifuge, gr. viij equal to bark ℥j; 3*l.* the oz, 8*s.* the dram apoth.—*Sulphate of strychnine.* Dissolve strychnine in dilute sulphuric acid, evaporate and crystallize: proposed to be employed, or any other salt of strychnine, when the system is accustomed to the action of pure strychnine, but not in use.—*Sulphate of brucine.* Prepared in the same manner, and as well as other salts of brucine for the same purpose: not used as yet.—*Sulphate of morphia.* Dissolve morphia in oil of vitriol, previously diluted with a considerable quantity of water; evaporate and crystallize: narcotic, a quarter of a gr. to gr. j, in a day and night.—*Acetate of morphia.* Dissolve morphia in acetic acid q. s. and evaporate to dryness; narcotic a quarter of a gr. to gr. j, in a day and night.

VIII. ACIDS.

The strength of liquid acids is usually expressed in England by the enunciation of their specific gravity, water being considered as unity; and in France and the neighbouring countries, by the degrees of Baume's hydrometer, on account of its easy construction: but this does not answer for all acids, for the experiments of Mollerat, a manufacturer of acetic acid, shewed that the strength of acetic acid cannot be determined by the mere consideration of its specific gravity; and the case is probably the same with some other acids formed in or from organic bodies.

Hence the French chemists have introduced a fictitious standard, founded upon the capability of the acid to saturate a determinate weight of well-crystallized subcarbonate of soda: the quantity of pure sulphuric acid (36 parts) necessary to saturate 100 parts of subcarbonate of soda, being esteemed as 100 acidimetric degrees. Then if upon trial 88 grains of any other acid be required to saturate 100 grains; or, for the sake of using smaller quantities, 22 grains should saturate 25 of subcarbonate of soda; then, as 88 (22) of the acid is equivalent in force to 36 (9) of sulphuric acid, so by inverse proportion are 100 acidimetric degrees to 40 deg. 99, the conventional strength of the acid assayed, which may be quoted as 41 acidimetric degrees strong.

There are other modes of calculating the strength of acids in this mode of valuation, which is substituted for the equivalents of Dr. Wollaston, with a view of rendering the calculations more adapted to the habits of practical men.

As the power possessed by 36 parts of oil of vitriol to saturate 100 parts of dry subcarbonate of soda is taken to represent 100 degrees of strength, so if 36 parts of any other acid liquor are taken, the number of the parts of subcarbonate that it will saturate is at once the expression of its acidimetric strength: thus as a solution of 36 grains of crystallized acetic acid will saturate 90 grains of the subcarbonate of soda, this 90 is the expression of its acidime-

tric strength. The acidimetric strength of an acid may also be estimated from the saturation of any determinate weight of subcarbonate by a determinate weight of acid: for example, 100 grains of the acidum nitricum of the London Pharm. ought to saturate 212 grains of subcarbonate: then as 100 grains of acid are to 212 gr. of alkali, so are 36 grains of acid representing 100 deg. of strength to the strength of the nitric acid, which will be found to be 76 deg. ·32, and in like manner as 100 grains of the acidum muriaticum are required to saturate 124 grains of subcarbonate of soda, its strength expressed in the French mode will be found to be 44 deg. 64.

If the strength of any acid be given in acidimetric degrees, the quantity of subcarbonate of soda that any assigned weight of it will saturate is thus found. As 36 the standard quantity of oil of vitriol taken to represent 100 degrees of strength is to the quoted strength of the acid, so is the weight of the acid intended to be used to the weight of the subcarbonate that it will saturate. For instance, let it be required how much subcarbonate of soda 100 grains of acetic acid from wood at 31 deg. ·32, will saturate: then as 36 are to 31·32 so are 100 to 87 the number of grains of subcarbonate that the acid will saturate. And this is the number quoted by the London college as the power of saturation that their acidum aceticum fortius ought to possess.

The use to be made of this mode of valuation may be thus exhibited. Having 1500 lb of rectified pyrolignous acid 8 acidimetric degrees strong, how much crystallized sulphate of soda will be required to be added to the pyrolignite of lime formed by this quantity of acid to convert it into pyrolignite of soda. It is known that every 20 lb ·25 of sulph. of soda contains 5 lb of dry sulphuric acid, which with 1 lb ·125 of water would form 6 lb ·125 of oil of vitriol at 66 deg. Baume, or 100 acid deg. Now 1500 lb of pyrolignous acid multiplied into 8 deg. of strength, will give for its total strength 12000 deg. and 6 lb ·125 of oil of vitriol multiplied into 100 deg. will give for the total strength of each 20 lb ·25 of sulphate of soda 612 deg. ·5. Hence, if 12000 the total strength of the pyrolignous acid be divided by 612·5, the quotient 19·595, or say 19·6, will show how many times 20 lb ·25 of sulphate of soda must be employed; which will be found equal to 398 lb.

Of vegetable origin.

Malt vinegar, Common vinegar. Convert 20 quarters (160 bushels) of malt, with at least 56lb of hops, into at most 100 barrels of good serviceable ware. Put this ware into sweet casks, (oil butts are the best) laid upon scantlings in the sun, filling them within three inches of the bung. Let the bungs stand open when the sun shines hot upon the cask; but in close or wet weather, and at nights, let the bungs be stopped and covered from the rain. Let not the head work out at the bungs, and it will sink to the bottom: when the first head of the liquor has fallen, draw it from the lee into another clean sweet cask, and so afterwards from cask to cask, till it come to perfection; then draw it off into a store cask. If the ware grow long and ropy, put in a fit quantity of alum, work it well together, and it will grow short again. The largest casks are the fittest to house and keep these wares in for store. Statutes of the distillers of London. The use of afterworts, or brewers' wash, is forbidden by these statutes. No. 18, *2s.* the gallon; No. 20, *2s. 2d.—Pickling vinegar, White wine vinegar.* Make 4 bushels of malt into 100 gall. of wort; when cooled to about 75 deg. Fahr. add 4 gall. of yeast; let it stand 36 hours; then take two casks, having false bottoms pierced with holes one foot from the bottom, upon which place a considerable thickness of the bottoms of the British-wine manufactories, or of low-priced raisins. Fill one of these casks two-thirds full, and the other only sufficient to moisten the rape; draw off every day the liquid material that is above the rape in the full cask into the other, and repeat this alternately until the vinegar is made. No. *22, 2s. 4d.* the gallon; No. 24, *2s. 6d.—Alegar, Acetum cerevisiæ.* Work strong ale upon the cuttings of the vine, unripe grapes, or cheap raisins, in the same manner as wine vinegar, with three casks, or as pickling vinegar. — *Wine vinegar.* Number three sweet casks 1, 2, 3, and fill No. 1 with good sound white rape (that is, the foot-stalks and skins of grapes left in making white wine) to within six inches of the bung; stop it close, and let it stand to gather heat, for two or three days in summer, but in winter it will require more time. When conveniently hot, fill up the cask within three inches of

the top with wine of any kind, being well conditioned, not musty, and without dregs. Stop the cask close, and at the same time fill No. 2 with rape to gather heat; when sufficiently hot, draw off No. 1, put it into No. 2, stop both close, and fill No. 3 with rape. When No. 1 and 3 have gathered heat sufficient, fill up No. 1 with fresh liquor, draw off No. 2, put it into No. 3, and so let No. 2 gather sufficient heat again. Then draw off No. 1, put it into No. 2; draw off No. 3, and put it into a store cask; for, having passed three times through the rape, it is become good merchantable ware. Proceed in this manner, supplying one cask from another, until all the wine to be converted into vinegar is spent. The working casks must be left near full, until more wine vinegar is to be made; for if the rape stand dry, it will wax hot, soon decay, and be utterly spoiled. Statutes of the distillers of London.—*Best French wine vinegar, Vinaigre d'Orleans.* Fill a cask of about 50 gallons' content a quarter full of good vinegar; put the wine intended for vinegar into a cask half filled with beech shavings well pressed down. In eight days' time, draw off the clear wine into a clean cask, and put 2 galls. $\frac{1}{2}$ into the vinegar cask. In another eight days, add 2 gall, $\frac{1}{2}$ more wine, and so a third and fourth time: the vinegar cask should be kept in a room exposed to the mid-day sun, and the temperature kept up to about 25 deg. Reaum, or 90 deg. Fahr. by a fire, if necessary. Then with a wooden spoon bring up some of the froth; if this is thick, white, and pearly, draw off 10 gall. of the vinegar, and proceed as before, until the tartar and lees of the wine accumulate so as to hinder the fermentation, and render the vinegar muddy. If the froth is red, another 2 gall. $\frac{1}{2}$ of wine must be added, and the heat of the room increased. Each cask yields about 100 gall. of vinegar yearly, for 10 years. Muddy vinegar is cleared by straining it through beech shavings pressed together, letting it remain on them a few days before drawing off: weak wines generally become muddy. Sometimes a cask suddenly stops working without any apparent cause; in this case, draw off its contents, wash it with hot vinegar, fill it a quarter full with good vinegar, and proceed as with a new cask.—*French household wine vinegar.* Bring a small cask of Orleans vinegar, keep it in a cool place, and as the vinegar is drawn off for use, fill it up with wine.—

Cyder vinegar. From cyder, worked as malt vinegar. —*Sugar vinegar.* To each gallon of water add 4lb of brown sugar, and work it either as wine or malt vinegar. —*Gooseberry vinegar.* To each quart of bruised gooseberries add 3 quarts of water, and to each gallon of liquor 1 lb of coarse sugar, or more; expose to the sun as in making malt vinegar. — *Raisin vinegar.* After making raisin wine, lay the pressed raisins in a heap to heat; then to each cwt. put 15 gall. of water, and a little yeast, and work it as pickling vinegar. — *Crystal vinegar.* Pickling vinegar 1 gall. fresh burned bone black 6 oz. stir together, let it stand 2 or 3 days, decant off the clear, and filter the bottoms: used for pickles which require a clear colourless vinegar. — *Acetum purificatum,* P. U. S. Vinegar 1 gall. charcoal powder 1 oz; boil up and strain, or let it settle and decant off the clear.—*Argol vinegar, Acetum ex tartaro.* Warm water lbxvj, white argol lbj, dissolve, when cold, add spir. vini Ojss: keep it in a warm place in a slightly covered vessel, until the fermentation is completed, decant, and keep it well stopped. — *German household vinegar.* Soft water 7 gall. ½, honey 2 lb, dissolve, add corn spirit 1 gall. keep it stopped up in a warm place for 3 months, then decant into bottles.—*2.* Soft water 7 gall. ½, corn spirit 2 pints, cream of tartar 1 oz. ½, dry yeast the size of a goose egg, ferment for 3 months, then decant into bottles. —Vinegar is used principally as a sauce, and to preserve vegetable substances; but it is employed externally as a refrigerant and repeller: useful also internally when an overdose of strong wine, spirit, opium, or other narcotic poison has been taken. A false strength is given to it by adding oil of vitriol, or some acrid vegetable, as pellitory of Spain, grana Cnidia, or capsicum, which may be discovered by its leaving a sense of heat upon the lips, whereas pure vinegar leaves on the contrary a sense of cold.

Quass, Posca? Mix rye flour and warm water together, keep it by the fire side till it has turned sour: much drank in Russia; looks thick and unpleasing at first, but becomes agreeable by use.—*Vinasse.* The bottom left in the still, in distilling wine: used in some manufactories as a weak acetic acid. — *Distillers' wash.* The grounds left in the still in distilling corn spirit: used to fatten swine.

Distilled vinegar, Acetum distillatum. Common vinegar 16 gall. distil in a copper still with a copper worm, draw-

ing off 12 gall. A pewter worm renders it milky : sold for verjuice.—2. Vinegar 8 gall. water 8 gall. mix and distil off 8 gall.—*Vinegar distilled in glass, Acidum aceticum*, P. L. and C. P. *A. acetosum distillatum, A. aceticum dilutum*, P. L. 1824. Pickling vinegar 1 gall. distil in a glass vessel 1 pint which keep separate for perfumes or cosmetics, then draw off 6 pints, being the material required by the colleges for medical purposes: 5*s.* 4*d.* the gall.—*Acidum acetosum*, P. Bat. *A. aceticum dilutum*, P. Belg. Wine vinegar 16 pints, charcoal powder 1 lb. distil in glass or stone ware 2 pints, which keep separate; then draw off 8 pints; continue the distillation, keeping each pint separate until the distilled vinegar has a burnt flavour; mix the others with 8 pints: ℥j of this acid should saturate ʒj of subcarbonate of sodæ, if it does not add some stronger acid, or some of that which came over first: its spec. grav. is usually 1·007. Distilled vinegar is used when the mucilage of raw vinegar would be prejudicial, or its colour.—*Sapa aceti.* The bottoms left in distilling vinegar, without the addition of water.—*Concentrated vinegar, Acetum concentratum, Acidum aceticum forte.* Sapa aceti 1 gallon, charcoal powder 1 lb, distil.—*Badollier's strong acetous acid, Acidum acetosum forte*, P. E. Vitriol calcined to whiteness lbj, sugar of lead ℥x; rub together and distil.—*Dollfuss' concentrated acetous acid.* Sugar of lead 12 oz, oil of vitriol 6 oz, distil 7 oz; used to make aromatic vinegar, and as a very active errhine: 1*l.* 10*s.* the lb. —*Spirit of verdigris, Radical vinegar, Esprit de Venus, Spiritus Veneris, Acidum acetosum, A. aceticum purum*, C. P. Crystallised verdigris 2 lb, dry it in a water-bath, distil it in a sand heat, redistil the produced liquor: produces 1 lb: spec. grav. 1·050. Dissolves camphire and oils; 5*s.* the oz.—*Acidum aceticum*, P. D. Kali acetatum ℥vj, add gradually oil of vitriol ℥iij, allowing the mixture to cool between each addition; distil to dryness: produces ℥iij. —*Crystallized acetic acid, Acidum aceticum glaciale.* Acetate of soda dried, and melted by a gentle heat 10 oz ¼, oil of vitriol 5 oz, mix gradually, and distil; dry the crystals with filtering paper; produce about 6 oz: 8*s.* the oz.—*Lowitz's acetic acid.* Sulphate of potash 12 oz, oil of vitriol 6 oz, diluted with 18 oz water; evaporate to dryness; add acetate of soda gently dried 9 oz, black oxide of manganese ground very fine ½ oz, distil in glass, in a sand heat.—*Rough pyrolignous acid, Vinegar of*

wood, Spirit of wood, Acetum ligni. From woods not of a resinous nature, as beech, birch, oak, or ash, by distillation in cast iron cylinders. 8 cwt. of wood yields about 35 gallons or 300 lb of spirit and phlegm, and leaves about 18 lb of charcoal, so that nearly half the wood passes off in gas, which being inflammable, is conducted by pipes to the fire room of the furnaces, and aids in the supply of heat. — 2. As a secondary product in the distillation of alder, willow, or dog-wood, in making charcoal for the manufacture of gunpowder. — *Rectified pyrolignous acid, Smoking liquor, Spiritus acidus ligni, Essentia fuliginis.* The rough acid redistilled in a copper still. 100 gall. usually leave 20 gall. of viscid tarry matter in the still. Transparent, brown, a strong smoky flavour, spec. gr. 1·013, half as strong again as the best common vinegar. Used to preserve and smoke meat and fish by their being dipped in it for at most 2 or three minutes, or to give them a smoky flavour by rubbing them over with it by means of a feather or sponge. — *Spiritus buxi,* P. L. 1745. From box wood. — *Acetic acid from wood, Purified pyrolignous acid, Acidum aceticum ligni.* Saturate rectified pyrolignous acid with lime, or chalk, evaporate to dryness, gently heat it, stirring it all the time, then dissolve it in water so as to mark 15 deg. Baume, mix the solution with a saturated solution of sulphate of soda; sulphate of lime falls down, and the liquid is pyrolignite of soda, evaporate to 27 or 28 deg. and set by to crystallize; evaporate the remaining liquid again and crystallize, (when no more crystals can be obtained, the remainder is to be evaporated to dryness, and calcined for carbonate of soda,) gently heat the rough pyrolignite in flat iron pans, until it flows quite smooth: the heat must never be so great as to occasion the least fume: hence 8 cwt. will require about 24 hours to effect this. Dissolve the roasted pyrolignite in water so as to mark 15 deg. decant and crystallize: add at once oil of vitriol sufficient to saturate the soda, decant the liquid from the sulphate of soda that is formed, and distil until the drops come over coloured, then change the receiver. The clear acid is usually 40 acidimetric degrees strong, and its specific gravity 1·057.—2. Dissolve sulphate of soda in rectified pyrolignous acid, saturate the solution with chalk, strain, wash the sediment, add the washings to the solution, and proceed to crystallize the pyrolignite of

soda as in the former process. Used to preserve animal substances, and for the purposes to which acetic acid is applicable.—*Acidum aceticum fortius*, P. L. Acetic acid from wood, 100 gr. of which will saturate 87 gr. of crystallized subcarbonate of soda, or 30 acid. deg. ·32 strong: used by the London college to make sugar of lead.

Honey water for the hair, Aqua mellis. Honey 4lb, very dry sand 2lb, put it into a retort or body that will hold 5 times as much, distil with a very gentle heat: a yellowish acid water. Used to encourage the growth of hair.—*Spirit of rye bread, Spiritus acidus panis secalinæ.* Cut rye bread in slices, fill a retort with it, distil, rectify the aqueous liquor. Used to extract the colour from garnets, and other stones, which it does quicker than any other acid. — *Flowers of benjamin, Flores benzoini, Flores benzoes, Acidum benzoicum.* Melt benjamin with a very gentle heat in a glazed earthen pot, to the neck of which a paper cone or chamber is annexed; if the flowers are tinged with oil, press them between bibulous paper, mix with white clay, and sublime again: lbj of benjamin yielded ʒij of flowers.—*Scheele's benzoic acid.* Benjamin lbjss, lime ʒiiij; rub together, boil in water 1 gall. decant, boil the sediment in water lbiiij; decant, mix the two liquors and boil down to a half, filter, add muriatic acid as long as any thing is thrown down, decant, dry and sublime the flowers: lbj of benjamin yields ʒj ʒvj ϑij of flowers.—*Gren's benzoic acid.* Benjamin ʒxxiv, subcarb. of soda ʒviij; rub together, boil in water lbxvj, strain, boil the grounds in water lbvj, strain, mix the two liquors, boil to lbij; filter and precipitate with dilute sulphuric acid q. s.; dissolve the precipitate in boiling water, strain and crystallize; lbj benjamin yielded ʒj ʒj ϑj of flowers. Obtained also from the urine of neat cattle and horses, a manufactory of sal ammoniac, near Magdeburgh, which uses urine, is able to supply flowers of benjamin by the cwt. Expectorant; used in chronic coughs, gr. x to ʒss; 12*s.* the oz. — *Concrete acid of lemons, White citric acid, Acidum citricum, Acidum citricum crystallis concretum.* Saturate lemon or lime juice with powdered chalk, wash the sediment with cold water and dry it; each gallon of lemon juice forms 8 oz. 1-4th to 12 oz. 3-4ths of this citrate of lime: upon this powder pour dilute sulphuric acid fl. ʒix to each ʒ of chalk previously used; or, if the imported citrate of lime is used,

15 lb will require 40 lb of a spirit of vitriol, whose specific gravity is 1.15; strain through a cloth and expose the liquor in shallow vessels, that it may crystallize by spontaneous evaporation: an agreeable acid, cooling, and antiseptic; ʒss in water ℥j, is equal to lemon juice. Gr. xxvj saturate subcarb. of potash gr. lxj, or subcarb. of ammon. gr. xlij, or magnesia alba gr. xl.—*Brown citric acid.* The first crop of crystals when evaporated by heat; sold cheaper. —*Crystallized acid of tartar, Acidum tartari crystallisatum.* Cream of tartar 30 oz. boil in water 2 gall; add chalk till it ceases to effervesce (about 1 lb,) let it settle, strain, wash; to the sediment add oil of vitriol 12 oz. diluted with water 1 gall. stir, strain, and evaporate by a water bath, that it may crystallize: the mother water yields by evaporation and crystallization tartrate of potash. Tartaric acid is used as a substitute for lemon juice and citric acid; 10*s.* the lb, 8*d.* the oz.—*Spirit of tartar, Spiritus tartari.* Distil argol and separate the acid spirit from the oil by a funnel: the residuum yields, by burning in the open air, very pure subcarb. of potash. It may be used for distilled vinegar.—*Oxalic acid, Acid of sugar, Acidum oxalicum.* Starch 25 oz. put it into a retort, add first common nitric acid 75 oz, and when the action is over add nitric acid 24 oz; heat, decant, leave it to crystallize, decant the mother water. Add fresh nitric acid to the mother water, and crystallize again 3 or 4 times until 200 oz. more nitric acid has been used. Produces about 12 oz. ½ of crystallized oxalic acid; the crystals are purified by solution in water and recrystallization. From its resemblance to Epsom salts it has occasioned several accidents, but it has a strong acid taste. Used for cleaning boot-tops, and as a precipitant for lime, either free or in combination. The nitrous gas which is disengaged is used in the manufacture of oil of vitriol, so that it is seldom made on purpose: 8*s.* the lb.

Iodine, Iode, Iodium. Extract all the soluble part of kelp by water, and crystallize the soda by evaporation; to the mother ley add oil of vitriol to excess and boil the liquid, then strain it to separate some sulphur, and mix the filtered liquor with as much manganese as there was oil of vitriol used: on applying heat, the iodine sublimes in the form of greyish black scales, with a metallic lustre; emetic, gr. ss, daily; specific in bronchocele; but its action must be carefully watched, as it produces cholera, and emaciation;

l. 5s. the oz *. — *Solution of iodine.* Iodine gr. j, distilled water 1 pint; dissolve: solution orange yellow. Used as a test for starch, with which it produces a purple colour.— *Iodic acid, Acidum iodicum.* Diffuse iodine in water, and pass chlorine gas through the mixture, until it becomes clear and colourless; evaporate to a semitransparent white saline mass.—*Tannin, Tannic acid.* Nutgalls 1 lb infuse in distilled water, strain, add hydrochlorate of tin as long as any sediment is produced, wash, diffuse the sediment in water, and pass hydrosulphuric gas, from artificial sulphuret of iron while dissolving in dilute muriatic acid, through the water; filter, evaporate to dryness, and dissolve in water. Used as a test for gelatine.—*Fiedler's gallic acid.* Blue nutgalls 1 lb, water 2 gall. boil to 1 gall; strain. Dissolve alum 2 lb in water, add subcarbonate of potash as long as any sediment falls, wash this sediment well, and add it to the decoction of galls; next day filter, wash the sediment till the washing no longer strikes a black colour with copperas water, mix the washings with the filtered liquor, evaporate, and crystallize. The liquid acid used as a test for iron and titanium, and to distinguish strontian from barytes.

Of animal origin.

Acid of ants, Acidum formicarum. Ants lbj, boiling water lbiiij; infuse for three hours, press out the liquor, and strain: stimulant. Used as a lotion in impotency.— *Scheele's acid of Prussian blue, Acide hydro-cyanique, Acidum Prussicum.* Prussian blue 2 oz, calcined mercury

* I take this opportunity to claim for my old master, Dr. Bryan Higgins, the discovery of the substance now called iodine. His printed notice concerning it is inserted in the Syllabus of his course of Philosophical, Pharmaceutical, and Technical Chemistry. The Syllabus is not dated, but was printed about 1780. Under the head of Calcareous Earths, p. 35, he promises "Experiments shewing singular products first observed by the author, after the formation of lixivium saponarium, from the elixation of the residuary lime and saline matter—Suggestions concerning an acid inherent in quick-lime." The formation of a purple vapour was amongst these products. Unfortunately, neither the genius of the age, nor that of Dr. Higgins in particular, led him to prosecute this inquiry with the view of discovering a new substance; and thus he missed the honour of being the discoverer of iodine as he afterwards missed that of discovering chlorine. Because the salt he obtained (Experiments on Acetous Acid) by distilling muriatic acid from manganese, and receiving the vapours in a solution of subcarbonate of potash, detonated upon burning coals, he considered the product as merely shewing a transmutation of the muriatic acid into the nitric.

6 oz, distilled water 6 oz; boil till the blue colour is changed to a yellowish green, filter, add hot water 10 oz. to wash the sediment perfectly, pour the liquor upon clean iron filings ʒiij, and add oil of vitriol ʒj; pour the liquid from the quicksilver that has separated, and distil till 1-4th part has passed; *3s.* 6*d.* the oz. — *La Planche's Prussic acid.* Proceed as before, but draw off only 1-6th, and redistil upon chalk, gr. ij to the oz, drawing off only 3-4ths.— *Gay Lussac's Prussic acid.* To prussiate of quicksilver 3 oz, contained in a tubulated retort connected with two receivers surrounded with ice and salt, the first of which contains pieces of muriate of lime and chalk; add slightly-smoking spirit of salt 2 oz; distil with a slight heat, until some water appears in the first receiver, then stop the distillation, and take away the freezing mixture of ice and salt from the first receiver only: the Prussic acid will distil over into the second smaller receiver, leaving the water with the dry muriate of lime, and the muriatic acid with the chalk. — *Magendie's medicinal Prussic acid.* Gay Lussac's Prussic acid ʒj, distilled water ʒviijss, by weight; or acid ʒj, distilled water ʒvj, by measure; antispasmodic. —*Scheele's Prussic acid as prepared by the Paris apothecaries.* Gay Lussac's acid ʒj, water ʒxl.—*Scheele's Prussic acid as prepared by Robiquet.* Gay Lussac's acid ʒj, water ʒij.—*Scheele's Prussic acid as ordered in the Paris Codex. Medic.* Gay Lussac's acid ʒj, water ʒj.—Strong Prussic acid in very small quantity, gtt. j—ij, either applied to the tongue or even to the skin, kills instantaneously, and the body exhales for several days a strong smell of bitter almonds; gtt. vj—x. of Scheele's or La Planche's acid in water ℥iij to iv, taken by tea-spoonfuls every two hours, is beneficial in chronic cough and in phthisis.

Of mineral origin.

White arsenic, Oxide of arsenic, Acide arsenieux, Deutoxide d'arsenic, Arsenicum album, Oxidum arsenici, Arsenici oxydum, Acidum arseniosum. Obtained in a powdery form by subliming some kinds of cobalt ore, and reduced to lumps, for convenience of carriage, by sublimation. Imported from Germany in casks of 2 to 5 cwt; *2l.* 8*s.* the cwt; English *2l.* 3*s;* retail 1*s.* the lb. — *Arsenici oxydum præparatum.* From the former by a fresh sublimation: tonic, but scarcely ever used in medicine, although fre-

quently for empoisoning or self-destruction; in metallic mixtures to whiten copper, and in dyeing: 6*s.* 8*d.* the lb. —*Tasteless ague drop.* White arsenic gr. j, water 1 oz; dissolve: dose a tea-spoonful night and morning. Used in the fen countries by private practitioners. In a book of Travels through England, it is said to be common for the farmers in the marshy parts of Essex, to fetch their wives from the uplands, who seldom live long in the low countries; so that most of the farmers there have had several wives, and many make much money by this system of wiving. Does this mortality arise from the ague, or from the use of this remedy?—*Solution of deutoxide of arsenic for assaying.* Distilled water ʒiv, white arsenic gr. xlviij; dissolve by boiling. As a test for sulphuric acid, lime, and copper. — *Boracic acid, Sedative salt of vitriol, Acidum boracicum, Sal acidum boracis.* Borax 3 oz, water 2 pints; dissolve, add oil of vitriol ʒvj, evaporate to a pellicle, and crystallize; 4*s.* the oz.—2. From the water of some Italian lakes, by evaporation and crystallization in such quantities as to overstock the market: some left in the custom-house, as not worth the duties laid on it, sold at 6*s.* the cwt. Used to make borax.—*Muriatic acid, Hydrochloric acid, Marine acid, Acid of common salt, Acidum muriaticum, A. hydrochloricum, A. salis communis.* — *Lemeri's spirit of salt.* Common salt 1 lb, potters' earth 3 lb; moisten, mix, make into balls, distil.—*Acid water of salt, Aqua acida salis communis.—Oil of salt, Oleum salis.* Redistil Lemeri's acid by a heat of about 100 deg. Fahr; the acid water comes over, limpid, ungrateful to the taste; the oil of salt remains very rich, fragrant, gratefully acid, greenish yellow.—*Acidum muriaticum,* P. L. Decrep. salt ʒxxiv, oil of vitriol ʒxx; distil into a pint of water; spec. grav. should be 1·17, and 100 gr. ought to saturate 124 gr. of subcarbonate of soda; 1*s.* 6*d.* the lb.—*Henry's muriatic acid for assays.* Muriatic acid diluted to gr. 1·074, so that a measure of it will saturate an equal measure of subcarbonate of potash water, or of pure ammonia water, or two measures of pure potash water, or of pure soda water, or of subcarbonate of soda water, or of subcarbonate of ammonia water.—*A. muriaticum,* P. Bat. Water 6 oz, boiled German oil of vitriol 12 oz; mix, pour it upon decrep. salt 18 oz, in a retort connected with a receiver and two bottles; the first bottle containing water 4 oz; the second 6 oz;

distil, mix the acid in the receiver and first bottle: that in the second bottle, being weaker, is kept for ordinary uses. If the strong acid brings over any sulphuric acid, it should be rectified upon salt 2 oz.—*A muriaticum*, P. Belg. Water 9 oz, oil of vitriol 24 oz; mix, pour upon decrep. salt 30 oz, in a large glass body, lengthen the nose of the head by a pipe passing nearly to the bottom of a long-necked receiver containing water 15 oz, and the joint merely secured by a roll of paper. Distil till the charge begins to grow solid; then take off the receiver, and apply another containing water 1 oz. ½. The first receiver contains a very pale, smoking, concentrated acid, of 22 deg. Baume, free from sulphuric acid; the second a very strong, but coloured acid, contaminated with a little sulphuric acid.—*Muriatic acid distilled in iron, Acide hydrochlorique des cylindres.* 20 cast-iron cylindrical retorts, about 5 feet long, and 18 inches over, are usually placed in one stack of furnaces, with a fire-room to each pair. Each retort is charged with 160 lb of salt, heated, and then 128 lb of oil of vitriol, at 66 deg. Baume; or, which is better, 133 lb at 64 deg. are poured in. The vapours are passed into 150 lb of water, contained in 4 eight-gallon bottles connected by bent pipes, the first of which is set in a trough of running water. The produce is about 208 lb of yellow, smoking, austere acid, at 23 deg. Baume, equal to sp. grav. 1·19, from each retort: that collected in the first bottle contains sulphuric acid, and sometimes muriate of iron, and sulphate of soda.—*Muriatic acid obtained in manufacturing subcarbonate of soda, Acide hydrochlorique des bastringues.* Salt 2,400 lb, oil of vitriol 2,640 lb, at 54 deg. Baume, distilled in a leaden pan, covered with the cast-iron under plates of a flue passing over and then under the leaden pan; the vapour is passed into several series of large stone-ware jars, or aludels, placed one on the other, to the number of 7 or 8. As the residuum must be drawn out while yet soft, there is only produced 1,920, or 2,160 lb of weak acid, at 21 deg. Baume: being about 2-3rds of the acid in the salt: the acid is yellow, and pleasanter to the taste than that distilled in iron.—*Weber's marine acid.* Bittern, or residuum of sea-water after the common salt has been obtained by evaporation, 5 lb, oil of vitriol 1 lb, previously diluted with water 2 lb; distil. — *Acidum muriaticum dilutum*, P. D. Spirit of salt, spec. grav. 1·170, distilled water, ana p. æq;

mix: the specific gravity should be 1·080. Muriatic acid is tonic, antiseptic, gtt. x—xx, well diluted in typhus, ʒss—ʒij in water ℥vj as a gargle in putrid sore throat, gtt. viij in water ℥iv as an injection in gonorrhœa. Used in the arts as a cheap acid: a small portion improves salted provisions: also as a test for silver, borax, ammonia.

Spirit of nitre with bole, Spiritus nitri. Nitre 1 lb, clay 4 lb, moisten, make into balls, and distil.—*Aqua fortis, A. f. simplex.* Copperas 2 lb, white rough petre 1 lb, mix and distil.—2. Spirit of nitre 20 lb, oil of vitriol 7 lb, water 30 lb; mix. Said (Elab. laid open) to be nearly the standard of the aqua fortis imported from Holland for the dyers.—*Double aqua fortis, A. f. duplex.* White petre, copperas, of each 6 lb, copperas calcined to redness 3 lb, distil.—2. Spirit of nitre 9 lb, oil of vitriol 1 lb; mix: used by engravers and brass founders to clean their work. — *Strong aqua fortis, Eau forte, Stark wasser.* Copperas calcined to whiteness, white petre, of each 30 lb, mix and distil in an iron pot with a stone-ware head: very red, smoking, has sometimes an oil floating upon it; wholesale 1*s.* 1*d.* the lb, retail 2*s.* 8*d.* — *Julin's aqua fortis.* Rough nitre, and calcined Fahlun aqua fortis vitriol no. 3, of each 4 lb, distil, a white inflammable substance comes over with the acid, the nature of which is unknown. — *Boerhaave's spiritus nitri Glauberi.* Nitre 3 lb, oil of vitriol 1 lb; distil: gold colour, deep red vapour, scarcely confinable.—*Geoffroy's spirit of nitre, Nitrous acid, Spiritus nitri fumans, Acidum nitrosum, A. nitroso-nitricum.* Nitre 60 oz, oil of vitriol 30 oz; distil into a large receiver without water; yields about 30 oz.: red, and very smoking, sp. gr. 1·53; 4*s.* 8*d.* the lb.—2. Nitre 24 oz, oil of vitriol 12 oz, distil into a receiver connected at top with 2 bottles, the first containing water 1 oz. ¼, the second 6 oz. The receiver contains a concentrated acid, sp. gr. 1·55, the first bottle a weaker, coloured acid, the second a pale acid slightly impregnated with nitrous gas.—*Spirit of nitre.* White petre 24 lb, oil of vitriol 12 lb; distil into 6 pints of water.—*Acide nitrique jaune ambre.* Nitre 170 lb, oil of vitriol 100 lb, distil in a cast iron cylinder connected, by elbow pipes, with four 10 gall. bottles half filled with water, the first elbow pipe should be of glass to permit the colour of the vapour being seen. The acid collected in the first bottle is impure, and may be used to make single aqua fortis, that in the second and third bottles is purer,

that in the fourth bottle is put into the first bottle in the next distillation. Iron pots with stone-ware heads are also used: the acid thus obtained is redder, and yields less pale acid. It is usually sold sp. gr. 1·335, so that a bottle holding 5 oz. of water shall hold 6 oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ of this acid, or at 36 deg. Baume. —*Nitric acid, Rectified spirit of nitre, Spiritus nitri decolor, Acidum nitricum,* P. E. Distil Geoffroy's spirit of nitre, in glass unluted vessels, until the acid in the retort becomes colourless. It must be kept in a dark place. —*Acidum nitricum,* P. Bat. Oil of vitriol and water of each 12 oz, mix, and when cool, pour upon nitre 24 oz, distil to dryness: if the acid is coloured, redistil it in unluted vessels until the acid becomes pale.—*Acidum nitrosum dilutum, A. nitricum, P. Belg.* Geoffroy's spirit of nitre lbj, water lbj, mix; 3*s.* the lb.—*Acidum nitricum,* P. L. Nitre very pure and dried, oil of vitriol, ana 24 oz, distil till red fumes appear; redistil from nitre 1 oz: produces 15 oz. $\frac{3}{4}$ of white acid; the redistillation is useless; sp. gr. should be 1·5; an ounce measure of it, diluted with water, should dissolve ʒvij of limestone; or 108 gr. ought to saturate 212 gr. of crystals of subcarbonate of soda; 6*s.* the lb.—*Acidum nitricum dilutum,* P. L. Acid. nitricum ʒj measure, distilled water ʒix measure; 1*s.* 4*d.* the lb.—*Van Mons' nitric acid.* Nitre 7 lb, manganese 1 lb, oil of vitriol 4 lb; distil into water q. p. —*Assayers' nitric acid, Proof aqua fortis, Aqua separatoria.* To pale nitric acid add a solution of nitrate of silver as long as any cloudiness is produced; let it settle for a few days, pour off the clear, and distil nearly to dryness.—*Steinacher's purified nitric acid.* Nitric acid 16 oz, litharge 2 oz, distil very slowly, leaving about 2 oz. in the retort.—*Henry's nitric acid for assaying.* Sp. grav. 1·143; has the same power of saturation as his muriatic acid at 1·074, or sulphuric acid at 1·135.—The stronger kinds of this acid are used as a caustic to warts, &c. diluted so as not to injure the teeth, viz. of the strong acid gtt. j to x, in a small tumbler of water, is useful in liver complaints, lues venerea, nausea from dyspepsia, sea-sickness, &c. in the arts, to dissolve metals or cleanse the surfaces. —*Lemeri's solvent for antimony.* Spirit of nitre 10 oz, oil of vitriol, muriatic acid, of each 4 oz; dissolves regulus of antimony and its oxides. —*Aqua fortis composita,* P. L. 1745. Double aqua fortis 16 oz, common salt ʒj; distil to dryness: used to make red precipitate, and cause the scaly appearance.—*Dyers'*

aqua fortis. Nitric acid perfectly freed from nitrous gas, sp. gr. 1·17. 100 lb; muriatic acid sp. gr. 1·19. 5 lb; mix: dissolves tin without oxidizing it. — *Spiritus nitri bezoardicus.* Precipitate butter of antimony by sp. nitre, and distil off the acid. — *Aqua regia.* Spirit of nitre 16 oz, common salt 4 oz; dissolve. — *Aqua regia made with sal ammoniac.* Spirit of nitre 16 oz, sal ammoniac 4 oz; dissolve: very expansive, and difficult to keep; 14*s.* the lb. — *Nitro-muriatic acid, Hydrochloronitric acid.* Nitric acid at 33 deg. Baume 1 lb, muriatic acid at 20 deg. 3 lb; mix: 3*s.* the lb. All are used to dissolve gold and platinum. — *Liquid chlorine, Oxymuriatic acid, Dephlogisticated spirit of salt, Acidum oxymuriaticum, Aqua oxymuriatica, Chlorum aquâ solutum.* Common salt 3 lb, manganese 1 lb, oil of vitriol 1 lb $\frac{1}{2}$, water 1 lb: distil, and pass the vapour through 3 or 4 bottles half filled with water; pale greenish yellow, scarcely heavier than water; used in syphilis and scarlatina, ʒss to iij, in water ʒviii, taken, by small doses, in a day: bleaches linen, straw, and takes out fruit spots, iron moulds, or ink marks; 4*s.* the lb. — *Phosphoric acid, Acidum phosphoricum.* Bone ash in fine powder 48 oz, oil of vitriol 26 oz, water 16 oz; boil for two hours in a tin vessel, strain, add fresh water until all the acidity is extracted, mix the waters and boil to 36 oz, at first in a tin, and then in a porcelain vessel. Add subcarbonate of ammonia water as long as any sediment falls; filter, evaporate, remove into a porcelain crucible, and reduce it by evaporation and fusion in silver vessels to a clear glass, which weigh and dissolve in 6 times as much water. — 2. By adding phosphorus gradually to nitrous acid in a pierced retort; when all the phosphorus is dissolved, the remaining nitrous acid is distilled off; used in caries of the teeth and bones, gutt. xv. to xl. in water ʒij every 2 hours; 5*s.* the oz.

German oil of vitriol, Oleum vitrioli, Spiritus vitrioli fortis, Acidum sulphuricum Germanicum. Calcine copperas to redness, distil in small charges for about 18 hours, although it will continue to emit vapour for 10 days, Boerhaave from 8 lb copperas calcined to 5 lb, in 2 retorts obtained 21 oz. of thick black smoking oil, and 52 oz. of light powdery colcothar were left, 8 oz. passed off uncondensed. Bernhard from 6 cwt. calcined to a yellowish red, distilled apparently in 12 lb charges, the phlegm collected in dishes until very acid, and white

vapours began to appear, and then ½ lb put into each receiver, which were luted on, obtained only 64 lb; 2*s.* the lb. —*Nordhausen oil of vitriol, Acide fumante de Nordhausen.* From copperas calcined to redness, distilled in 3 lb charges in earthen cucurbites set slanting, to get out the colcothar without disturbing them, the phlegm allowed to drop into a dish until white vapours appear very copiously, receivers then applied and luted with ½ lb water in each in the first distillation: 3 charges of each retort are distilled into each receiver before the acid is poured out; black, very smoking, sp. gr. 1·9, or 68 deg. Baume, by exposure to air, or boiling, it ceases to smoke and becomes similar to the acid obtained from sulphur. Dissolves a larger quantity of indigo than the acid from sulphur; the solution requires no heat, and is of a beautiful purple colour. From Nordhausen in Saxony, also from Bleyl in Bohemia, where a manufactory of it has been established from time immemorial. Used in dyeing.—*White smoking sulphuric acid.* Copperas calcined to redness 20 lb, distil and receive the vapours in oil of vitriol from sulphur 7 lb ½; produces 10 lb of smoking acid, perfectly similar to the Nordhausen except in colour. —2. Distil several successive charges of red sulphate of iron into a small quantity of distilled water.—*Anhydrous sulphuric acid, Icy oil of vitriol, Oleum vitrioli glaciale.* From calcined copperas, as the German oil, not putting on a receiver until the white vapours come out very copiously, and putting no water nor phlegm into it. Bernard from 6 cwt. of copperas obtained 50 lb.—2. By distilling Nordhausen oil of vitriol in luted vessels; the icy oil sublimes into the neck of the retort, while the hydrated acid passes over in a liquid form.—3. By distilling calcined copperas a number of times into the same portion of English oil of vitriol; white, transparent crystals, smoking very much; melts at 66 deg. Fahr. and crystallizes at 77 deg; contains no water. —*Acidum sulphuricum depuratum, P. Belg.* German oil of vitriol boiled in a bolt head on a sand bath, until it emits no watery vapours, and becomes pale.—*Acidum sulphuricum purum*, P. Belg. German oil of vitriol 2 lb, distil in a very large retort in a sand bath into an unluted receiver, by a heat not exceeding that of boiling water, as long as large drops of water form in the neck, then augment the heat even to boiling, and when oily streaks appear and the vessels are filled with the white

vapours of sulphuric acid, apply another receiver previously warmed, and distil, at the rate of 4 drops in a minute, to dryness.—*Oil of sulphur by the bell, Oleum sulphuris per campanam.* Burn sulphur in a moist place and during moist weather under a glass bell, or some similar vessel, previously moistened on the inside with the steam of water; collect what drops from the bell in a glass plate, and distil it until white vapours begin to appear, the oil of sulphur remains in the retort. The purest sulphuric acid, but it was esteemed good workmanship to obtain 5 oz. from each bell in 24 hours; 10*d.* the oz.—*Common oil of vitriol, Sulphuric acid, Oleum vitrioli Anglicum, Acidum sulphuricum Anglicum.* Mix sulphur 1000 lb with saltpetre 100 or 120 lb, burn it by degrees upon a plate of hot iron, conduct the vapour into a chamber of 5000 or 10,000 cubic feet capacity, formed of sheet lead, having at the bottom a layer of two or three inches of weak sulphuric acid. A small hole, about two inches above the level of the burning sulphur, must be left to allow a draught of air to enter the chamber, and a chimney at the further end to let it pass off. Inject occasionally a shower of water, and draw off every morning the acid that was made during the preceding day, leaving the original depth on the floor of the chamber. Evaporate this acid in leaden pans to sp. gr. 1·532 or 50 deg. Baume; then distil it in glass retorts, or a platina still with a leaden head, until all the water has come over, and the acid is brought to sp. gr. 1·845 or 66 deg. Baume, so that a bottle holding 12 oz. of water should hold full 22 oz. of this acid; the produce is from 2500 to 2600 lb of acid.—2. Upon an iron dish set on a furnace, and communicating with a leaden chamber 50 feet long, 27 wide, and 15 high, the bottom of which is covered with a sheet of sulphuric acid, sp. gr. 1·075 or 10 deg. Baume; throw 100 lb of rough brimstone, which should take fire immediately: at the same time the vapour from the mixture of 1 lb of treacle and 9 lb of smoking nitrous acid, heated in a bolt head, set on the sand bath of an adjoining furnace, is admitted about 2 feet above the burning sulphur. In two hours time the steam of 10 gallons of water is to be admitted, and a small hole opened just above the burning brimstone to admit the air. When the steam is condensed, the door by which the brimstone was introduced and two chimneys at the further end of the chamber are opened to

renew the air in the chamber for a fresh operation. Four operations may be made in 24 hours, but it is preferable to perform only three, or even two. The acid drawn off is about sp. gr. 1·384 or 40 deg. Baume; if less steam is injected and the sp. gr. raised to 1·532 or 50 deg. Baume; it absorbs some of the nitrous gas which cannot afterwards be separated from it, and which renders it unfit for making the solution of indigo used by the dyers. The acid thus obtained is then concentrated as before. This produces 300 lb of acid, sp. gr. 1·845 or 66 deg. Baume, from each 100 lb of brimstone, which is only 12 lb less than the theoretical product. The abstraction of the nitric acid from the treacle produces oxalic acid, which saves the whole expence of the saltpetre.—*Hill's patent oil of vitriol.* The native sulphuret of iron, or martial pyrites, is distilled, and an imponderable substance, as the patent terms it, is to be injected into the chamber; this may be oxygen gas from black oxide of manganese. — *Henry's sulphuric acid for assays.* Rectified oil of vitriol diluted to sp. gr. 1·135: it has the same power of saturation as his nitric acid and muriatic acid.—*Rectified oil of vitriol, Oleum vitrioli rectificatum.* Distil, in a sand pot, oil of vitriol 4 oz at a time in a large green glass retort into an unluted receiver, fitting very loosely to the retort. Dr. Bryan Higgins observed, that green glass was apt to crack, and that even flint glass retorts would crack if the sand rose up higher than the evaporable charge. Dr. Ure *says*, he can distil a pint or nearly 2 lb of acid in a continuous stream, without heating the receiver in the least, by using a plain glass retort capable of holding 2 or 4 quarts of water, putting into the acid a few fragments of glass, and connecting the retort with a large globular receiver by a glass adapter 4 feet long, and from 1 to 2 inches in diameter, unluted and fitting very loosely at each end, that the vapours which rush forth occasionally may not burst the vessels; the retort is to be placed over a charcoal fire, and the flame made to play loosely on its bottom: 4*s.* the lb. Sulphuric acid is used as a caustic to warts or wounds, and in many trades, particularly dyeing, so that 3000 tons of it are consumed yearly in the British islands: wholesale, 2*d.* to 3*d.* ½ the lb; retail, 8*d.* the lb.—*Spirit of vitriol, Spiritus vitrioli, Sp. vitrioli tenuis.* The phlegm that comes over in rectifying the acid distilled from green vitriol, sp. gr.

1·200. — *Acidum sulphuricum dilutum*, P. E. and P. D. Sulphur. acid 1 oz, water 7 oz, both by weight.—*Vitriol to clean coppers, Acidum sulphuricum dilutum*, P. L. Sulph. acid 1 oz, water 7 oz, both by measure.—*Elixir of vitriol, Elixir vitrioli.* Water q. p. add oil of vitriol q. s. to give a grateful acidity. Tonic, astringent, gtt. xx. to ʒij, in a cup of water; or ʒj to ℥viij water, for a gargle to check a salivation: used by workmen and servants to clean copper and iron work; also, as a cheap acid in punch or acid stews instead of lemons, and to give strength to poor vinegar.—*Sulphurous acid, Aqua sulphurata, Gas sulphuris.* Collected by burning brimstone 2 lb under a glass jar, standing with its mouth downwards in a plate of water, holding 2 pints, till the water is sufficiently acid: 2*s.* the lb. —2. Oil of vitriol 8 oz, quicksilver 4 oz, boil in a retort, and pass the gas into a pint of water: the bottom will serve for making turbith mineral or corrosive sublimate.—3. Oil of vitriol 3 oz, charcoal in small pieces 1 oz, distil into 3 pints of water; cheap, but much carbonic acid gas is produced which incommodes the operation, and the bottom is of no use.—4. Oil of vitriol 1 oz, sulphur ʒj, dissolve and add water 6 oz. Used to bleach silk, straw, take fruit-stains out of linen, to analyse iron and steel, and stop the fermentation of wine.—*Spirit of amber, Spiritus succini.*—*Volatile salt of amber, Succinic acid, Sal succini, Acidum succini.* Obtained by distillation from amber, pressing the acid salt between blotting-paper, and either subliming it again, or dissolving it in water and crystallizing: antispasmodic, diuretic, gr. v. to ℈j. 12*s.* the lb.

IX. WATERY LIQUIDS.

NATURAL WATERS.

The salts obtained by the evaporation of a mineral water, are not to be considered as its real contents, because new combinations are formed during the process, and the most insoluble compounds possible are separated first: whereas, in the original water there is good reason to suppose, the real mode of composition is that of the most soluble com-

positions that are capable of being formed from the remote principles contained in the water. Hence those common products, sulphate of lime and muriate of soda, probably exist in mineral waters as sulphate of soda and muriate of lime, and it is to the presence of the latter salt that much of the medical effects of mineral waters is to be ascribed.

River water, Aqua fluviatilis;—Rain water, Aq. pluvialis. Are the purest of the common waters.—*Snow water, Aq. nivalis.* Is also very pure.— *Spring water, Aq. fontana.* Generally contains sulphate of lime and muriate of soda. The purest spring waters hitherto discovered are the Malvern spring water of England, and the Madras spring water of India, which is even superior to the Malvern.—*Acidulous waters, Acidulæ.* Taste acid, sparkle on being poured out; contain an excess of carbonic acid, and almost constantly common salt, with some of the earthy carbonates.—*Chalybeate waters, Aquæ chalybeatæ.* Strike a black colour with oak bark or other vegetable astringents, sometimes are also acidulous, these deposit their iron upon boiling, as those of the Spa and Pyrmont; others are vitriolic and retain their power of striking a black colour after being boiled and filtered, as that of Westwood in Derbyshire.—*Sulphureous waters, Aq. sulphureæ.* Stink like rotten eggs, blacken silver and lead, contain sulphuretted hydrogen, either uncombined or united to lime or an alkali. Harrowgate is well known.—*Hard waters, Aq. fontanæ.* Curdle soap even after boiling, contain sulphate of lime.—*Salt waters, Aq. salinæ.* Easily recognised by their saline taste, and the salt crystallizing in cubes; precipitate the solution of silver, lead, or quicksilver in spirit of nitre, forming a white cloud. —*Purging waters, Aq. catharticæ.* Bitter, purgative, precipitate the solution of silver, lead, or quicksilver in spirit of nitre, forming a yellow cloud; not affected by acids, but afford a precipitate with subcarb. of potash; contain Epsom salt; the springs of Bagnigge Wells, Dulwich, and Epsom, are of this nature.—*Alkaline waters, Aq. alkalinæ.* Change blue vegetable colours to a green, effervesce with acids, yield a precipitate with alum water. Tilbury water is an example. — *Copper waters, Aq. cupreæ.* Turn blue with liquid subcarb. of ammonia, if not already of that colour; cover iron left in them with a coat of copper; contain blue vitriol; found near copper mines, poisonous. — *Aluminous waters, Aq. aluminosæ.*

Change vegetable blue to a red, even after standing some time in the open air, effervesce with alkalies, and are decomposed, precipitating in flocculi. — *Petrifying waters, Aq. lapidificantes.* Deposit an earthy sediment on standing or by boiling; unwholesome.—*Stygian water, Aqua Stygis.* Corrodes glass and earthen ware, contains fluoric acid: poisonous, reported to have been exhibited to Alexander the Great, and to have occasioned his death, the water being carried from the spring in Arcadia, in a horse's hoof: another spring of this kind has been lately found in Prussia, and closed up by the government. —*Sea water, Aqua marina.* Contains common salt and Epsom salt in large quantity; purgative, but should always be filtered through paper to separate the fine sand and invisible mollusca that it contains; the taste is best covered by mucilage of salep. It is the usual clyster on board ship. Many attempts have been made to obtain fresh water from it at sea. — *Maydew, Ros majalis.* Collected by sponges off the grass: used as a cosmetic.—*Senna sula vinegar, Cadalay poolippoo neer.* The night dew wrung out of muslin spread over horse gram while growing: used in India as the common vehicle for medicines; contains oxalic, malic, and acetic acids.

ARTIFICIAL WATERS.

Distilled water, Holy water, Aqua distillata, Aq. depurata. Rain or river water 10 gall, distil, throw away the first half gallon, and draw off 6 gall, which keep in glass or stone ware vessels, covered only with paper caps to admit the absorption of air. Used as a diet-drink in cancerous diseases, and in the religious ceremonies of the Catholic Church. 9 parts of water are resolvable into 8 of oxygen and 1 of hydrogen by weight.—*Artificial sea-water, Aqua marina arte facta.* Water 5 gall, muriate of soda ℥x, muriate of magnesia ʒx, muriate of lime ℥ij, sulphate of soda and sulphate of magnesia of each ʒvj; dissolve: dose ℥iv, or as a bath. — *Water impregnated with fixed air, Carbonic acid, Aqua acidulata cum acido carbonico, Acidum carbonicum.* Put marble in coarse grains into a bottle wetted beforehand, and add by degrees a sufficient quantity of muriatic acid, at 10 deg. Baume, to dissolve the marble; pass the gas by means of elbow-pipes through two or three bottles, the first having

only a small quantity of water to absorb any muriatic acid that may come over, the others containing between them about a gallon of water for each half ounce of marble employed: an agreeable summer drink. The muriatic acid in the residuum may be obtained for future use, by adding oil of vitriol as long as any sediment falls. — *Single soda water, Aqua acidi carbonici.* Impregnate water by means of an apparatus made for the purpose, and which will allow considerable pressure to be applied, with 5 or 10 times its bulk of carbonic acid gas, (each ounce of marble yields nearly two gall. of the gas,) and transfer the impregnated water into half-pint bottles, to be well corked and wired. The gas escapes as soon as the bottle is opened, and gives the water an agreeable piquancy.—*Carbonated lime water, Aqua calcaria acidula.* Lime water a pint, distilled water 2 pints; pass carbonic acid gas through it, until the water, which at first is rendered cloudy, becomes transparent again. Used in calculous complaints. — *Artificial Spa water, Aqua carbonatis aciduli sodæ mixta.* Water 5 gall, carbonate of lime ʒij, carbonate of magnesia ℥j, subcarbonate of soda ʒvj, muriate of soda ℥jss; dissolve, and pass through it the carbonic acid gas from marble ʒij.—*Artificial chalybeate water, Aqua carbonatis aciduli ferri.* Water impregnated with fixed air 1 pint, iron filings ℥j; keep in a cool place for 24 hours: pour off the clear. — *Aqua supercarbonatis potassæ.* Oil of vitriol ℥iij, water lbiij; mix, and add gradually marble powder ℥iij; pass the gas that is discharged through water 1 gall, with subcarb. of potash ℥j dissolved in it, in a proper apparatus, to secure considerable pressure, and enable the bottles containing it to be corked without letting the gas escape till drank. — *Double soda water, Aqua subcarbonatis sodæ.* Prepared by putting 1 gall. water and subcarb. of soda ℥ij in bottles, and passing carbonic acid gas through it. Used largely as a cooling beverage in summer: beneficial in calculous complaints.—*Liquid magnesia, Aqua magnesiæ,* P. U. S. Water 8 pints, carbonate of magnesia ʒiij; mix, and impregnate with carbonic acid gas, as in making double soda water.—*Hydrosulphuric acid, Water impregnated with hepatic gas, Acidum hydrosulphuricum, Aqua hydrosulphurata, Aqua hepatica, Acidum hydrothionicum.* Sulphuret of iron ℥j, dilute sulphuric acid ℥iij; dissolve, and pass the gas into a large bottle inverted in a tub of water, until 2-3ds of the

water that filled it is expelled; stop the bottle under water, and shake it well, loosening the stopper now and then, that the air may enter: when the water is saturated with the gas, it is to be kept in smaller bottles, well stopped. Used in gout, Devonshire cholic, and diseases from quicksilver: a teacup daily, or as a bath. — *Saline sulphur water, Aqua sulphurata salina.* Dissolve what salts appear necessary in water, and pass into the solution either sulphuretted hydrogen gas only, or a mixture of that and carbonic acid gas. — *Hahneman's wine-test, Aqua hydrosulphurata acidula, Aqua sulphurato-acidula, Aqua hepatica acidula, Liquor probatorius Hahnemanni.* Quick lime ʒj, flowers of sulphur ʒjss; heat in a covered crucible for 5 or 6 minutes; of this take ʒij, tartaric acid ʒij; powder, mix, and shake in a stopped bottle with a pint of water; let it settle, pour off the clear, and add tartaric acid ʒss. Used as a test for discovering lead in wines; also in diseases arising from quicksilver.

WINES.

The purer kinds of fermented liquors are mixtures of spirit of wine, water, and extractive matter; the spirit may be separated by careful distillation, or, if the extractive matter be first got rid of by the addition of subacetate of lead and filtration, the spirit may be separated by adding very pure and dry subcarb. of potash, when it will swim upon the liquor: the spirit constitutes from 12 to 25 per cent. of the proper wines, and from two to 8 per cent. of the malt liquors.

Two chemists have examined the quantity of alkohol to be obtained from the fermented liquors mostly in use: Newman and Brande. It appears from the comparison of their experiments, that the wines of the present day are much stronger than they were about 80 years ago, at least in England, probably owing to the addition of brandy. Two-bottle men now actually drink more alkohol than their six-bottle grandfathers.

The fermentation of these liquors is usually hastened by the addition of yeast, crude tartar, or bruised vine leaves; but this is seldom necessary for wines, if the liquor be kept in a proper warmth, but malt liquors are more sluggish.

If the fermentation is in danger of proceeding too far,

it may be stopped by drawing off the liquor clear into another vessel, in which some brimstone has been newly burned, or in the case of red wine, some nutmeg powder upon a hot shovel, or which has been washed with brandy; the sediment left in the old cask may be strained through flannel or paper till clear, and added to the other: instead of this, a part only may be drawn out of the cask, and some rags dipped in melted brimstone and lighted may be held by a pair of tongs in the bung-hole, slightly covered, so as to impregnate the liquor with the fumes, about 1 oz. brimstone to a hhd, then returning what had been drawn out, and bunging up very close: or a small quantity of oil of vitriol may be poured in: lastly, the addition of black manganese has been proposed on theoretical grounds.

If the fermentation has already proceeded too far, and the liquor become sour, the further fermentation must be stopped as above, and some lumps of chalk, or burned oyster shells added to saturate the acid already generated.

If the liquors do not become clear soon enough, for each 36 gall, dissolve isinglass 1 oz. in water 2 lb; strain, and mix this with part of the liquor; beat it up to a froth, and pour it into the rest of the liquor; stir the whole well, and bung it up. Instead of isinglass, some use hartshorn shavings in rather larger quantity: red wines are fined with eggs, No. 12 to the pipe, beaten up to a froth, mixed with the wine, and well stirred in.

If the liquor has acquired a bad flavour, the best way is to let the fermentation go on, and convert it at once into vinegar.

Wines may also be made of blackberries and other English fruits, upon the same principles. The above are the methods generally employed; but most persons have peculiar ways of proceeding, which may indeed be varied to infinity, and so as to produce at pleasure a sweet or dry wine; the sweet not being so thoroughly fermented as the dry. The addition of brandy destroys the proper flavour of the wine, and it is better to omit it entirely, (except for elder or Port wine, whose flavour is so strong, that it cannot well be injured,) and to increase the strength by augmenting the quantity of the raisins or sugar. In general, the must for wines ought to be made of raisins 6 lb, or sugar 4 lb, to the gall, allowing for that contained in the fruit; and in most fruits, especially the black currant, it is

advantageous to boil them previously to making them into wine, as this improves the flavour greatly.

Wines are usually doctored, as it is called, in order to give them peculiar flavours, and render them similar to some celebrated grape wines. Thus bitter almonds are added to give a nutty flavour; sweet briar, orrice root, clary, cherry, laurel water, and elder flowers, to form the bouquet of high-flavoured wines; alum, to render young and meagre red wines bright; Brazil wood, cake of pressed elderberries and bilberries, to render pale faint Port of a rich deep purple colour; oak sawdust, and the husks of filberts, to give additional astringency to unripe red wines; and a tincture of the seeds of raisins to flavour factitious Port wine. Wine is coloured with red beet, but in this case it is rendered colourless by lime-water. Genuine red wines yield a greenish grey precipitate, with a solution of sugar of lead; but those coloured with bilberries, elderberries, or logwood, give deep blue precipitates, and those coloured by Brazil wood, red sanders, and red beet, red precipitates. Gypsum is used to clear cloudy white wines, as also lime; and the size of a walnut of sugar of lead, with a table spoonful of sal enixum, is put to 42 gall. of muddy wine to clear it; and hence, as the sugar of lead is decomposed, it is changed into an insoluble sulphate of lead: the practice is not so dangerous, as has been represented by those afflicted with the poison-mania.

Grape wines.—*Madeira, Vinum Maderaicense.* Rich, full-bodied, sweet, the acid being absorbed by adding raw plaster of Paris stone; by which means the wine is enabled to be sent to the East and West Indies to ripen it, and from thence to London, without turning sour during the voyage. Useful in bites of poisonous snakes, a bottle drank in two doses, a few minutes one after the other, Yielded to Newmann 6·59 in the 100 of spirit by weight, to Brande 22·27 by measure. *Canary sack, Palma sack, Vidonia, Fayal, Teneriffe, V. Canarinum, Vinum,* P. U. S. An inferior kind of Madeira. Newmann, Palma sack 6·59; Brande, Teneriffe 19·79; Vidonia 19·25 of spirit. *Sherry, Vinum Xeres, V. album Hispanicum, Vinum,* P. L. Dry, well-fermented. Newmann 6·59; Brande 19·17. — *Mountain wine, Vinum album montanum, V. album Hispanicum.* Sweet.—*Rhenish, Hock, Vinum Rhenanum.* Acerb, made from scarcely ripened grapes, when mixed with sugar has a fine perfume.

Newmann 6·25; Brande 12·08.—*Lissa.* Brande 26·47, being the strongest examined by him.—*Burgundy, V. Burgundicum.* Like most French wines made from selected grapes (the bad berries being cut off the stalks) pressed, and only the juice fermented; red: esteemed the best wine that is made. Newmann 6·25; Brande 14·57. — *Claret, Vin de Bordeaux, Vinum Burdegalense.* Thin, rather acid. Brande 15·10.—*Champagne, Vinum Campanacense.* White and red, mostly effervescent when the bottle is opened. Newmann 7·29; Brande 12·61.—*Lisbon, V. Olissoponense.* Yielded to Brande 18·94 per cent. — *Bucellas.* 18·49.—*Calcavella.* 18·65. — *Spanish red, Tent, Vinum tintum.* Newmann 8·33; Brande 13·3. — *Malaga.* Brande 18·94. — *Frontiniac, Vinum Frontignacense.* Newmann 8·33; Brande 12·79.—*Marsala.* Yielded to Brande 25·9.—*Colares.* 19·75.—*Lacryma Christi.* The best Italian wine; 19·7.—*White Constantia.* The best Cape wine; 19·75.—*Red Constantia.* 18·92. — *Red Madeira.* 20·35. — *Cape Muschat.* 18·25.—*Cape Madeira.* 20·51.—*Alba Flora.* 17·26.—*Malaga.* 17·26.—*White Hermitage.* Newmann 7·98; Brande 17·43.—*Red Hermitage.* Yielded to Brande 12·32. — *Roussillon.* 18·13. — *Malmsey Madeira.* Newmann 11·11; Brande 16·40. — *Lunel.* Yielded to Brande 15·52. — *Red Shiraz.* A famous Persian wine; 15·52.—*White Shiraz.* Made in India from the small Kishmish grape; yields 19·80.—*Syracuse.* Imported in thin quart flasks; yielded to Brande 15·28.—*Sauterne.* 14·22.—*Nice.* 14·63.—*Barsac.* 13·86.—*Vin de Grave.* Newmann 5·55; Brande 13·37. — *Cote rotée.* Yielded to Brande 12·32.—*Tokay, V. Tokayense.* Newmann 6·25; Brande 9·88.—*Aland, V. St. Helenii.* Yielded to Newmann 4·85. — *Alicant, V. Illicitanum.* 10·41. — *Muscadine, V. Moschatellinum.* 8·33.—*Neufchatel, V. Neocastrense.* 9·02.—*Monte Pulciano, V. de Monte Pulciano.* 7·63.—*Moselle, V. Mosellanum.* 6·25. — *Pontac, V. Pontacense.* 5·55. — *Salamanca, V. Salamancensis.* 8·33.—*Red Tyrol wine, V. Tyrolense rubrum.* 4·16 of spirit in the 100 by weight.—*East Indian grape wine.* From small dried Kishmish raisins; yields about 21 p. c. of spirit by measure.—*Port wine, Vinum rubrum Portugallicum, V. ex Portu Calensi.* Dark red, made from grapes gathered without selection, flung into a cistern, trod, and their skins and stalks left in the mass, which separate during fermentation, and form a dry

head over the liquid; when the head begins to fall the liquor underneath is drawn out, and casked; before being brought to England it is mixed with 1-3rd of brandy to enable it to keep during the voyage, otherwise the carriage brings on the acetous fermentation, and the wine is converted into vinegar; acerb. Yielded to Brande 22·18 of spirit.—*Piquette, Leger, Lora.* Water poured upon the cake of grapes, and fermented; used as common drink for servants.—2. Pour water upon grapes, and replace what is drank every day, adding a little brandy when it grows weak. —*Raisin wine.* Raisins 1 cwt. water 16 gall. soak for a fortnight, stirring every day, press, put the liquor in a cask with the bung loose, till it has done hissing, then add brandy 2 to 4 lb, and bung up close: some use little more than half, or 2-3rds of this quantity of raisins. The cake left on pressing will serve to make vinegar. Yields 25·12 in the 100 of spirit.

Made wines.—*English grape wine.* From the juice of out of door grapes, or from an infusion of about 50 lb of the young leaves or cuttings of the vine in 7 or 8 gall. of water, adding sugar about 3 lb to each gallon of liquor: yields 18·11 p. c. of spirit.—*Gooseberry wine.* Ripe berries bruised 10 gall. water 30 gall. soak 24 hours, strain; to each gallon add Lisbon sugar 2 lb, and ferment.—2. Bruised berries 80 lb, water 10 gall. soak for a day, strain; to each gallon add loaf sugar 6 lb, and ferment—3. Juice 10 gall. water 20 gall. sugar 70 lb; ferment.—4. Berries 100 lb, brown sugar 8 lb, water a suff. quant. to fill a 15-gall. cask, yields a good yellowish white, very transparent wine.— 5. Green berries 40 lb, water 4 gall. bruise together, the next day press out the juice; to every gallon add sugar 3 lb; ferment. Gooseberry wine yields on an average 11·84 in the 100 of spirit. The seeds left in the cake are washed and roasted for coffee.—*Currant wine.* Red currants 70 lb, bruised and pressed, brown sugar 10 lb, water suff. quant. to fill up a 15-gall. cask: yields a pleasant red wine, rather tart, but keeping well.—2. White currants 1 sieve, red currants 1 gall. press; to each gall. of juice add 3 gall. water; to 10 gall. liquor add 30 lb sugar, and ferment: when you bung it up add brandy 2 lb to each 10 gall. of wine.— 3. Juice 11 quarts, i. e. the produce of a sieve, sugar 20 lb, water suff. quant. to fill up a 9-gall. cask; ferment, and

when it has done working, add brandy 4 lb; for a half hogs-head use currants 3 sieves, sugar 84 lb, brandy 1 gall. yields about 20·55 in the 100 of spirit.—*Black currant wine.* Berries 20 lb, brandy 2 to 4 lb, water 12 to 14 gall. yeast 2 spoonfuls, fermented for 8 days, then bottled and well corked; pleasant but thick, rather vinous, cooling, dark purple colour.—2. Made into wine like the common currants.—3. Juice of boiled fruit and water p. æq.; to each quart of liquor add sugar 1 lb, and ferment.—*Mixed fruit wine.* White currants 3 sieves, red gooseberries 2 sieves, these should yield 40 pints of juice; to each gallon add water 2 gall. sugar 3 lb and a half; ferment.—2. White, red, and black currants, cherries especially black heart, raspberries, ana p. æq.; to each 4 lb of the bruised fruit add water 1 gall. steep for three days, press, and to each gallon of liquor add yellow sugar 3 lb; ferment, and when finished add to each 9 gall. 2 pints of brandy; if it does not fine soon enough, to each 9 gallons add half an oz. of isinglass dissolved in a pint of water.—3. Fruit, any that is to be had quite ripe, press the juice, and if very rich in flavour, an equal quantity of water may be added; to each gallon of liquor add 4 lb of sugar, and ferment.—*Cherry wine.* Cherries 30 lb, moist sugar 5 lb, water suff. quant. to fill a 7-gall. cask; ferment.—*Pine apple wine.* From the juice of the fruit; very pleasant, used to flavour rum.—*Cider, Pomatium.* From the juice of apples: yields from 5·21 to 9·87 p. c. of spirit.—*Water moil.* Water poured upon the cake of apples, and fermented; used for farm servants' drink.—*Perry, Pyraceum.* From the juice of pears, particularly the rough-tasted sorts: fermented in the open air: yields 7·26 in the 100 of spirit.—*Port.* Cider 24 gall. juice of elder berries 6 gall. Port wine 4 gall. brandy 1 gall. and a half, logwood 1 lb, isinglass 12 oz. dissolved in a gallon of the cider: bung it down; in two months it will be fit to bottle, but should not be drank till the next year: if a rough flavour is required, alum 4 to 6 oz. may be added.—*Southampton Port.* Cider 36 gall. elder wine, damson wine, of ea. 11 gall. brandy 5 gall.—*Raisin wine.* Cider, not of a rough flavour, 36 gall. raisins 112 lb: ferment.—*Cole-press's cider.* From apples and mulberries pressed together, well flavoured, and of a beautiful colour.—*Post.* From poppy heads and brown sugar; very intoxicating and nar-

cotic: made in the East Indies. The English fruit wines differ from those made from the grape, by containing the malic acid instead of the tartaric.

Metheglin, Hydromel vinosum. Honey 1 cwt. boiling water suff. quant. to fill a half hogshead or 32-gall. cask, stir it well for a day or two, add yeast, and ferment; some boil the honey in the water, with an oz. of hops to each gallon, for an hour or two, but this boiling hinders its due fermentation: yields about 7·32 in the 100 of spirit.—*Mead.* Is made from the honey combs, from which honey has been drained out, by boiling in water, and then fermented; generally confounded with metheglin. — *Cowslip mead.* Honey 30 lb, water 15 gall. boil; when cold, add lemons sliced No. 18, cowslip pips 14 gall. yeast 8 oz. and sweet briar one handful: ferment and bottle.—*Champagne.* Brown sugar 10 lb, loaf sugar 12 lb, water 9 gall. concrete acid of lemons or crystallized acid of tartar ʒvj; dissolve by a gentle boil, before it grows cold add yeast about 1 lb, and ferment; when the working is nearly over, add perry 1 gall. brandy 3 lb, and bung it up for three months, then draw out 2 lb of the wine, dissolve isinglass 1 oz in it, pour it again into the cask, and in a fortnight bottle it.—*Pink Champagne.* Add cochineal 1 oz. when the preceding is first bunged.—*Muscadell, Clary wine.* Sugar 45 lb, water 15 gall. boil, add to it gradually a pint of yeast, infuse in it for three days, clary flowers 3 gall. then strain; ferment as usual, and then add 1 gall. brandy.—*Cowslip wine.* To each gallon of water add 3 lb white sugar; add yeast, and ferment a day and a half, then add cowslip flowers 1 gall. the rind and peel of 2 lemons or Seville oranges to each gallon, the third day strain, and continue the fermentation. —*Elder wine.* Juice of the berries 8 gall. water 12 gall. brown sugar 60 lb, dissolve by boiling, add yeast, and ferment, then add brandy 4 lb, and bung it up for three months: disagreeable when cold, but is mulled with allspice, and drank warm in winter time as a stimulant: 100 meas. yield about 9·87 of spirit.—*Frontiniac, White elder wine.* Water 6 gall. white sugar 18 lb, raisins 6 lb, flowers of white-berried elder half a gall. lemon juice 8 oz. yeast 6 oz.; ferment and bottle.—*Ginger wine.* Bruised ginger 12 oz. water 10 gall. boil for half an hour, add sugar 28 lb, boil till dissolved, then cool, and cask the liquor along with 14 lemons sliced, and 3 lb of brandy, add a little yeast, and

ferment; bung it up for three months, and then bottle it.—*Orange wine.* Sugar 23 lb, water 10 gall. boil, clarify with the white of six eggs, pour the boiling liquor upon parings of oranges, no. 100, add the strained juice of these oranges and yeast 6 oz. let it work for three or four days, then strain it into a barrel, bung it up loosely; in a month add brandy 4 lb, and in three months it will be fit to drink.—2. Loaf sugar 56 lb, juice of 140 Seville oranges, peel of 40 of the oranges, water 15 gallons; ferment and add brandy 2 pints. 100 pints yield about 11·26 of spirit.—*Lemon wine.* Raisins cut in half 2 lb, brown sugar 2 lb, boiling water 2 gall. rind of 2 lemons, ferment for two days, strain, bottle in half pint stone bottles, wire the corks; it will be fit for use in little more than a fortnight.

Ginger beer. Lump sugar 3 lb, bruised ginger 2 oz. cream of tartar 1 oz. lemons sliced no. 4, pour on them boiling water 4 gall. add yeast 8 oz. work for 4 days, then bottle in half pints, and tie the corks down.—2. Moist sugar 6 lb, ginger 5 oz. cream of tartar 2 oz. lemons no. 4, yeast 8 oz. water 7 gall. work two or three days, strain, add brandy 1 lb, bung very close, and in fourteen days bottle it: a cooling effervescent drink in summer.—*Imperial pop.* Cream of tartar 3 oz. ginger 1 oz. white sugar 1 lb 8 oz. lemon juice 1 oz. water 1 gall. and a half, yeast 1 oz.; bottle and tie the corks down.

MALT LIQUORS.

Sugar 6 lb is esteemed equal in strength, and coriander seed 1 lb in intoxicating power, to a bushel of malt: the sugar employed is burnt to colour the beer instead of brown malt, and it has been proposed to employ roasted coffee for this purpose.

The desire of evading the duty on malt has occasioned the discovery of its being necessary to malt only 1-3rd of the corn, as this portion will convert the other into its own nature during the process.

Capsicum and grains of paradise are used to give a pungent taste to weak beer, but to avoid detection, concentrated tinctures are mostly used; and ginger, coriander seed, and orange peel are used to flavour it: besides these, opium, cocculus Indicus, nux vomica, tobacco, and extract of poppies, are used to increase the intoxicating quality. Quassia is employed instead of hops as a bitter, but as this

does not precipitate the mucilage, the beer soon grows muddy unless kept very cool.

Mild or new beer is made to taste like stale by adding a little oil of vitriol, or some alum; and, on the other hand, stale or sourish beer is made to resemble mild by neutralising the acid by oyster-shells or chalk.

When strong beer is reduced by adding small beer, publicans usually add melasses to enable it to form a head, and extract of gentian to keep up the flavour.

Ale, Barley wine, Ala, Cerevisia alba. Pale malt 14 quarters, mashed at three times with 28, 18 and 18 barr. of water, boiled with hops 112 lb, set with 36 lb of yeast, cleansed with 4 lb of salt, produced 34 barr. or 1 gall. 1 pint of ale from each gall. of malt. Burton ale yields about 8·88, Edinburgh 6·20, Dorchester 5·56 of spirit in the 100. —*Draught porter.* Pale malt 7 quarters, amber malt 6 quart. brown malt 3 quart. mashed at twice with 56 and 48 barr. of water, boiled with Kentish hops 113 lb, set with 80 lb of yeast, salt 4 lb, and flour ½ lb, produced 56 barrels of porter, or 3 gall. ½ porter from each gall. of malt. A third mashing of the same grains produced 20 barr. of table beer. London porter yields only about 4·2 of spirit from 100 meas.—*Bottling porter.* Pale malt 4 quarters, amber malt 3 quart. brown malt 3 quart. mashed at three times with 25, 12, and 12 barr. of water, boiled with ordinary Kentish hops 100 lb, set with yeast 52 lb, and salt 2 lb; produced 34 barrels, or 1 gall. ½ of porter from each gall. of malt. Brown stout yields 6·8 of spirit from 100 meas.—*Devonshire white ale.* Pale ale wort 25 gall. hops 2 handfuls, yeast 3 lb, grouts 6 or 8 lb. When the fermentation is at its height, bottle in strong stone half pints, well corked and wired: effervesces when opened.—*Table ale.* Very pale malt 12 quarters, mashed at three times with 46, 32 and 32 barrels of water, boiled with hops 62 lb, set with 114 lb of yeast, cleansed by the yeast head being beat in, and let to work out, produced 100 barr. or 4 gall. ale from each gall. of malt.—*Twopenny.* Malt 1 bushel and a half, hops 1 lb, liquorice root 1 lb 8 oz. treacle 5 lb, Spanish liquorice 2 oz. capsicum ʒij; frequently drank the week after it is brewed: used in cold weather as a stimulant. Produce 36 gall. that is, three times the malt.—*Table beer, Cerevisia.* Malt 8 bush. hops 8 lb, sugar 8 lb made into colour, Spanish liquorice 8 oz. treacle 10 lb. Produce

10 barrels, that is, five times the malt.—*Madeira.* Pale malt ground 4 bushels, boiling water 44 gall. infuse, strain off this wort, while warm, take 24 gall. sugar candy 14 lb; when dissolved, add yeast 2 lb; ferment, keep scumming off the yeast; when the fermentation is nearly finished, add raisin wine 2 gall. and a half, brandy, Port wine, of ea. 2 gall. bung it down for six or nine months. A second infusion of the wort may be brewed for beer.—*Sherry.* Loaf sugar 32 lb, sugar candy 10 lb, water 16 gall. boil, add pale ale wort (as for Madeira) 6 gall. yeast 1 lb: on the third day add raisins stoned 10 lb, and in another two or three days brandy 1 gall. bung it down for four months, draw it off into another cask, add brandy 1 gall. and in three months bottle it.—Imitations of foreign wines for those who wish to make a show above their circumstances, but far inferior to our own fruit wines.

Mum. Brewed from wheat malt. — *White spruce beer.* To water 10 gall. put sugar 6 lb, essence of spruce 4 oz. (a 3*s.* pot), add yeast, work as in making ginger beer, and bottle immediately in half pints.—*Brown spruce beer.* As the white, using treacle in lieu of sugar.—*Treacle beer.* Hops 1 lb 4 oz. boil in water 36 gall. for an hour, add treacle 14 lb, a little yeast, and ferment.—2. Hops 1 oz. and half, water 1 gall. treacle 1 lb.—*Malmsey, Pars-nep wine.* Cut the roots into thin slices, boil them in no more water than will just cover them, press out the liquor and ferment.—*Elecampane wine, Vin d'aulnée.* Is prepared in France, and considered as stomachic.—*Pulque.* From the sap of the leaves of agave Americana: drank in South America.—*Birch wine.* From the sap of the birch tree.—*Toddy.* From various species of palms, by cutting off the end of the flowering bud, collecting the sap, and letting it stand a few hours to ferment.

X. GASES AND FUMIGATIONS.

Gases.—*Hydrogen gas, Gas hydrogenium.* Zinc turnings ʒss, common water 4 pints, put into a retort: add oil of vitriol ʒvj, and place the retort so that the gas may pass

into inverted bottles filled with water, or into a gas holder. Used in artificial fireworks, and to find the quantity of oxygen contained in gases.—*Sulphuretted hydrogen gas, Hepatic gas, Gas hydrogenium sulphuratum.* Lime 2 oz. sulphur 3 oz. mix, melt, pour out, and when cold put into a retort, add gradually oil of vitriol, and receive the gas in inverted bottles. Extremely fetid, poisonous, yet exhibited in obstinate cough after peripneumonia, requires great caution.—*Oxygen gas, Pure air, Dephlogisticated air, Vital air, Gas oxygenium.* Heat black oxide of manganese 1 lb, in a retort or iron bottle, and collect the gas it yields, rejecting the first bubbles: produce about 3,400 cubic inches, or more than 14 gallons. Stimulant when breathed, in doses of 6 to 30 cubic inches.—*Carbonic acid gas, Fixed air, Gas acidum carbonicum.* Marble in coarse powder ½ oz. add muriatic acid, diluted with 1-3rd its weight of water, by degrees, until the marble is dissolved, collecting the gas: produce about 1 gallon. In small doses sedative; externally used in cancer and fetid ulcers.

Fumigations.—*Nitrous fumigation, Fumigatio nitrosa.* Sal. nitri ʒiv, ol. vitrioli ij: in a saucer placed upon hot sand in the middle of the room.—*Disinfecting fumigation, Fumigatio oxymuriatica.* Sal. comm. 3 oz. black manganese 1 oz. oil of vitriol 1 oz. water 2 oz: in a cup carried through the apartments, or they may be shut up for an hour or two, and then opened.

Powders for making effervescent mixtures, pastilles for burning, and the like, act by the gas they produce; but they are referred to the forms in which the materials are sold.

XI. LIQUID COMPOUNDS,

NOT OILY.

DISTILLED WATERS.

Some of these are intended for medical purposes mostly as vehicles, others for perfume. In respect to medicines, no great care is usually judged necessary, the herb just as collected, without any separation of decayed parts, or ac-

cidental mixture of dirt or other substance, is added to the water, distilled in a short-necked wide still as quickly as possible, and spirit of wine ʒij, or even more, added to each pint. Many do not even take this trouble, but rub a drop or two of the oil, with a little magnesia, and add it to common water, or dilute the oil with ten times as much spirit of wine, and add, when it is wanted, a few drops of this essence to the water or other vehicle.

But for perfumes, as rose water, elder-flower water, &c. more care is requisite, as the buyers must be pleased with their smell and appearance; hence the herb, &c. must be carefully picked, and the waters as carefully distilled in a high narrow-necked still, in order that no part of the infusion may be thrown over with the distilled water, as this would render them liable to become mothery in a short time; if a superior article is required, the waters must be redistilled by a gentle heat.

Waters which have acquired a burnt smell in the stilling lose it by freezing.

These waters must also be kept in a cool place, covered only with paper pricked with pin holes for four months, to get rid of the herbaceous smell of fresh distilled waters. Distilled waters may be prevented from turning sour by adding a little calcined magnesia to them; and those which have begun to be spoiled, may be recovered by adding to each pint, a grain of each, borax and alum. A drop of muriate of gold added to these waters shews whether they contain any oil, by forming in that case a fine metallic film on their surface.

For medical use.—*Aqua alexiteria simplex.* Green mint lbss, tops of sea wormwood, green angelica leaves, ana lbj; draw three gallons: this is a pleasant compound water.—*Dill water, Aq. anethi.* Seeds 2 lb to the gallon; carminative: 2*s.* the gallon.—*Anise-seed water, Aq. anisi.* Collected in the distillation of the oil; carminative.—*Orange-peel water, Aq. cortic. aurant. simplex.* Seville orange peel ʒiiij to the gallon.—2. Peel 2 lb to the gallon; an agreeable vehicle.—*Caraway water, Aq. carui.* Seeds 1 lb to the gallon; carminative: 2*s.* 8*d.* the gallon.—*Aq. cascarillæ.* Bark 1 lb, water 6 pints; soak for some days, and distil 3 pints of a milky water. It may be prepared while making the extract. Tonic.—*Cassia water, Aq. cassiæ, Aq. lauri cassiæ.* 1 lb to the gallon: 3*s.* 6*d.* the

gallon.—*2.* Cassia (parva) 8 lb; draw 12 gallons.—*3.* Cassia buds 1 lb, cassia lignea 2 lb; draw 8 gallons.—*4.* Cassia (parva) 6 lb, spirit of wine 2 gall. water q. s. draw 4 gall. of spiritus cinnamomi, and 10 gall. of aq. cinnam. Sold for cinnamon water.—*Black cherry water, Aq. cerasorum nigrorum.* The fruit with the stones bruised; lbxij to the gallon.—*2.* Cake left after squeezing black cherries for their juice 3 lb, water 2 gallons; let them stand for a day, and distil 4 pints; antispasmodic, contains prussic acid; when drawn very strong, lbvj of cherry-stones to the pint, is deleterious; expunged from the Pharmacopœia in 1745. As late experiments have shown the efficacy of prussic acid, when sufficiently diluted, in phthisis; may not the increase of that disease be referred to the diminished use of this medicine?—*Bitter almond water, Aq. amygdalarum amararum.* Almond (bitter) cake bruised 4 lb, draw five gallons.—*Aq. amygdalarum amararum concentratum,* P. Bor. Amygd. amar. cont. lbij. S. V. R. ʒij, aq. lbvj; distil in glass lbij.—*Cinnamon water, Eau de canélle, Aq. cinnamomi tenuis, A. cinnamomi, A. lauri cinnamomi.* lbj to the gallon.—*2.* Cinnamon lbj, or oil ϑv, to the gallon. P. L. 1824. 8*s.* the gallon.—*3.* Bruised cinnamon lbj, water 2 gall. simmer in a still for half an hour, put what comes over into the still again; when cold strain through flannel. Cassia must be distilled, as its infusion is yellow. —*4.* Water 2 pints, cinnamon 2 oz; distil in a water bath: stomachic, tonic, and covers the disagreeable taste of some medicines. Cassia water is sold for it.—*Aq. corticis Peruvianæ.* Bark 1 lb, water 6 pints; soak for some days, and distil 3 pints of a milky water. It may be prepared while making the extract. Tonic.—*Cumin water, Aq. cumini.* From the seeds; carminative.—*Aq. cymbalariæ.* From the herb; used in Italy as the vehicle for exhibiting arsenic as a poison, but has no power of its own.—*Spearwort water, Aq. flammulæ.* From the herb; acrid, vomits instantly, and in cases of poison being taken, is preferable to any medicine yet known, as it does not excite any contraction of the upper part of the stomach, and thus defeat its own intention, as white vitriol sometimes does.—*Sweet fennel water, Aq. fœniculi.* Seeds 1 lb to the gallon; a weak carminative. 3*s.* the gall.—*Arse-smart water, Aq. hydropiperis.* From the herb; acrid, lbj—lbjss, drank in a day, esteemed very effectual in nephritic cases.—*Hyssop*

water, Aq. hyssopi. From the herb; pectoral, stomachic: 2*s.* 8*d.* the gallon.—*Juniper water, Aq. juniperi baccarum.* Stimulant. — *Laurel water, Aq. lauro-cerasi.* From the leaves, lbviij to the gall; contains prussic acid, is stronger than black-cherry water; has been used for poisoning, and therefore labours under an ill name, although doubtless one of the most efficacious of this sort of medicines, and of great use in consumption; 5*s.* 4*d.* the gall.—2. P. Boruss. Fol. lauri cerasi lbj; S. V. R. ʒij; aquæ lbvj, distil in glass, lbiij; —*Lemon-peel water, Aq. e corticibus citri, A. citri medicæ.* Fresh peel 2 lb to the gallon. —*Baulm water, Aq. melissæ.* From the herb; cephalic, cordial.—*Peppermint water, Aq. menthæ piperitidis simplex, A. menthæ piperitæ.* Green herb lbviij to the gallon, P. L. before 1745.—2. Dried herb lbjss, or green lbiij, to the gallon, P. L. since 1745. P. D.—3. Herb in flower lbiij to the gallon, P. E.—4. Green herb lbiij, or dried lbjss, or oil ʒiij to the gallon, P. L. 1824.—5. Oil of peppermint 1 oz, water q. s.; draw 10 gallons. — 6. Oil 2 oz; draw 9 gallons. — 7. Oil 1 lb; draw 30 gallons; stimulant, carminative; and covers disagreeable flavours; 4*s.* the gallon. — *Mint water, Aq. menthæ, A. menthæ vulgaris simplex, A. menthæ sativæ, A. menthæ viridis.* Green herb lbviij to the gallon, P. L. before 1745. — 2. Dried herb lbjss to the gallon, P. L. since 1745. P. D.—3. Dried herb lbjss, or green lbiij, or oil ʒiij to the gallon. P. L. 1824.—4. Oil of spear mint 1 oz, draw 10 gallons; antispasmodic, allays vomiting; 4*s.* the gall. — *Nutmeg water, Aqua nucis moschatæ.* Nutmegs 1 oz, water q. s.; distil a gallon; used in incipient phthisis. — *White poppy water, Aq. papaveris alba.* From the flowers; narcotic, much used in some parts of Lincolnshire, every cottager growing the plant for his own consumption in making this water.—*All-spice water, Aq. piperis Jamaicensis, A. pimento, A. pimentæ, A. myrti pimentæ.* Half a lb to a gallon: stimulant; used in hospitals as a cheap spicy vehicle; 2*s.* the gallon. —*Pimpernell water, Aq. pimpinellæ.* From the roots; acrid, blue.—*Pennyroyal water, Aq pulegii, A. pulegii simplex, A. menthæ pulegii.* Green herb lbviij to the gallon, P. L. before 1745.—2. Dry herb lbjss to the gall. P. L. since 1745. P. D.—3. Fresh herb lbiij to the gall. P. E. —4. Dry herb lbjss, or green lbiij, or oil ʒiij to the gallon. P. L. 1824.—5. Oil of pennyroyal 1 oz; draw 12 gallons. —6. Oil of pennyroyal 1 lb; draw

30 gallons. Emmenagogue; 4*s.* the gallon. — *Rue water, Aq. rutæ.* From the herb; stimulant, emmenagogue.

Aq. castorei. Russian castor ʒj, water q. s.; distil lbij. —*Aq. lactis alexiteria.* Leaves of meadow-sweet, carduus benedictus, goats' rue, ana M. vj; of mint, wormwood, ana M. v; of rue M. iij; of angelica M. ij; milk gall. iij: distil in a water bath to dryness; diaphoretic. — *Aq. omnium florum.* From cows' dung, collected in May, and distilled in a balneum; used in phthisis.

For perfumery and cosmetics. — *Eau d'ange distille.* Benj. 2 oz, stor. 1 oz, cinnam. 1 dr, cloves 2 dr, calam. a stick, coriander seeds whole a pinch, water 2 pints. —*Eau d'ange distillée et musque.* Water 2 pints, benjamin 4 oz, storax 2 oz, cinnam. half an ounce, cloves ʒij, calamus a stick, musk bags ʒj: distil; save the residuum.— *Carline thistle water, Aq. carlinæ.* From the root.—*Star-anise water, Aq. anisi stellati.* Very fragrant. — *Orange-flower water, Eau de fleurs d'oranges, Aq. naphæ, A. aurantiorum florum.* lbiij to lbiij of water: from Italy 7*s.* to 8*s.* 6*d.* the gallon.—2. lbiij to lbvj of water.—3. Water 4 pints, orange flowers 2 lb; distil in B. M.; fine scented: if wanted only to purify tobacco for snuffs it may be drawn much lower. — *Bean-flower water, Aq. fabarum florum.* Fragrant, cooling to the face and hands. — *Straw-berry water, Aq. fragariæ.* Fruit bruised 20 lb, water q. s; draw 2 gall. and a half: very fragrant. — *Simple lavander water. Aq. lavandulæ florum.* Collected in the distillation of the oil; mostly used to scent soaps.—*Aqua ledi palustris.* Very fragrant; sold for rose water. — *Lily of the valley water, Aq. lilii convallium.* Fragrant; used as a perfume to scent soaps.—*Eau de millefleurs.* Eau d'ange 2 pints, musk 12 or 20 gr, or musk bags ʒj: if not strong enough, add a thread of essence of ambergris. — *Eau d'œillet.* Water 2 pints, cloves 2 oz; distil in a water bath. — *Myrtle-flower water, Aq. myrti florum.* Fresh flowers lbiij; draw a gall; very fragrant; used as a perfume. — *Rose water, Aq. rosarum Damascenarum, A. rosæ, A. rosæ centifoliæ.* Petals of the flowers 6 lb to the gall.—2. Petals 8 lb to the gall. —3. Petals 10 bushels; draw 14 gallons.—4. Salted roses 60 lb, yellow sanders 8 oz; draw 16 gallons.—5. Attar of roses 1 oz, spirit of wine cong. j, aq. distil q. s; distil 40 gall: 8*s.* the gall, 1*s.* 4*d.* the pint.—6. Water 4 pints, roses 3 lb; distil in B. M. When much rose water is wanted to

purify tobacco for snuff, it may be drawn weaker.—Yellow sandal wood water, rose root water, aqua ledi palustris, are sold for it.— *Rose root water, Aq. rhodiæ radicis.* From rose root; sold for rose water. — *Rose-mary water, Aqua rorismarini.* From the tops; fragrant.—*Rasp-berry water, Aqua rubi Idæi.* From the fruit; fragrant.—*Elder-flower water, Aq. sambuci florum.* From the fresh flowers.—*2.* Salted flowers 50 lb; draw 20 gallons: agreeably aromatic, cooling to the face and hands; 4*s.* a gallon, 7*d.* a pint.—*Yellow sanders water, Aq. santali citrini.* From yellow sanders; sold for rose water. — *Water of camel's hay, Aq. schœnanthi.* From the herb; fragrant.—*Germander water, Aq. scordii.* From the herb; fragrant, although no oil comes over with it. — *Eau de tain.* Water 2 pints, lemon thyme 2 handf.; distil in a water bath. Other sweet-scented herbs may be distilled the same. — *Lime-flower water, Aq. tiliæ.* From the flowers when fresh gathered; fragrant. — *Meadow-sweet water, Aq. ulmariæ.* From the flowers; has a fine flavour, but the flowers must be infused in warm water as soon as gathered. — *Vanilla water, Aq. vanillarum.* From the pods; fragrant.

Used in cookery. — *Marjoram water, Aq. marjoranæ.* Fresh herb 8 lb to the gallon; strong scented.

Used in the arts. — *Eau distillée d'anserine, Aq. potentillæ.* From the herb; used in the dressing of French gauzes, and although it has neither taste nor smell, common water will not supply its place.

INFUSIONS AND DECOCTIONS.

The infusion of most vegetable substances may be kept unchanged, in a cool place, for a long time, in long narrow-necked vessels, if a little sweet oil is poured upon it; the oil may be taken off by a syringe, or a little tow.

For medical use.—*Tar water, Aq. picis liquidæ.* Tar 2 pints, boiling water 1 gall; strain: stimulant, 1 or 2 pints in a day.—*Camomile tea, Infusum anthemidis.* Flor. chamæm. ʒss to a pint; emetic while warm, stomachic when cold. — *Inf. armoraciæ compositum.* Rad. raph. rust., sem. sinapis of ea. ʒj to a pint, add spir. armor. comp. ʒj: diuretic to ʒxij, in die. — *Inf. aurantii compositum.* Cort. aurant. sic. ʒij, cort. limon. rec. ʒj, caryoph. arom. ʒss to half a pint: stomachic, ʒij omni bihorio. — *Inf. calumbæ.* Rad. colombo ʒij to half a pint: tonic.—*Inf. caryo-*

phyllorum. ʒj to half a pint: stimulant.—*Inf. cascarillæ.* Cort. ℥j to a pint: tonic. — *Inf. catechu, I. c. compositum.* Catechu ʒijss, cinnam. ʒss, to half a pint. — *Inf. of bark, Inf. cinchonæ.* Cort. Peruv. ℥ss to half a pint; tonic.— *Inf. cuspariæ.* Cort. angusturæ ʒij to half a pint; tonic. — *Inf. digitalis.* Fol. dig. sicc. ʒj to half a pint; and add ℥ss of spir. cinnam: diuretic, ℥j every 8 or 10 hours, till it has a sensible effect upon the body. — *Inf. gentianæ compositum.* Rad. gentianæ, cort. aurant. sicc. ana ʒj, cort. limon. rec. ʒij, aq. ferv. ℥xij. — *Linseed tea, Inf. lini, I. l. compositum.* Sem. lini ℥j, rad. glycyrrh. ℥iv, aq. ferv. lbij.—*Inf. menthæ compositum.* Fol. menth. sicc. ʒij, aq. ferv. q. s. to strain ℥vj; when cold, add sach. albi ʒij, ol. menth. sat. gtt. iij dissolved in tinct. cardam. comp. ℥ss; diaphoretic. — *Inf. quassiæ.* ℈j to half a pint: tonic. — *Inf. of rhubarb, Inf. rhei.* ʒj to half a pint: ℥iv with neutral salts as a purgative, ℥ss with tinct. cinnam. as a stomachic. — *Tinctura rosarum, Inf. rosæ, I. r. compositum.* Rosæ rubræ ʒiv, aq. ferv. lbijss, spir. vitrioli ʒiij, sacch. alb. ℥jss: cooling; also as a vehicle for Epsom salt, whose taste it covers very well. — *Inf. sennæ, I. s. compositum.* Sennæ ℥jss, rad. zingib. ʒj, aq. ferv. lbj; purgative, ℥ij to iv, but generally given as a vehicle. — *Infus. simaroubæ.* ʒss to half a pint: bitter, tonic.—*Inf. tabaci.* ʒj to a pint; as an antispasmodic clyster.—*Inf. tamarindi cum senna.* Tamar. ℥j, sennæ ʒj, sem. coriand. ʒss, sacch. rubr. ℥ss, aq. ferv. ℥viij; laxative ℥ij to ℥iv. — *Inf. valerianæ.* ʒij to aq. ℥vij; antispasmodic, to ℥ij.

Dec. althææ officinalis. Rad. althææ sicc. ℥iv, uvar pass. ℥ij, aq. lbvij. — *Dec. chamæmeli compositum.* Flor. cham. sicc. ℥ss, sem. fœnic. ʒij, aq. lbj. — *Dec. of bark, Dec. cinchonæ,* ℥j to a pint; boil for 10 minutes: tonic, ℥j to ℥iv, in die.—*Mucilago seminum cydoniorum, Dec. cydoniæ.* Sem. cyd. ʒij, aq. lbj.—*Dec. daphnes mezerei.* Cort. rad. mezerei ʒij, rad. glycyrrh. ℥ss, aq. lbiij; diaphoretic, ℥j to iv, in die, by small doses.—*Dec. digitalis.* Fol. digit. sicc. ʒj, aq. q. s. to strain ℥viij.—*Dec. dulcamaræ.* Caul. ℥j to a pint and a half, and boil to a pint. — *Dec. geoffrææ. inermis.* Cort. ℥j, aq. lbij, coque ad lbj.—*Dec. guaiaci compositum.* Lign. guaiaci ℥iij, uvar. pass. ℥ij, rad. sassafr., rad. glycyrrh. ana ℥j, aq. lbx, coque ad dimidium; alterative, lbss to lbj, in die. — *Dec. lichenis.* ℥j to aquæ lbjss; boil to lbj; nutritive.—*Dec. pro enemate, D. malvæ compo-*

situm. Malvæ sicc. ℥j, fl. chamæm. ℥ss, aq. lbj. — *Poppy liquor, Dec. papaveris.* Heads ℥j to a pint; emollient, as a fomentation.—*Dec. quercus.* Cort. quercûs ℥j, aq. lbij, coque ad lbj; an astringent injection or lotion in gleets and the whites. — *Dec. sarsaparillæ.* ℥j to a pint; boil to one half. — *Lisbon diet drink, Dec. sarsaparillæ compositum.* Rad. sars. ℥vj, cort. rad. sassafras, cort. guaiaci, rad. glycyrrh. ana ℥j, cort. rad. mezerei ʒiij, water 10 pints, boil to 5; are both alterative, to lbjss in die. — *Dec. senegæ.* Rad. ℥j to aq. lbij; boil to lbj; acrid, in rheumatism.—*Dec. ulmi.* Cort. ℥j to aq. lbj; boil to lbss; in herpetic eruptions, to lbjss in die. — *Dec. hellebori, Dec. veratri.* Rad. ℥j to lbij; boil to lbj, when cold, add spir. vini ℥ij.

Cathartic infusions. Inf. sennæ ℥j, tinct. sennæ, tinct. jalapæ ana ʒj, potass. tartr. ʒj, syr. sennæ ʒj. — *2.* Inf. sennæ ℥jss, sal Epsom ʒvj, tinc. jalap. ʒj, tinct. opii m. x, tinct. castor. ʒj: both for one dose.—*3.* Inf. sennæ ℥ij, sodæ tartr. ℥vj, aq, cinnam. ℥ss, for two doses.—*4.* Fol. sennæ ʒiij, sal Glaub. ℥j, aq. ferv. lbj; strain, for a clyster.—*Diuretic infusions.* Bacc. junip. cont. ℥ij, sem. anisi ʒij, aq. ferv. lbj: to strained liquor ℥xij, add sp. junip. comp. ℥ij, tinct. scillæ ʒj, sal nitri ℈ij. Dose a tea-cupful frequently.—*2.* Inf. digit. ℥iv, tinct. digit. ʒss, potass. acetat. ʒj, tinct. opii m. v. Dose coch. maj, j, twice or thrice a day. — *3.* Cacum. spartii ℥j, aq. lbj. boil to one half: strain: diuretic, ℥j with spir. æth. nitr. m. x, every other hour. — *Diaphoretic decoction.* Dec. cort. Per. ʒx, liq. amm. acet., tinct. cinch. ʒij, conf. aromat. ʒss, for a dose every three hours. — *Cooling decoction.* Dec. hord. lbj, acid. muriat. ʒj, syr. simpl. ʒij; for common drink in putrid fevers.—*Imperial drink, Potus imperialis.* Cream of tartar ℥ss, white sugar ℥iiij, orange peel ℥iij, boiling water 3 pints, for common drink in fevers. — *Astringent infusions.* Cort. querc. ℥ss. aq. lbss; to the strained liquor ℥jss, add pulv. gallarum gr. x, tinct. catechu, tinct. cardam. comp., syr. cort. aurant., ana ʒss, for one dose.—*2.* Inf. cuspariæ ℥j, tinct. catechu ʒj, pulv. ipec. gr. iij, opii gr. ss, for one dose.—*Strengthening infusions.* Inf. gent. comp. ℥j, aq. kali ʒss, tinct. cascar. ʒj, for one dose. — *2.* Cort. Peruv. cont. ℥ss, serpent. ʒij, aq. lbj; boil to an half, and strain; then add spir. cinnam. ℥jss, acidi sulph. diluti ʒjss; dose ℥ij every six hours. — *3.* Dec. cort. Peruv. ℥ijss, inf. gent. comp. ℥j, tinct. cascar., aq. kali, ana ʒij; dose coch. maj.

ij, frequently.—4. Dec. cort. Peruv. ℥vj, tinct. ejusd. ℥ss, conf. aromat. ℈j, spir. amm. arom. ʒj; dose coch. maj. ij, daily.—5. Inf. cascar. ℥jss, tinct. ejusd., tinct. zz, ana ʒj; for a dose, in loss of appetite from drinking.—*Stimulant infusion.* Sem. sinap. nigr. cont., rad. raphan. sylv, ana ℥ss, aq. ferv. lbj; strain when cold, and add spir. ammon. arom. ʒj, spir. pimentæ ℥ss; dose coch. maj. ij, three a day, praised by Dr. Paris in palsy.—*Fotus cicutæ.* Fol. cicutæ rec. lbss (or sicc. ℥iij), aquæ lbij.—*Hartshorn drink, Mistura cornu usti.* Cornu usti ℥ij, gum Arab. ℥j, aquæ lbiij; boil to lbij; strain; demulcent, merely mucilaginous.—*Capsicum gargle, Gargarisma capsici.* Capsici pulv. ʒj, sal. comm. ℈j, aceti ʒiv, aq. ferv. ℥vj, strain; used in ulcerated sore throat and scarlet fever.—*Oak bark gargle, Gargarisma quercûs.* Alum ℈ss, cort. querc. ʒij, ol. vitriol. gtt. xxx., aq. ferv. ℥vj; in relaxation of the uvula.—*Purging clyster, Enema catharticum.* Mannæ ℥j, dec. chamæm. ℥x, ol. olivar. ℥j, sal. Epsom ℥ss.—*Enema fœtidum.* To the former add tinct. assæ fœtidæ ʒij; antispasmodic.—*Enema opii.* Inf. lini ℥viij, tinct. opii ʒj: in pains from calculi.—*Tobacco clyster, Enema tabaci.* Fol. tabaci ℈ij, aq. ferv. ℥xiij; as soon as sufficiently cool, throw up one half, and the remainder half an hour afterwards if necessary, in strangulated hernia.—*Enema terebinthinæ.* Tereb. comm. ℥ss, vitellum ovi unius, inf. lini ℥x: in calculus.

For kitchen use.—*Plain barley water, Aq. hordeata, Dec. hordei.* Pearl barley 2 oz, water 4 pints ½, boil to 2 pints, and strain.—*Barley water, Ptisana communis, Dec. pectorale, D. hordei compositum.* Plain barley water 2 pints, figs 2 oz, liquorice ½ oz, raisins stoned 2 oz, water 1 pint, boil to 2, and strain; demulcent, ad libitum.—*Raisin drink, Potus uvarum siccarum.* Stoned raisins 4 oz, water 3 pints; boil, strain 3 pints.—*Rice drink, Dec. oryzæ.* Rice 2 oz, water 2 pints, boil to strain a pint; a little lemon peel may be added.—*Tisane de ris, Eau de ris.* Rice half an oz, water sufficient to strain 3 pints, boil.

Cosmetic.—*Eau pour faire la barbe.* Raspings of perfumed cherrywood 1 oz, water 2 pints, boil; used by the foreign barbers for shaving.

Veterinary medicine.—*Drink for the canine madness.* Fol. buxi rec., fol. rutæ rec. ana ℥ij, salviæ ℥ss, aq. lbjss, boil to lbss, and press out the liquor; boil the cake again in milk lbj to lbss, press again, and mix the liquors for

three doses, to be taken one every morning fasting. Horses and cows require a double dose: large dogs, calves, sheep, and hogs, about two-thirds; middle size dogs one half, and small dogs one-third of the prescribed dose. It produces great nausea.

For use in the arts. — *Infusion of Brazil wood.—Inf. of logwood.—Inf. of nut galls.* Are all three prepared by pouring boiling water on the chips of the woods, or the bruised galls.—*Inf. of turmeric.—Inf. of dried red cabbage.—Inf. of violet blue dahlia petals.—Inf. of red roses.—Inf. of perwinkle petals. — Inf. of blue flag flowers. — Inf. of mallow flowers.* Are prepared in the same manner; but as the infusion of red cabbage, nutgalls, and Brazil wood are often in use, 1 oz. meas. ½ of spirit of wine is added to a pint of the first, and 3 oz. measures to the two last, to preserve them.—*Inf. of litmus.* Made from the cakes of litmus. — *Red inf. of turmeric. — Red inf. of blue Dahlia petals.—Red inf. of litmus.—Reddish violet inf. of litmus.* Are made by adding weak acetic acid to the ordinary infusions until the desired colour is obtained. All of these infusions are used to discover slight traces of acids, or alkalies, in mineral waters, or aqueous liquids, or to ascertain when saline mixtures are neutralised.

MUCILAGES AND JELLIES.

For medical use. — *Mucilago acaciæ, M. gummi Arabici.* ʒiv to half a pint; demulcent. — *Boiled starch, Muc. amyli.* ʒiij to a pint, boiled; as a restringent glyster; does not become stiff by adding calcined magnesia.—*Muc. gummi tragacanthæ.* ʒj to half a pint, soak for 24 hours, then rub, and press through a cloth; principally used to make lozenges.—2. Gum ʒj, water ʒiv.—*Jelly of Iceland moss, Gel. lichenis.* Iceland moss 4 oz, water q. s. to strain a pint and half, add white sugar 4 oz; nutritive and tonic in phthisis.—*Salep jelly.* Salep ground 2 oz, water 12 pints, add calcined magnesia 3 oz. to prevent it from growing mouldy.

For kitchen use. — *Biscuit jelly, Gelatina panis.* White biscuit 4 oz, water 4 pints; boil to a half, strain, evaporate to a pint, add white sugar 1 lb, red wine 4 oz, cinnamon water 1 oz; in the dysentery and weakness of stomach. — *Hartshorn jelly, Gel. cornu cervi.* Hartshorn shavings 1 oz, water 4 pints, boil to 2, strain; warm again

with orange juice 1 oz, white sugar 6 oz, sherry 5 oz.—*2.* Hartshorn shavings 8 oz, water 4 pints, boil, strain, add white wine and sugar ana 4 oz, or if a very clear jelly is required, syr. of vinegar 6 oz, clarify with the white of 2 eggs, strain, putting cinnamon or lemon-peel on the strainer to flavour the jelly; nutritive. — *Sago jelly.* Soak sago in water for an hour, pour it off, and adding more, boil till the sago is transparent, then add wine and sugar, or clear broth.—*Arrow root jelly.* Arrow root 1 oz, stir in boiling water sufficient to form a thick jelly, which may be flavoured at pleasure.—*Tapioca jelly.* Soak it in water for a night, then boil it gently till quite clear, and add lemon juice, lemon-peel, wine, sugar, and cinnamon, at pleasure. — *Almond jelly, Gel. amygdalarum.* Sweet almonds blanched 1 oz, white sugar ʒvj, water 4 oz, rub into an emulsion, strain, and add melted hartshorn jelly 8 oz, orange-flower water ʒj, essence of lemon gtt. iij. — *Creme de ris.* Rice 3 spoonfuls, boil in water 2 pints to 1, strain, add sweet almonds no. 10, bitter almonds no. 5; make an emulsion, with sugar, a little cinnamon or orange-flower water, and drink it warm in the morning. — *Isinglass jelly.* Isinglass 2 oz, water 2 pints, boil to one, strain, and add milk 1 pint, white sugar candy 1 oz; nutritive. — *Portable soup, Glaze.* Leg or shin of beef, break the bones, put it into a digester that will merely hold it, covered with cold water, boil it gently for 8 or 10 hours, strain, let it cool, take off the fat, pour into a shallow stew-pan, add whole black pepper ¼ oz, boil away to about a quart, pour it into a smaller stew-pan, and simmer gently till it is reduced to the thickness of a syrup, then either pour it into small upright jelly pots, with covers, and when cold paste the joints over with paper; or pour it out upon flat dishes, to lie about ¼ inch deep, when set divide it in pieces and dry them. A shin of beef of 9 lb produced 9 oz. of portable soup, and 2 lb ¼ of meat fit for potting: 10*s.* to 12*s.* the lb.

Used in the arts.—*Solution of isinglass.* Isinglass gr. x, water ʒij, boil and strain; used as a test for tannin: if for keeping add spirit of wine ʒjss. — *Carpenters' glue.* Cake glue 8 oz, water 2 pints; soak for a night, and boil to a proper consistence.—*Flour paste, Colle de patè.* Wheat flour and water rubbed together smooth, and then boiled until dissolved, adding a little alum. — *Hard paste.* A little powdered rosin is added in the boiling; aloes is some-

times used to deter insects from eating it. A few drops of any essential oil, or a little camphire, prevents it from growing mouldy; in a covered jar it may then be kept for a year; using a brush with plain water when dry.—*Potatoe paste.* Potatoes grated fine 1 lb, water 2 pints and a half; boil, add powdered alum half an oz.—*Chinese paste.* Bullocks' blood 10 lb, quick lime 1 lb, beat together; it becomes a stiff jelly, in which state it is sold, and will keep in cool weather for three weeks; when used, it is beat down with water to a proper consistence.—*Vernis de colle forte.* Carpenters' glue and alum; used for varnishing furniture to render it less liable to take fire.—*Mucilage of flea-wort seeds.* Used to dress muslin.—*French cement.* Gum water, thickened with starch powder; used by the naturalists and French artificial flower makers; keeps for a long time; lemon juice is sometimes added.—*Mouth glue, Indian glue, Colle a bouche.* Best cake glue, dissolve in a little water, add brown sugar a small quantity, and some essence of lemons, pour it into greased moulds, dry it. When used it is wetted with the tongue, and rubbed on the paper to be joined.—*Liquid glue.* Melted glue, vinegar, of each 1 pint, spirit of wine 4 oz; used as a cement.—*Solution of starch.* Starch 5 gr, water 1 oz; used as a test for iodine.—*Sol. of albumen.* White of eggs strained 1 oz, water 10 oz.—2. Dried white of eggs 1 oz, water 20 oz: both are used as a test for tannin.

EMULSIONS, LOHOCHS, AND ICED CREAMS.

A new laid egg weighs about ℥ijss, the white ℥j ʒvj; yelk ʒx; shell ʒiv; an oz. of blanched almonds are usually 26 in number; mucilage of gum Arabic ʒj, made of equal parts, gum and water, will form ʒij of any oil into an emulsion with water ℥j.

For medical use.—*Almond milk, Emulsio amygdalina.* Amygd. dulc. ℥j, amygd. amar. no. iij, sacch. albi lbij, aq. dist. lbij, aq. fl. aurant. ʒij: the bitter almonds improve the flavour.—*Mistura amygdalæ.* Conf. amygd. ℥j, aq. distil. lbj; pectoral.—*Em. Arabica.* Gum Arab. ʒij, amygd. dulc., sacch. albi ana ʒss, decoct. hordei lbj.—*Em. camphorata.* Camph. ℈j, amygd. dulc. ʒij, sacch. albi ʒj, aq. ℥vj.—2. Camph. gr. x, vitellum unius ovi, sacchari albi ℥j, aq. ℥vj. Commodious methods of giving camphor.—*Em. olei amygdalarum.* Ol. amygd. ℥j, gum. Arab.

pulv. ʒj, syr. simp. ℥j, aq. rosæ ℥jss; in coughs.—*Em. olei ricini.* Ol. ricini ℥ss, vitelli unius ovi aq. dist. ℥j, spir. lavand. comp. gtt. xl, syr. Tolut. ʒss; as an opening draught. —*Em. olei terebinthinæ.* Ol. tereb. rect. ℈j, sacch. alb. ℥j, vitell. unius ovi, emuls. amygd. ℥iv: in nephritic pains. —*Em. terebinthinæ.* Tereb. Chiæ ʒij, sacch. albi ℥j, vitellum unius ovi, emuls. amygd. ℥iv; in gleets. — *Gowland's lotion.* Bitter almonds 1 oz, sugar 2 oz, distilled water 2 lb; grind together, strain, and add corros. sublim. ℈ij, previously ground with S.V.R. ʒij: used as a wash in obstinate eruptions. — *Em. effervescens.* Mist. amygdalæ ℥j, vini ipecac. gtt. x. potas. carbon. gr. x: add succ. limon. ʒiij, and take it while it effervesces: expectorant. — *2.* Mist. amygd. ℥j, pot. carbon. gr. x, syr. papav. rubri ʒj, succ. limon. ʒiij; demulcent.

Lohoch album. Amygd. dulc. no. xvj, amygd. amar. no. ij, aquæ rosæ ℥iv, make an emulsion, add gum tragacanth. gr. xvj, sacch. albi ℥j, ol. amygd. ʒiv, aq. flor. aurant. ʒij; sperma ceti or ipecac. may also be added.— *Loh. gummosum.* Gum Arab. ℥j, aq. rosæ ℥iv, ol. amygd. ʒiv, syr. althææ ℥j. — *Loh. ovi.* Vitellum unius ovi, ol. amygd. ℥ij, syr. althææ ℥j, aq. rosæ ℥iij.—*Loh. Tronchin.* Ol. amygd., syr. capilli Ven., mannæ, pulpæ cassiæ ana ℥ij, gum. tragacanth. gr. xvj, aq. fl. aurant. ℥ij: is sufficient for two days, beyond which it will not keep.—*Loh. viride.* Syr. violar. ℥j, pistach. ʒiv, infus. croci gtt. xv, aq. rosæ ℥iv, gum. tragacanth. gr. xvj, ol. amygd. ʒiv, aq. fl. aurant. ʒij.

Cream for icing. New milk 2 pints, yelk of 4 eggs, white sugar 4 oz; rub together, strain, heat gently, and cool gradually; ice as wanted: used also to make flavoured ices. —To ice cream and other liquids, put 2 pints into a covered icing pot, capable of holding twice as much, keep cool in a pail of ice: bruise ice 6 lb, mix it in a deep pan, with salt 2 lb; throw some of this mixture into the hollow made by the icing-pot, and every 5 or 6 minutes open the pot, break down the ice that forms on the inside of the pot, that the whole may be converted into ice: as the ice and salt melts, add fresh.—*Coffee for icing, Sorbet au caffée.—Tea for icing, Sorbet au thé.* Cream for icing 2 pints, strong coffee or tea 2 oz, sugar 1 oz, yelk of 4 eggs: ice as wanted. —*Chocolate for icing, Sorbet au chocolat.* Chocolate 2 oz, rub down with cream for icing 2 pints; and ice as wanted. —*Sorbet a la vanille.* Cream for icing, flavoured with

syrup of vanilla: ice as wanted.—*Sorbet a la pistache.—Sorbet aux amandes ordinaire.* Beat blanched almonds, or pistachia kernels 4 oz. into a paste, add cream for icing 2 pints, sugar 2 oz; ice as wanted.—*Sorbet a la pistache de Provence.* Provence almonds blanched 2 oz, apricot kernels blanched $\frac{1}{4}$ oz, white sugar 2 oz, cream for icing 2 pints, rub together, strain, and ice as wanted.—*Orgeat, Sirop d'orgeat, Syrupus hordeatus.* Amygd. dulc. lbj, amygd. amar. ʒij; make an emulsion by adding barley water 2 pints; strain, to the strained liquor ℥x, add sacch. alb. lbjss, and when the sugar is dissolved, aq. flor. aurant. ʒj.—*Syrupus amygdalinus.* Jordan almonds 8 oz, bitter almonds 4 oz, water q. s. to make a very thick emulsion, strain, add the remainder of 2 pints of water, sugar 3 lb, orange-flower water 2 oz, sp. limon. cort. ʒvj; strain through flannel.—2. Bitter almonds 8 oz, rose water a pint, orange flower water 1 oz; make an emulsion, strain, and add white sugar 2 lb.—*Orgeat.* Almond paste for orgeat 6 oz, water 2 pints, strain, flavour with orange-flower water.

WATERY MIXTURES.

For medical use.—*Aqua aluminosa of Fallopius.* Corr. sublim., alum. ana ʒij, rose water, plantain water, ana lbj, boil to a half and filter.—*Aq. aluminis Bateana, Aq. aluminis composita, Liquor aluminis compositus.* Alum, white vitriol, ana ℥ss, water lbij; dissolve and filter: astringent; used in washing ulcers and eruptions, or as an injection in gonorrhœa and the whites. 2*s.* the lb.—*Mineral solvent, Fowler's solution of arsenic, Solvens minerale, Liquor arsenicalis.* White arsenic, kali ppi. ana gr. lxiv, distilled water lbj: boil, and when cold, add lavender drops ℥iiij, distilled water q. s. to make an exact pint: tonic, febrifuge; used in agues; doses to adults gtt. xij, ter in die: stout boys, gtt. x—xij; young boys and girls, gtt. vij—x; children under seven, gtt. v—vij; from two to four, gtt. ij—v. 1*s.* 8*d.* the lb.—*Sydenham's styptic water, Aqua vitriolica cærulea.* Blue vitriol ℥iij, alum, oil of vitriol, ana ℥ij, water ℥viij: dissolve and filter.—*Solutio sulphatis cupri composita.* Blue vitriol, alum, ana 3 oz. water 24 oz. oil of vitriol 2 oz. and a half: dissolve and filter; used to stop bleeding at the nose, applied with dossils of lint.—*Liquor hydrargyri oxymuriatis.* Corrosive sublimate gr. viij, distilled water ℥xv, spirit of wine ℥j;

dissolve: alterative, ʒij—ʒvj, bis terve die; ℥j contains gr. ss of corrosive sublimate.—*Yellow wash, Aq. phagedenica.* Lime water lbj, corrosive sublimate ʒss; rub together: shake up when used as a wash for foul ulcers, particularly the syphilitic.—*White wash, Royal preventive, Aq. lithargyri acetati composita, Liquor plumbi acetatis dilutus, Liq. subacetatis lithargyri compositus.* Extr. Saturni, proof spirit, ana ʒj, distilled water lbj: cooling, astringent; used as a lotion in inflammations and burns.—*Common eye-water, Aq. ophthalmica, Aq. vitriolica camphorata.* White vitriol ʒss, camphire ℥ij, boiling water lbij; dissolve and filter. —*Aq. zinci vitriolati cum camphora.* White vitriol ʒss, spiritus camphoratus ʒss, boiling water lbij; dissolve and filter: discutient; used as a lotion for ulcers, or diluted with water p. æq. as a collyrium. — *Young's purging drink.* Carbon. of soda ʒijss, crystals of tartar ℥iij, water ʒviij, corked up immediately in stone bottles and wired; a pleasant cooling laxative in summer.—*Ward's white drops.* Quick silver 12 oz. spir. nitre 2 lb; dissolve, add ammonia ppa. 14 oz. evaporate so as to form a light salt, which drain and dissolve in rose water 3 lb and a half.—2. Quick silver 4 oz. spir. nitre lbj; dissolve, add ammonia ppa. 7 oz. evaporate and crystallize, then dissolve each pound of salt in 3 pints and a half of rose water.—3. Corrosive sublimate ʒjss, spirit of salt 2 oz. water lbjss: very inferior.—*Liqueur de Pressavin.* Dissolve quick silver in spirit of nitre and precipitate it with subcarb. of potash, then take this precipitate and cream of tartar ana 1 oz. distilled water 40 oz.; dissolve: two spoonfuls of this liquor is diluted with 2 pints of distilled water, and a wine glass, i. e. 2 oz. taken quaterve die, avoiding the use of common salt in the food: used in syphilis.—*Bate's eye water.* Vitriol cær., bol. Gall. ana gr. xv, camph. gr. iv, aq. ferv. ℥iv; when cold add aq. lbiv.

Alum whey, Serum lactis aluminosum. Cows milk lbjss, alum ʒijss; boil together and strain. — *Mustard whey, Serum lactis sinapinum.* Cows milk lbij, sem. sinapeos cont. 2 oz.; boil together and strain.

Collyrium acetosum. Aceti dist. ℥j, spir. vini ʒij, aq. rosæ ℥xij: in ophthalmia.—*De Brun's col. aloes.* Aloes hep. ʒj, vini albi, aq. rosar. ana ℥jss: in ulcerated eyelids. *Col. ammoniæ acetatis.* Opii gr. x, aquæ ferv. ℥vj; solve, cola et adde liq. ammon. acet. ℥ij: when ophthalmia is

very painful.—*2.* Liq. ammon. acet. ℥ij, mist. camph. ℥vj: when ophthalmia has left the eyes relaxed and weak.—*Goulard's eye water, Col. Goulardi.* Extr. Saturni gtt. x, aq. rosar. ℥vj.—*2.* Extr. Saturni gtt. x, spir. camph. gtt. xx, aq. rosar. ℥viij: in the inflammatory stage of ophthalmia.—*Col. opii.* Opii gr. x, camphoræ gr. vj, aq. ferv. ℥xij, colatur: if ophthalmia is very painful.—*Col. sacchari Saturni.* Gr. vj to aq. rosar. ℥vj.—*Col. vitrioli albi.* Gr. x to aq. rosar. ℥viij.—*2.* Vitrioli albi ʒj, spir. camph. ʒjss, aq. fervent. ℥ij, aq. rosar. ℥iv: in the weak state of the eyes after ophthalmia.—*3.* Vitr. alb. ʒss, album. unius ovi, aq. rosar. ℥iv; the same, but much stronger.—*Col. vitrioli cærulei.* Vitr. cærul. gr. iiij, mist. camph. ℥v, in the purulent ophthalmia of infants.

Embrocatio ammoniæ acetatis. Liq. amm. acet. lbj, spir. vini ℥iij: for sprains and bruises.—*Emb. camphoræ.* Camph. ℥ss, spir. vini lbss, aceti dist. ℥vj, aquæ ℥iij.—*Emb. saponis.* Sapon. alb. ℥iij, spir. vini ℥xij, spir. corn. cervi ℥iv, camph. ℥j; as the former.—*Common glyster, Enema domestica.* Mutton broth strained, linseed oil, of each a quarter of a pint, brown sugar an oz.—*En. cathartícum.* Dec. malvæ c. ℥x, magnes. sulph. ℥j, ol. oliv. ℥ij; m.—*En. fœtidum.* Dec. malvæ c. ℥x, assæ fœt. ʒij, spir. ammon. comp. ʒjss, tinct. opii ʒss; m.—*En. stimulans.* Colocynth. pulp. ʒj, boil in aquæ ℥xij, strain and add sal. comm., syr. rhamni ana ℥j; m.—*En. opiatum.* Mucilag. amyli ℥vj, tinct. opii ʒj; m.—*En. terebinthinæ.* Ol. terebinth. ℥ss, vitelli ovi no. j, grind, and add gruel ℥x.—*En. anticolicum.* Inf. chamæm. ℥x, add ol. cajeputi gtt. iiij, dissolved in spir. nitri dulc. gtt. xl.

Gargarisma æruginis. Linim. ærug. ʒij. mell. ℥j, aq. ℥vj.—*Gar. boracis.* Boracis ʒij, mell. ℥j, aq. rosar. ℥vij: in thrush.—*Gar. nitri.* Sal nitri ʒij, mell. ʒiv, aq. rosar. ℥vj: in inflammatory sore throat; used frequently.—*Gar. spiritus salis.* Spir. salis gtt. xx, mell. ℥j, aq. ℥iv: in inflammatory sore throat.—*Gar. sublimati corrosivi.* Subl. corr. gr. iij, aq. dist. lbj: for venereal ulcers in the throat.—*Guttæ fellis.* Fell. bov. ʒiij, bals. Peruv. ʒj, to be dropped in the ear, after syringing with soapy water: in abscess of the ear.

Haustus ammoniæ acetatis. Liq. ammon. acet. ʒiij, mist. camph. ʒxij, liq. antim. tartar. gtt. xx, syr. croci ʒj; every four hours, in low fevers, as a diaphoretic.—*H. salinus.*

Kali ppi. ℈j, succi limon. ℥ss (vel acid. citrici gr. xv), aq. cinnam. ʒij, aquæ ʒviij, syr. aurant. ʒj: as the former.—*H. salinus effervescens.* Kali ppi. ℈j, aq. cinnam. ʒij, aq. ℥j, syr. aurant. ʒjss: when taken, add a table spoonful of lemon juice, and drink it immediately, in putrid sore throat.

Injectio caustici Lunaris. Caust. Lun. gr. ij, aq. dist. ℥j; for fistulous sores.—*Linimentum calcis, L. aquæ calcis.* Lintseed or common olive oil, lime water ana p. æq. shake them together.—*L. opii.* Linim. camph. comp. ʒix, tinct. canthar. ʒj, tinct. opii ʒij: stimulant and anodyne.—*Lotio acidi nitrici.* Aq. fortis ʒj, aquæ lbj, in mortification.—*L. aluminis.* Alum., aceti distil., vitrioli alb. ana ℥ss, aquæ lbij: for chilblains.—*L. ammoniæ acetatis.* Spir. rect. ℥ij, liquor ammon. acet. ℥v: in phlegmonous inflammation.—*L. Goulardi.* Extr. Saturni ℥j, S. V. R. ʒj, aquæ rosæ lbj.—2. Extr. Saturni ℥ij, acet. dist. ℥iv, S. V. R. ℥ss, aquæ rosæ lbj: as the former.—*Black wash, L. hydrargyri nigra.* Calomelanos ʒij, aq. calcis lbj: in syphilis.—*L. myrrhæ.* Tinct. myrrhæ, aq. calcis ana ℥ij: in scorbutic ulcers.—*L. opii.* Opii ʒij, aq. distil. lbj: for painful and irritable ulcers.—*L. salis ammoniaci.* Sal. ammon. ℥j, aceti, spir. rect. ana lbss: in circocele.—*L. vitrioli cærulei.* Vitriol. cærul., boli Gall. ana ʒss, camphoræ ℥j, aq. ferv. lbiv: in phagedænic ulcers.

Mistura ammoniaci. Gum. ammon. ʒij, aq. lbjss: expectorant.—*Mist. ammoniæ acetatis.* Liq. ammon. acet. ℥jss, sal. nitri ℈ij, mist. camph. ℥vj, syr. rosæ ℥ss; dose, three spoonfuls, every three or four hours: diaphoretic, in inflammatory fevers.—*Mist. assafœtidæ.* ʒij to half a pint of water: antispasmodic.—*Mist. camphoræ.* Camph. ʒss, spir. rect. gtt. x, aq. lbj: as a vehicle.—*Mist. cosmetica.* Ol. amygd. ℥iv, ol. tart. p. d. ℥ij, ol. rhodii gtt. iiij, mix: clears the skin, but makes it smart.—*Mist. cretæ.* Cretæ ppæ. ℥ss, sacch. puri ʒiij, gum. Arab. ℥ss, aquæ lbj: antacid, absorbent, ℥j—℥ij after every liquid stool, in diarrhœa.—*Mist. ferri composita.* Myrrhæ ʒj, subc. potassæ gr. ℈xxv, sacch. puri ℥j, aq. rosæ ℥vijss; rub together, add spir. nuc. mosch. ℥ss, sal Martis ℈j; pour immediately into draught phials, so as to quite fill them, and keep them close stopped till used: tonic, antihysteric, ℥ss to ℥ij, bis terve in die.—*Mist. guaiaci,* P. L. Gum guaiaci ℥jss, sacch. albi ʒij, muc. gum. Arab. ʒij, aq. cinnam. ℥viij: in rheumatism, ℥ss to ℥ij, nocte maneque, with barley water

or gruel.—*Mist. moschi.* Moschi, gum Arab., sacch. pur. ana ʒj, aq. rosæ ℥vj: antispasmodic, ℥ss to ℥ij, every four hours.—*Mist. tartari emetici.* Liq. antim. tart. ℥ss, salis nitri ℈ij, aq. menthæ viridis ℥vj, syr. simpl. ℥ss: diaphoretic, three spoonfuls every three hours.—*Mist. emetica.* Vin. ipecac. ʒj, tart. emet. gr. j, aq. ℥jss: for a dose.—2. Ipecac. ʒss, tart. emet. gr. j, tinct. scillæ ʒj, aq. ℥viiss, dose coch. maj. iiij, at first, and two more every fifteen minutes till it operates.—3. Tart. emet. gr. ij, aq. ℥iv: dose coch. med. ij every quarter of an hour.—4. Vitrioli cærul. gr. x, aq. ℥ij, for a dose.—*Mist. antispasmodica.* Tinct. castor. ʒj, æther. sulph. gtt. x, tinct. opii gtt. vij, aq. cinnam. ℥jss: for a dose, thrice a day.—2. Moschi ℈j, gum. Arab. ʒss, aq. rosæ ℥j, æther. sulph. ʒj: for one dose, pro re nata.—3. Assafœt. ʒj, aq. menth. pip. ℥j, tinct. valer. amm. ʒij, tinct. cast. ʒiij, æth. sulph. ʒj: dose coch. maj. j, every two hours; in hysteria.—4. Rad. valer. ℈j, tinct. valer. amm., tinct. castor. ana ʒj, mist. camph. ʒxij, for a dose, thrice a day.—*Mist. narcotica.* Tinct. opii gtt. xv, syr. papav. ʒij, spir. cinnam. ʒj, aq. ℥j; for a dose, at the commencement of the hot fit of an ague.—2. Mist. camph. ℥j, sp. æther. c. ʒss, tinct. opii gtt. x, syr. papav. ʒj; for a night draught.—*Mist. purgans.* Sal. Epsom, sal. Glaub. ana ʒiij, aq. menth. vir. ℥vss, liq. antim. tart. ʒj: dose coch. maj. ij, thrice a day.—2. Sal. Epsom, sal Glaub. ana ℥ss, vitrioli virid. gr. v, mist. camph. ℥vijss: dose cochl. maj. ij, twice a day, for a continuance.—3. Ol. ricini ℥ss, vitelli ovi q. s, syr. papav. ʒij, tinct. opii gtt. v, aq. ℥j; for a dose, every three or four hours, in Devonshire or painters' colic.—4. Rad. rhæi gr. xv, potas. supersulph. gr. x, aq. cinnam. ℥j, for a dose.—5. Sodæ tartar. ʒij, sodæ carbon. ℈j, aq. ℥jss, dissolve, and add when taken succi limon. coch. j maj. to cause an effervescence; for a morning draught, daily.—6. Sodæ carbon. ʒij, ferri sulph. gr. iij, magnes. alb. ʒj, aq. lbjss; when the salts are dissolved, add spir. vitrioli ʒx, and stop the bottle immediately until used; an excellent tonic. — *Common black draught.* Inf. sennæ comp. ℥v, aq. cinnam. ℥j, mannæ ʒiv, magnes. sulph. ʒvj; dose a wine glass, when necessary.—*Mist. diuretica.* Inf. gentianæ comp. ℥jss, potas. subcarb. gr. x, spir. æther. comp. ʒss, tinct. cinnam. ʒj; for one dose.—2. Potas. subcarb. ℈j, succ. limon. ℥ss, or q. s, aq. cinnam. ℥j, aceti scillæ ʒjss, tinct. opii gtt. v,

syr. aurant. ʒss; for a dose twice a day, frequently.—*3.* Potas. acet. ʒj, oxym. colchici ʒij, aq. ℥j, spir. junip. c. ℥ss; for a dose.—*4.* Liq. ammon. acet. ℥j, potas. acet. ʒj; for a dose, thrice a day.—*5.* Sal. nitri ʒj, mist. ammon. ℥vj, sp. junip. c. ℥jss, aceti scillæ ʒvj; dose coch. ampl. j, every four hours.—6. Tinct. lyttæ gtt. x, sp. æther. nitr. ʒj, mist. camph. ʒxij, syr. zz. ʒj; for a dose, thrice a day.—*Mist. expectorans.* Assafœt. ℈ij, aq. menthæ sat. ℥iij, syr. Tolu ℥j; dose coch. maj. j, every three hours.—*2.* Mist. ammon. aq. cinnam. ana ℥jss, syr. Tolu ℥ss, tinct. castor. ʒij, tinct. opii gtt. v; dose coch. maj. j, when the cough is troublesome, in pertussis.—*Mist. diaphoretica.* Mist. camph. ℥jss, liq. ammon. acet. ℥ss, liq. antim. tart. gtt. xx, tinct. opii gtt. x; for one dose.—*2.* Potas. carbon. gr. x, mist. camph. ℥j; for a dose, to be taken with lemon juice, while effervescing.—*Mist. emmenagoga.* Aq. cinnam. ℥j, mist. ferri comp. ℥ss; for a dose, twice a day.—*2.* Tinct. ferri mur, tinct. aloes c. ana ℥ss, tinct. castor. ʒij; dose cochl. minimum j, in a cup of camomile tea, three times a day.—*Mist. demulcens.* Sperm. ceti ʒij, vitel. ovi dimid, syr. simpl. ℥ss, aq. cinn. ℥ij, aq. ℥iv; dose coch. maj. j, frequently.—*Mist. antacida.* Liq. potassæ ʒij, liq. calcis ℥vj; dose one or two spoonfuls pro re nata, in beef tea.—*2.* Magn. albæ ʒss, aq. menth. pip. ℥ijss, spir. lavand. c. ʒss, syr. carui ʒiv, syr. zz. ʒij; dose coch. med. j, pro re nata.—*Mist. refrigerans.* Sal. amm. ʒij, acet. ℥ij, spir. camph. ℥ss; for a lotion.—*2.* Extr. Saturn. ʒj, acet. ℥ij, S. V. R. ʒij, aq. ℥viij; for a lotion.—*Mist. stimulans.* Ammon. carb. ʒss, aq. menth. pip. ℥vij, syr. aurant ℥ss; dose coch. med. when the patient is faint.—*2.* Mist. camph. ℥j, sp. æth. sulph. ʒij, tinct. cardam. c. ʒiv, sp. anisi ʒvj, ol. carui gtt. xij, syr. zz. ʒij, aq. menth. pip. ℥vss; dose coch. maj. ij, pro re nata, in windy colic.—*Mixture of hydrocyanate of potash.* Hydroc. of potash ʒj, distilled water 1 pint, sugar ℥jss; coch. med. j, nocte maneque, or in divided doses.—*2.* Hydrocyan. potassæ gtt. xv, aq. distill. ℥ij, syr. simp. ℥j; coch. min. j. omnibus tribus horis.—*Mixture of cyanure of potash.* Cyanur. potassæ gr. ss, aq. dist. ℥ij, syr. simp. ℥j; coch. med. j, omnib. duobus horis.—*Mixt. of brucine.* Brucine gr. v, sach. alb. ℥ij, aq. dist. ℥ij; coch. maj. j, nocte maneque.—*Lotion of Prussic acid.* Magendie's medicinal Prussic acid ʒij to ʒiiij, aq. sambuci lbj; in cancer.—*Anodyne drops.* Acetate of morphia gr. xvj, acid. acet. gtt. iij, S. V. R. ʒj,

water ℥j; anodyne, gtt. 6 to 24: the sulphate may be used for a change.

Mixture of coloured emetine. Emetine iijss, simple syrup ℥ss, water ℥ij; coch. med. j, every half hour; emetic.—*Mixt. of pure emetine.* Pure emetine gr. j, dissolve in a drop or two of nitric acid, simple syrup ℥j, water, ℥iij; mix; coch. med. j, every 15 minutes till vomiting is produced. —*Mixt. of strychnine.* Strychnine gr. j, sacch. alb. ʒij, acet. gtt. ij, aq. dist. ℥ij; in palsy, coch. min. j, nocte maneque.—*Mixt. of Prussic acid.* Magendie's medicinal Prussic acid ʒj, water lbj, sugar ℥jss; coch. med. j, morning and evening, up to coch. vj or viij in a day and night.—2. Magendie's medicinal Prussic acid gtt. xv, simple syrup ℥j, water ℥ij; cochl. med. j, every eight hours.—*Acidum hydrocyanicum vegetabile.* Ol. amygd. amar. æther. fresh made ʒj, alkoholis—aq. distil. ana ʒiv; m. dose gtt. ij, gradually encreased.—*Aqua hydroc. veget.* Ol. amygd. amar. fresh made ʒj, alkoholis ℥iss. aq. distil ℥xvjss.

Haden's liquor opii sedativus. Extract a tincture from the bottoms of tinctura opii, by means of tartaric acid dissolved in water.—*Oxyrhodinum.* Ol. rosati ℥ij, aceti rosati ℥j: used as a liniment in herpes and erysipelas.—*Soot drops, Fit drops, Tinctura fulignis.* Wood soot ℥ij, kali ppm. lbss, sal. ammon. ℥j, aq. fluvial. lbiij; digest for 3 days, and strain: antispasmodic.—*Dalby's carminative.* Magn. alb. ℈ij, ol. menth. pip. gtt. j, ol. nuc. mosch. gtt. iij, ol. anisi gtt. iij, tinct. cast. gtt. xxx, tinct. assaf. gtt. xv, tinct. opii gtt. v, spir. pulegii gtt. xv, tinct. cardam. c. gtt. xxx, aq. menth. pip. ℥ij.—*Mistura guaiaci alkalina.* Guaiaci, calcis vivæ ana ℥j; grind together, and add water lbj.—*Tincture of bark with lime water.* Cort. Per. ℥ij, calcis vivæ ℥j; grind together, and add aq. calcis lbij; filter: dose ℥iij thrice a day. Mixes well with watery liquids.—*Dr. Porter's liquor morphii citratis.* Opii ℥iv, ac. citrici cryst. ℥ij; grind together; add aq. bull. lbj, digest for a day, and filter: milder than the usual opiates.—*Fly water,* White arsenic ʒj, water a pint: dissolve by boiling and sweeten with treacle: used to destroy flies.

Veterinary Medicines.—*Tincture of euphorbium made with oil of tartar, Tinctura euphorbiæ alkalina.* Gum euphorbium 8 oz. aq. kali ppi. 3 lb; caustic, much used by the ferriers.—*White's solution of potash.* Subc. of potash 2 oz, lime water 8 oz; dissolve; used to correct the

acidity of the stomach in calves. — *Anodyne clyster for horses.* Opium 1 to 2 drachms, (or tincture of opium 1 oz. to 1½ oz,) water gruel 2 to 3 pints.—*Stimulant clyster for horses.* Common salt 8 oz, linseed oil 4 oz, water 8 or 10 pints; mix; useful in stomach staggers.—*Camphire clyster for horses.* Camphire 3 to 4 dr, olive oil 1 oz, kali ppm. 1 dr, rub together and add tinct. of opium 1 oz, warm water 2 pints; as a diuretic, in stoppage of water.—*Opiate clyster for horses.* Opium 1 dr. to 1½ dr, warm water 8 oz, dissolve, and add it to about 2 pints of boiled starch.—*Purgative clyster for horses.* Common salt 4 to 8 oz, warm water 8 or 12 pints; dissolve.—*Clyster for cows.* Common salt 1 lb, water 10 or 12 pints; to be given after the laxative drenches, to assist their operation.—*Cordial for calves.* Caraway seeds powdered ½ oz, ginger powdered ½ dr, subcarb. of soda 1 dr, brandy or gin 1 oz, water 8 oz.—2. Brandy ½ oz, cow's urine 4 oz.—*Anodyne drench for horses.* Tinct. of opium 2 dr. to 1 oz, sweet spir. of nitre 1 to 2 oz, essence of peppermint 1 to 2 dr, water a pint; mix.—2. Anodyne ball dissolved in warm ale.—3. Gum Arabic 2 oz, dissolve in a pint of warm water, and add oil of peppermint 20 drops, tinc. of opium ½ oz; useful when horses have been purged too much.—*Astringent drench for horses.* Ppd. chalk and gum Arab. of each 1 oz, mint water 12 oz, tinct. of opium ½ oz; mix for a dose.—2. Powdered opium ½ dr, natrum ppm. 1 dr, powdered ginger 1½ dr, water gruel 1 pint; mix.—3. Opium ½ dr, ginger powd. 2 dr, oak bark powd. 1 oz, decoction of oak bark or strong camomile tea a pint; for diabetes.—*Drench for botts in horses.* Common salt 4 to 6 oz, water 2 pints; dissolve: the horse to be kept fasting for 10 or 12 hours, then have 2 pints of milk sweetened with honey given, and about 5 minutes afterwards the drench.—*Carminative drink for horses.* Rum, brandy, or gin 4 to 6 oz, water 12 oz; mix: fully equal to Daffy's elixir in effect.—*Colick drench for horses.* Ven. turp. 1 to 3 oz, oil of juniper 2 or 3 dr, sweet spir. of nitre 1 oz, water 1 pint; mix for a dose.—2. Tinct. of opium 6 dr. to 1 oz, sweet sp. of nitre 1 oz. to 12 dr, water or peppermint water 1 pint; mix for a dose.—3. Sal Epsom ℥v, sap. Castil. ℥ijss, tinct. opii ʒij, dissolve in aq. cinnam.—*Cough drench for horses.* Fresh squills 3 oz, (or garlick 4 or 5 oz,) vinegar 1 pint; soak for a few hours, squeeze out the liquor, and add treacle 1 lb: for 4 doses.—*Drench*

for dropsy of the belly in horses. Strong ale 10 pints, wormwood 1 handful, boil gently to 2 pints; add long pepper and grains of Paradise of each 1 oz ½, treacle 3 oz, Castille soap 2 to 4 oz; for a dose, and the horse exercised immediately till he sweats.—*Garlick drench for horses.* Garlick 1 to 2 oz, boil in milk 2 pints; used in chronic coughs.—*Laxative drench for horses.* Barb. aloes 3 dr, canella alba 1 dr ½, salt of tartar 1 dr, mint water 8 oz; mix for a draught.—2. Barbad. aloes 3 dr, kali ppm. 1 dr ½, castor oil 4 to 6 oz, mint water and plain water of each 4 oz: in fevers if costive.—3. Epsom salt 6 to 12 oz, whey or gruel 2 pints, castor oil 6 to 12 oz; mix.—4. Castor, olive, linseed, or rape oil, or hog's lard, of either 8 oz, warm water ½ pint; mix.—5. Barbad. aloes 2 to 3 dr, kali ppm. 2 dr, castor oil and warm water of each ½ pint; mix for a dose.—6. Barbad. aloes to 3 dr, salt of tartar 1 dr, mint water and castor oil of each ½ pint; mix.—7. Common salt 4 oz, cream ½ pint, water 2 pints; mix: used by farmers.—8. Barbad. aloes 6 dr, common salt 6 oz, flour of mustard 1 oz, water 2 pints; mix: used in the staggers.—9. Epsom or Glauber's salt 6 to 8 oz, whey 2 pints; mix: useful when the animal is feverish, as a cooling purge after bleeding, in influenza or chills.—10. Barbad. aloes ½ oz, salt of tartar 2 dr, Glauber's salt 6 oz, water 2 pints; mix: used in the mad staggers, after very plentiful bleeding.—*Purging drench for horses.* Barbad. aloes 1 oz, Castille soap 2 dr, kali ppm. 1 dr, water 1 pint; dissolve for one dose.—*Stimulant drench for stomach staggers.* Common salt 1 oz, water ½ pint; dissolve, and add spirit of sal volatile 1 to 2 drachms.—2. Tinct. of cardamoms 2 oz, mint water 12 oz; mix.—3. Barb. aloes 6 drachms to 1 oz, calomel 1 to 2 dr, cascarilla 2 dr, oil of peppermint 20 drops, tincture of cardamoms 2 oz, water as warm as the horse can take it 12 oz; mix: for stomach staggers.—*Turpentine drench for horses.* Ven. turp. 1 oz. yelk of eggs no. 2; rub together, and add mint water 1 pint; used in stoppage of water.—*Worm drenches.* Common salt 4 oz, aloes 2 dr, water 2 pints; mix.—2. Oil of turp. 4 oz, oatmeal gruel 1 pint; mix.—3. Oil of turp. 4 oz, castor or linseed oil 8 oz, gruel 8 oz; mix.—*Cordial astringent drench for cows.* Powdered catechu and allspice of each 2 drachms, caraway seeds powd. ½ oz, table beer or water ½ pint, simmer a few minutes over the fire, and then add

strong beer or ale ½ pint; used in all loosenesses and scouring of cattle: for sheep this will make four doses.—*Laxative drench for cows.* Common salt 4 to 6 oz, flour of mustard a table spoonful, grated ginger or ground pepper of either a tea spoonful, gin or other spirit a quarter of a pint, water 2 pints.—2. Barbadoes aloes 4 drachms, common salt 4 oz, ginger 1 dr, anodyne carminative tincture 2 oz, water 2 pints; useful in red water, gorged choking, loss of cud, or whenever purging is useful.—3. Epsom salt 6 to 8 oz, castor or olive oil 6 or 8 oz, water a pint; mix; this is more proper when fever is present, and the animal feels hot, and the pulse is quick.—*Drench for the chill in cows.* Flour of mustard, a little salt, and a quart of water. The chill is the dyspepsia of medical writers; the milk becomes flakey and of a yellowish colour, hence it is also called the yellows; the appetite goes off sometimes entirely, and the animal is dull and heavy.—*Carminative drench for cows.* Common salt 4 oz, Barb. aloes 4 drachms, ginger powd. 1 dr, water 2 pints, anodyne carminative tincture 2 oz; mix: used in blasting, hoving, or blowing of cattle, that is, in over feeding; also in the yellows. If the wind threaten to burst the animal, it must have a passage made for it by a probang. This purgative drench is usually succeeded by a clyster immediately afterwards.—*Drench for hoven cattle.* Natron ppd. 4 oz, castor oil ½ pint, water a pint; for a dose. —*Drench for scouring rot in horned cattle.* Mutton suet boiled in milk.—*Purging drench for calves.* Epsom salt 6 to 8 oz, water 4 pints; if they appear griped, add castor oil 2 oz, anodyne carminative tincture 2 drachms.—*Laxative drench for calves.* Epsom salt 2 oz, ginger powder and natrum ppd. of each ½ drachm, water 4 oz.—2. Cow's urine ½ pint.—*Alkaline drench for calves.* Thin gruel 4 oz, Epsom salt ½ oz, White's solution of potash one or two tea spoonfuls; mix; used to prevent diseases in calves. If the calf seems griped, add tincture of opium a tea spoonful, or anodyne carminative tincture a table spoonful.—*Purging drench for sheep.* Epsom or common salt 1 or 2 oz, water a pint, a drachm of aloes, a little ginger powder, and if the sheep appears in pain, tinct. of opium ʒj may be added.—*Clater's drench for sheep.* Nitre 6 oz, ginger powd. 4 oz, colcothar 2 oz, common salt 3½ lb, boiling water 3 gall; when cold, add oil of turp. 36 oz; dose 2 oz, if weakly only half, to be given once in four days for a fort-

night.—*Purging drench for dogs.* Gruel 4 oz, Epsom salt ½ oz; if the dog appears griped, add tinct. of opium 20 drops.—2. Castor oil 1 oz. to which tinct. of opium 20 drops may be added if necessary.—*Embrocation for bruises.* Soap liniment 5 oz. aqua ammoniæ 1 oz.; mix.—2. Soap liniment 3 oz. oil of turpentine 2 oz. camphire 1 oz; mix. —3. Tinct. of cantharides 1 oz. camphorated spirit of wine 6 drachms, oil of origanum 2 drachms; mix.—4. Distilled vinegar 8 oz. spirit of wine 6 oz. sal ammoniac 1 oz; dissolve.—5. Sugar of lead ½ an oz. vinegar and water of each 8 oz; dissolve.—*Simple emulsion of ferriers.* Salad oil 2 oz. honey 3 oz. soft water 1 pint, salt of wormwood 2 drachms; mix.—*Pectoral emulsion of ferriers.* Camphire 1 to 2 drachms, rubbed to a powder by adding a few drops of spirit of wine, oil of anise seed 12 to 15 drops; simple emulsion 12 oz. to a pint; mix.—*Eye-water for horses.* Sugar of lead 2 drachms, vinegar 2 to 4 oz. soft water to fill up a pint bottle; dissolve.—2. White vitriol 1 dr. ½, oil of vitriol ½ a dr. water a pint; mix. — 3. Sugar of lead 3 dr. white vitriol 4 scrup. water a pint; mix and strain.—*Liquid caustic for canker in horses.* Corros. sublim. powd. 1 dr. spirit of salt ½ an oz. spirit of wine and water of each 2 oz; mix.—*Liquor for fly in sheep.* Bacc. lauri 1 oz. arsen. alb. ½ an oz. water 2 gall.; boil and strain. —*Astringent lotions.* Muriate of iron 1 oz. water 8 oz; mix.—2. Blue vitriol q. p. water just sufficient to dissolve. —*Lotion for tender mouthed horses.* Alum powdered 1 oz. honey 4 oz. infus. of roses a pint; to be used with a syringe.—*Astringent lotion for grease.* Alum 1 oz. oil of vitriol 1 dr. water 1 pint; mix.—2. Alum 4 oz. blue vitriol ½ an oz. water 1 pint and a ½; mix.—3. Sugar of lead 4 oz. vinegar 6 oz. water 1 pint and a ½; mix. When the heels are very inflamed and irritable these lotions must be weakened by more water.—4. Corrosive sublimate 2 dr. spirit of salt 6 dr. water 1 pint; to be used when the discharge is very fetid.—*Lotion for saddle galls or warbles.* Distilled vinegar 3 oz. sugar of lead 3 dr. spirit of wine 4 oz. water 8 oz; dissolve.—2. Sal ammoniac ½ an oz. spirit of salt 2 dr. water 8 to 12 oz; dissolve.—3. Soap liniment and liquor of acetated ammonia of each 2 oz; mix.—*Saturnine lotion for strains.* Extr. of lead 2 oz. vinegar and water of each 1 pint; mix.—*Lotion for the mange in horses.* Corrosive sublimate 1 dr. spirit of salt 3 dr. water 1 pint; mix.

—2. Corrosive sublimate 1 dr. sal ammoniac ½ an oz. water 1 pint; mix.—3. White hellebore root 4 oz. boil in 3 pints of water to 2, strain, and add corrosive sublimate 2 dr. previously dissolved in spirit of salt 3 dr.—*Lotion for mange in cows.* Corrosive sublimate 2 dr. spirit of salt ½ an oz. water 1 pint; mix: useful in case the sulphur ointment will not do.

Perfumes and cosmetics.—*Milk of roses.* Kali ppi. gr. vj, ol. amygd. 1 oz. ess. Bergam. ʒij, aquæ rosæ 3 oz aq. flor. aurant. ʒij. M.—2. Jordan almonds 8 oz. oil of almonds, Castille soap, white wax ana ½ an oz. sperma ceti ʒij, ol. lavand. Angl. ʒss, rose water 3 lb, S. V. R. 1 lb. M. —3. Bitter almonds 8 oz. distilled water 6 oz. elder-flower water 4 oz. make an emulsion, and add ol. tart. p. deliq. ℥iij, tinct. benz. ʒij. M: used as a cosmetic wash.—*French milk of roses.* Rose water lbjss, tinct. of benzoin, tinct. of storax, of each 1 oz. spirit of roses ʒij.—*German milk of roses.* Extr. Saturni ʒvj, spir. lavand. ℥j, aq. rosæ ℥vj, aq. font. ℥xviij, cerussæ ℥ss; mix.—*Liquid soap, Lotio saponacea.* Ol. olivæ ℥iv, ol. tartari p. del. ℥ss, rub together, then add aq. rosar. ℥xij: cosmetic.—*Eau d'ange bouillee.* Rose water and orange flow. water of ea. 3 pints, benzoin 1 lb, storax 8 oz. cinnam. 1 oz. cloves ½ an oz. a musk bag, calamus 2 or 3 sticks, boil away a pint and a ½: boil a fresh parcel of water on the residuum, and add to the former.—*Liquid rouge.* The red liquid left in the preparation of carmine.—2. Dissolve carmine in subcarbonate of potash water, and dilute with more water.—3. Dissolve pure rouge in a mixture of alkohol and weak acetic acid.—*Almond bloom.* Brasil dust 1 oz. water 3 pints; boil, strain, add isinglass ʒvj, grana sylvestria 2 oz. (or cochineal ʒij,) alum 1 oz. borax ʒiij; boil again and strain through a fine cloth.—*Pink dye.* Washed safflower ʒij, subc. of potash gr. xviij, spirit of wine ʒvij, digest for two hours, add distilled water ℥ij, digest for two hours more, add distilled vinegar or lemon juice q. s. to reduce it to a fine rose colour: used as a cosmetic, and to dye silk stockings.

For kitchen and table use.—*Pickle for meats.* Brown sugar, bay salt, common salt ana 2 lb, saltpetre 8 oz. water 2 gall. Used to pickle meats, to which it gives a fine red colour, while the sugar renders them mild and of an excellent flavour.—*Essence of anchovies.* Anchovies 2 lb to 4 lb and a ½, pulp through a fine hair sieve, boil

the bones with common salt 7 oz. in water 6 lb: strain, add flour 7 oz. and the pulp of the fish; boil, pass the whole through the sieve, colour with bole to your fancy; it should produce 1 gallon.—*2.* Anchovies 5 double barrels, bay salt 21 lb, brown salt 7 lb, starch powder 3 lb, powd. bole 1 lb, Cayenne pepper 8 oz. water 20 gall; produces 42 doz. and 6 pots.—*3.* Use young pilchards, which are richer than young herrings; and herring liquor, from the white or pickled herrings.—*Quintessence of anchovy.* Anchovies 1 lb, pulp them through a sieve, add vinegar 1 oz. and ½, Cayenne pepper ¾ av. dram. and a roll of lemon peel.—*2.* Sherry, Madeira, or mushroom catsup may be used instead of vinegar.—*Quin's sauce.* Walnut pickle, Port wine, of each 1 pint, mushroom catsup 2 pints, anchovies, eschalots, of each 2 doz. soy ½ pint, Cayenne pepper 2 av. drams; boil gently for ten minutes; strain and bottle.—*2.* Soy 8 lb, walnut katchup, mushroom katchup of ea. 2 gall. sprats 8 lb, Cayenne pepper 8 oz. garlic 1 lb.—*3.* Distilled vinegar 1 gall. soy 1 lb, allspice 8 oz.—*4.* Walnut pickle ½ a pint, katchup ½ a pint, anchovies no. 6, garlic 6 cloves, Cayenne pepper ʒj.—*Soy.* Seeds of dolichos soja (peas or kidney beans may be used for them) 1 gall. boil till soft, add bruised wheat 1 gall. keep in a warm place for 24 hours, then add common salt 1 gall. water 2 gall. put the whole in a stone jar, bung it up for two or three months, shaking it very frequently, press out the liquor: the residuum may be treated afresh with water and salt, for soy of an inferior quality.—*2.* Strong purl boiled to an half, add red herrings, anchovies, Spanish liquorice, and garlic: when shaken it should leave a yellow brown colour on the sides of the vessel.—*Lemon pickle.* Lemon juice, vinegar of ea. 3 gall. ginger 1 lb, allspice, pepper, grated lemon peel of ea. 8 oz. common salt 3 lb and a ½, cloves, bird pepper of ea. 2 oz. mace, nutmegs of ea. 1 oz.—*2.* Lemons cut, no. 6, salt 1 lb, garlick 6 cloves, horse radish scraped, mustard flour of ea. 2 oz. cloves, mace, nutmegs, Cayenne pepper ana ʒij, vinegar 4 lb.—*Coratch.* Mushroom katchup 6 lb, walnut katchup 1 lb, Ind. soy, tchillie vinegar, of each 4 oz. ess. anch. 1 oz.—*Tomato sauce.* Bruised tomatoes 1 gall. salt 8 oz. in three days squeeze out the juice, to each half gall. of juice add shallots 4 oz. black pepper ¼ oz, boil for half an hour, strain, add mace, allspice, ginger, nutmegs, of each ½ an oz. coriander seed and cochineal, of each ¼ of an oz.

simmer gently for half an hour, strain, and when cold bottle. —*Mushroom katchup.* Sprinkle full grown flaps gathered in September with salt, stir them often for two days, squeeze with a spoon only, to each pint of juice put whole black pepper ½ an oz. heat in a close stopped stone jar set in a stew-pan of boiling water for two hours, strain, and to each pint add brandy ½ an oz. let it stand till next day, again strain, and bottle; if any mouldiness appears boil up with half the quantity of whole black pepper: the grounds freed from the pepper serve to make mushroom powder.—2. Mushroom juice 8 gall. pimento 8 oz. pepper 4 oz. cloves 4 oz. ginger 4 oz. shallots 12 oz. long pepper 2 oz. salt 4 lb; boil for an hour: strain and bottle.—*Oyster katchup;—Cockle katchup;—Muscle katchup.* Pound the fish, adding to each pint, sherry wine a pint, salt 1 oz. powdered mace 2 av. drams, pepper 1 dram; boil up, skim, strain, add to each pint, brandy 2 tea spoonfuls, then bottle: to flavour sauces when the fish are out of season.—*Walnut katchup.* Green walnut shells 6 half sieves or 16 gall. salt 3 lb, beat together for a week, drain off the liquor: to 6 quarts, the general produce, add ginger, allspice, of each 4 oz. long pepper, cloves, of each 2 oz. boil for half an hour, cool and bottle, dividing the spices equally.—2. Juice of walnut shells 15 gall. salt half a bush. ginger, shallots, garlick, horse radish, ana 3 lb, ess. anch. 6 quarts.—3. Juice of young walnuts 1 gall. add anchovies 2 lb, shallots 1 lb, clove, mace, black pepper ana 1 oz. and a clove of garlick, boil a little, and bottle.—4. Walnut juice 6 gall. vinegar 12 pints, sprats 24 lb, pimento 1 lb, ginger 2 oz. long pepper 3 oz. cloves 6 oz. shallots 12 oz. boil, and bottle.—*Kitchiner's relish.* Ground black pepper, salt, of each 1 oz. ground allspice, scraped horse radish, minced shallots, of each ½ an oz. walnut pickle 1 pint; steep fourteen days and strain.—2. Use mushroom katchup instead of walnut pickle.—*Sauce superlative.* Port wine, mushroom katchup, of each 2 pints, walnut pickle 1 pint, anchovies pounded ½ lb, lemon peel, minced shallots, scraped horse radish, of each 2 oz. allspice, black pepper powdered, of each 1 oz. Cayenne pepper 2 av. drams, or curry powder 6 av. drams, bruised celery seed 2 av. drams; steep fourteen days, and strain.—*Kitchiner's double relish.* Sauce superlative 4 pints, add ½ a pint of soy or thick browning. —*Essence of turtle.* Essence of anchovy 2 oz. meas. shal-

lot wine 3 oz. basil wine 8 oz. mushroom katchup 4 oz. citric acid 1 av. dram, thin pared lemon peel ¾ oz. curry powder ¼ oz. steep for a week: used to give the flavour of turtle to soups and the like.—*Fish sauce.* Port wine 1 gall. mountain 2 pints, walnut katchup 4 pints, anchovies and liquor 2 lb, lemons no. 8, shallots 3 doz. Cayenne pepper q. p. scraped horse radish root 2 lb, mace 1 oz. flour of mustard 8 oz. boil up gently, strain and bottle.—2. Anchovies no. 24, shallots no. 10, horse radish root scraped 3 spoonfuls, mace, cloves, of ea. ʒij, lemons sliced no. 2, anchovy liquor 8 oz. Hock, or Rhenish wine, 2 lb, water 1 lb, boil to 2 lb, strain, add walnut katchup 6 oz. and bottle.—*Browning.* White sugar in powder 2 lb, fresh butter 8 oz. fry gently until of a fine dark brown, add by degrees strong purl 1 gall. then put Jamaica and black pepper of each 4 oz. shallots 6 oz. mace 1 oz. katchup 3 lb, salt at pleasure, peel of 8 lemons, boil gently, when cold skim and bottle the clear: used to colour and flavour animal food.

Whey, Serum lactis. Cows milk lbjss, crem. tart. ½ an oz. boil the milk, add the salt, and strain.—*Wine whey, Ser. lactis vinosum.* Cows milk lbij, spring water lbj; boil, and add white wine half a pint.—*Clarified whey, Ser. lactis clarificatum.* Cows milk 6 pints, rennet q. s.; let it stand in a warm place for some hours, strain, add the whites of 3 eggs, and cream of tartar half a drachm; boil and filter through paper.

Lemonade for icing;—Orangeade for icing. Rub off the yellow peel of 3 or 4 fruits with hard loaf sugar 1 oz. add sugar 4 oz. water 2 pints; cut the fruits in half, and squeeze the juice into the syrup: ice as wanted.—*Strawberry water for icing;—Raspberry water for icing;—Berberry water for icing.* To every 5 oz. of the fruit rubbed gently in a mortar to avoid breaking the kernels add water 2 pints, and after some time sugar 5 oz. strain, squeezing the grounds, and keep cool in ice till used: ice as wanted.—*Gooseberry water for icing.* To each lb and a half of fruit add sugar 6 oz. and water 2 pints, sometimes 4 oz. of the gooseberries are taken out and replaced by as much strawberries: ice as wanted.—*Cherry water for icing.* Stone the fruit, crack the stones, rub the kernels in a cloth to get off the rough flavoured skin; to each lb and a ½ of juice, flesh, and kernels add sugar 6 oz. water 2 pints, and strain: ice as wanted.—*Verjuice*

water for icing. Choose the largest, juiciest, and best flavoured unripe grapes, stone them, to each 20 oz. of fruit rubbed down add sugar 6 oz. water 2 pints, milk one table spoonful, strain; spices may be added at pleasure: ice as wanted. — *Lemonade, Lemon sherbet.* White sugar 5 oz. flavoured by rubbing off the yellow peel of a lemon, dissolve in 2 pints of spring water, add juice of 3 lemons: apt in hot countries to produce cholera.—*Orange sherbet.* Use oranges for lemons; more wholesome than lemonade. —*Tea punch.* Hot tea 2 pints, arrack ½ a bottle, about 13 oz. and a ½, white sugar 4 oz. flavoured by rubbing off the yellow peel of 4 lemons, add juice of 8 lemons.—*Wine punch.* Arrack 2 pints, juice of 12 lemons, white sugar 1 lb, hot tea 6 pints, Port wine 2 pints.—2. White sugar ¾ lb, flavoured by rubbing off the yellow peel of 3 lemons, Port wine 1 gall. boil, adding at the end cinnamon ½ an oz. strain, add arrack 1 pint, and juice of 9 lemons.—*Cold punch.* Arrack, Port wine, and water, of each 2 pints, juice of 8 lemons, white sugar 1 lb.—*Iced punch.* Champagne wine, or Rhenish wine 2 pints, arrack 1 pint, juice of 6 lemons, white sugar 1 lb, flavoured by rubbing off the yellow peel of 6 lemons; ice as cream.

Used in the arts.—*Refined ox gall, Fel bovis purificatum.* Fresh ox gall 1 lb; boil, skim, add alum 1 oz. and keep it on the fire for some time; to another pint add common salt 1 oz. in the same manner; keep them bottled up for three months, then decant off the clear: mix them in an equal proportion; a thick yellow coagulum is immediately formed, leaving the refined gall clear and colourless: used by limners, enabling them to lay several successive coats of colours upon drawings, to fix chalk and pencil drawings so that they may be tinted, to remove the greasiness of ivory, and even allowing them to paint with water colours upon oiled paper or satin.—*Liquid pounce.* Subcarb. of soda 1 oz. water a pint; colour with syr. rhamni ʒij, or a little sap green. If potash is used instead of soda the ink will spread.—*Marking ink.* Lunar caustic ʒij, distilled water ʒvj; dissolve and add gum water ʒij: wet the linen where you intend to write with liquid pounce, dry it, and then write upon it with a clean pen.—*Saxon blue, Liquid blue.* Indigo 1 lb, oil of vitriol 4 lb; dissolve, by keeping the bottle in boiling water, then add water 12 lb, or q. p.—*Chemic, Sulphate of indigo.* Indigo 1 lb, oil of vitriol per-

fectly free from nitrous gas 9 lb: used in dyeing greens.—*Solution of indigo.* Rub Guatimala flora indigo ʒj with rectified oil of vitriol ʒiv, dilute with water ℥iij; add whiting to neutralize the acid, and filter the liquid: used to measure the discolouring power of chlorine and chloride of lime.

Liquid colours.—*Lacca fluida.* Gamboge, dissolve in water with gum arabic and alum; yellow: used for colouring maps, writing, and staining paper.—2. Steep French berries in water, strain, add gum arabic and alum; yellow.—3. Steep round zedoary in spirit of wine; clear yellow.—4. Steep turmeric in spirit of wine; deep yellow: both are used for artificial flowers.—5. Steep Brazil chips in vinegar, add alum; red:—6. Dissolve litmus in water, to 5 oz. meas. add 2 of spirit of wine; red.—7. Steep cochineal in water, strain, add alum and gum arabic; red.—8. Dissolve carmine in subcarbonate of potash water; red.—9. Dilute Saxon blue with water; blue.—10. Add distilled vinegar to the solution of litmus till the proper blue colour is obtained.—11. Steep litmus in water, strain; purple.—12. Dissolve crystallized verdigrise in water, and add gum; green.—13. Dissolve sap green in water, and add alum; green.—14. Render the solution of litmus green by adding subcarbonate of potash to its solution.—15. Crystallized verdigrise, cream of tartar, of each 4 oz. dissolve in water, add gum arabic; green.

Colours for show bottles.—*Yellow.* Dissolve iron in spirit of salt and dilute.—*Red.* Spirit of hartshorn q. p. dilute with water and tinge with cochineal.—2. Dissolve sal ammoniac in water and tinge with cochineal.—*Blue.* Blue vitriol, alum, ana 2 oz. water 2 lb, spirit of vitriol q. s.—2. Blue vitriol 4 oz. water 3 lb.—*Green.* Rough verdigrise 3 oz. dissolve in spirit of vitriol, and add water 4 lb.—2. Add distilled verdigrise and blue vitriol to a strong decoction of turmeric.—*Purple.* Verdigrise ʒij, spirit of hartshorn 4 oz. water 1 lb and a half.—2. Sugar of lead 1 oz. cochineal ϑj, water q. p.—3. Add a little spirit of hartshorn to an infusion of logwood.

Boot-top liquid. Sour milk 3 lb, oil of vitriol 2 oz. compound tincture of lavander 3 oz. gum Arab. 1 oz. lemon juice 2 oz. white of 2 eggs. M.—2. Sour milk 3 lb, spirit of salt, spirit of vitriol ana 2 oz. compound tincture of lavander 1 oz. M.—3. Sour milk 3 pints, butter of antimony,

cream of tartar ana 2 oz. citric acid, burnt alum, common alum ana 1 oz.—*Blacking.* Lamp black 6 lb, sugar 6 lb dissolved in water 2 lb, sperm oil 1 lb, gum Arabic 3 oz. dissolved in vinegar 2 lb, vinegar 3 gall. oil of vitriol 1 lb and a half: mix.—2. Bone black, common treacle ana 12 oz. sperm oil, oil of vitriol ana 3 oz. vinegar, no. 18, 4 pints: mix.—3. Bone black, treacle, ana 2 lb, neats foot oil 8 oz. oil of vitriol 1 oz. gum tragacanth 2 oz. vinegar 6 pints: mix.—4. Bone black 6 lb, vinegar, water, ana 2 gall. treacle 8 lb, oil of vitriol 1 lb.—5. Bone black 1 oz. small beer or water 1 lb, brown sugar, gum Arabic, ana half an oz. or, if required to be very shining, the white of an egg.—6. Bone black 4 oz. treacle 8 oz. vinegar 1 lb: used to black leather.—*Water proof liquor.* Roche alum 4 oz. sugar of lead ʒij, powd. g. Arab. ʒj, water 8 oz: used for soles of shoes.—*Nankeen dye.* Arnotto, subc. of potash ana p. æq. boiled in water: the proportion of subcarb. is altered as the colour is required to be deeper or lighter: used to restore the colour of faded nankeen clothing.—*Black ink, Atramentum.* Galls in sorts 2 lb, logwood, green vitriol, ana 1 lb, water 8 lb, gum Arabic q. p.: very good.—2. Bruised galls 1 lb, green vitriol 8 oz. gum Arabic 4 oz. water 2 gall. for common sale.—*Patent ink.* Logwood shavings, powdered galls ana 2 lb, pomegranate bark 4 oz. green vitriol 1 lb, gum Arabic common 8 oz. water 1 gall. —*Ink used in the Prerogative office.* Galls 1 lb, gum Arab. 6 oz. alum 2 oz. green vitriol 7 oz. kino 3 oz. logwood in powder 4 oz. water 1 gall. Used for writing, but is destroyed by acids and even by age; its restoration may be attempted by wetting the place with an infusion of galls, or with the solution of alkali calcined with blood, as in making Prussian blue, alternately with diluted muriatic acid.—*Japan ink.* Dry the green vitriol by heating it until yellow, or sprinkle it with a little nitric acid; this renders the ink of a full blackness immediately on being mixed. —*Marking ink, Boues d'encre.* The sediment left on making ink; used by the packers for marking.

Solution of picromel. To bullocks' gall add a solution of sugar of lead, as long as any sediment falls; filter, add subacetate of lead; wash the sediment, dissolve in weak acetic acid, and pass through the solution hydro-sulphuric acid gas; filter, and evaporate the liquor nearly to dryness, redissolve in water, and add a small quantity of strong alko-

hol to make it keep: used to distinguish the acetate of lead from the subacetate of lead.—*Solution of alkoholic extract of malva sylvestris.* Dry the petals of the wild mallow, steep them in alkohol at 40 deg. Baume; distil off the alkohol, and dissolve the extract left in water: the deep purplish violet solution is used as a test for acids and alkalies, and to stain test papers for the same purpose: it is discoloured by the sulphites and sulphurets of the alkalies, which renders it very useful in assaying kelp and barilla ashes. — *Brine of red cabbage.* — *Brine of violets.* Steep red cabbage, or the petals of blue violets, in a strong solution of salt: used as a test for acids and alkalies. — *Sol. of hematine.* Steep powdered logwood in water, temp. 120 to 130 deg. Fahr. for about 6 hours, filter, evaporate to dryness, steep the extract in alkohol for 24 hours, filter, evaporate till thick, add water, leave it to dry of itself, the hematine will crystallize: wash the crystals with spirit of wine, and dissolve them in water: used to distinguish the various acids and alkalies by the different shades.

IMPREGNATED WINES.

Although some of the wines are obscurely ordered by their mere colour and country, of which, however, many sorts are sold; yet this is of less consequence, as the retailers usually employ raisin or currant wine instead of the more expensive foreign ones. The P. L. 1745 was the only one that determined the exact sorts the college wished to have employed, until 1809, when the college rejected all wine but Sherry, to which alone they restricted the generic term of vinum, as the Pharmacopœia of the United States has restricted the term *vinum* to Teneriffe. In the present Pharmacopœia they have changed all the wines into weak tinctures, but left their names unaltered.

For medicine. — *Wine of aloes, Tinctura hieræ.* Spec. hieræ picræ ℥j, white wine lbj: digest.—*Tinctura sacra.* Aloes ℥viij, canell. alb. ℥ij, white wine lbx; digest; use white sand to divide the aloes, and prevent its clogging. — *Vinum aloes,* P. L. before 1824. Aloes ℥viij, white sand q. s. canell. alb. ℥ij, Sherry lbvj, proof spirit lbij: dig. 14 days.—*Vinum aloes Socotrinæ.* Soc. aloes ℥j, cardam. min., ging. ana ʒj, white wine lbij: digest 7 days.

—*Elixir proprietatis Helmontii, Vinum aloeticum alkalinum.*—Aloes Socotr., croci, myrrh. ana ℥j, sal. ammon. ʒvj, kali pp. ℥viij, white wine lbij: digest 7 days. Helmont's original process was more complicated; some put in only croc. ʒij: stomachic ʒj to ʒiij, bis terve die; in larger doses to ℥jss, purgative: 10*s.* the lb.—*Antimonial wine, V. benedictum, V. antimoniale.* Croc. metallor. ℥j, mountain lbjss: digest, strain.—*V. antimonii.* Vitr. antim. ℥j, Sherry lbjss: 6*s.* the lb.—*V. antimonii tartarisati,* P. L. 1788. Tart. emetic. ϑij, aq. dist. ferv. ℥ij, Sherry ℥viij.—*Liquor antimonii tartarizati.* Tart. emetic. ϑj, aq. dist. ferv. ℥iv; dissolve and add Sherry ℥vj.—*Vinum tartritis antimonii.* Tart. emetic. gr. xxiv, Sherry lbj; dissolve: emetic, but uncertain ℥ss to ℥j; alterative ʒss to ʒjss.—*T. croci vinosa, V. croceum.* Croci ℥j, Canary wine lbj; digest without heat 6 days and strain: cordial ʒj to ʒij: 10*s.* the lb.—*Steel wine, Vinum chalybeatum,* P. L. 1720. Limat. ferri ℥j, croci ʒij, white wine lbj; digest 3 days and strain.—*Vinum chalybeatum,* P. L. 1745. Limat. ferri ℥iiij, cinnam., macis, ana ℥ss, Rhenish wine lbiiij: digest one month.—*Vinum ferri,* P. L. 1788. Limat. ferri ℥ij, Sherry lbij: digest one month.—*Vinum ferri,* P. D. Fer. fil. ℥iv, Rhenish lbiiij; digest 7 days: tonic, astringent, ʒij to ʒvj, bis terve die.—*Wine bitters, V. amarum.* Rad. gentian.-flav. cort. limon. recent. ana ℥j, piper. long. ʒij, mountain lbij; digest: 5*s.* the lb.—*V. gentianæ compositum.* Rad. gen. ℥ss, cort. Peruv. ℥j, cort. aurant. sicc. ʒij, canell. alb. ʒj, proof spir. ℥iiij, Malaga lbijss; digest 7 days.—2. Gentian 1 lb, orange peel 10 oz, cardam. 4 oz, cinnam. 4 oz, currant wine 3 gall. and a half; tonic, stomachic, ʒij to ʒvj or more.—*Vinum helleboratum,* P. L. 1680. Rad. helleb. albi ℥iv, Sherry lbij; anti-arthritic, ʒj to ʒiij.—*Ipecacuanha wine, Vinum ipecacuanhæ,* P. L. 1745. Rad. ipecac. ℥ij, flav. aurant. Hispal. sicc. ℥ss, Canary lbij.—*Vinum ipecacuanhæ,* P. L. 1788. Rad. ipecac. ℥ij, Sherry lbij; emetic, ℥j.—*Laudanum, L. liquidum Sydenhami.* Opii ℥ij, croci ℥j, cinnam., caryophyll. ana ʒj, Mountain lbj; digest 3 days: contains 1-8th of opium: 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* the lb.—*T. Thebaica,* P. L. Opii colati ℥ij, cinnam., caryop. ana ʒij, white wine lbj; digest a week; the same strength: 18*s.* 4*d.* the lb.—*V. opii,* P. L. 1809. Extract. opii ℥j, cinnam., caryoph. ana ʒj, Sherry lbj; digest 8 days: only half the strength of the former; anodyne, narcotic, gtt. v to lxviij or more.—*Rhubarb wine, Tinctura rhabarbari vi-*

nosa. Rhabarb. ℥ij, cardam. minor. ℥ss, croci ʒij, Mountain lbij : digest.—*V. rhabarbari.* Rhabarb. ℥ijss, cardam. min. ℥ss, croci ʒij, Spanish white wine lbij, proof spir. ℥viiij : 8*s.* the lb.—*V. rhei palmati.* Rhabarb. ℥ij, canell. alb. ʒj, proof spir. ℥ij, white wine ℥xv; digest 7 days: laxative, tonic, ℥ss to jss. The saffron is frequently omitted. —*Wine of squills, Vinum scilliticum.* Rad. scill. alb. lbj, old French white wine 1 gall; digest 14 days: emetic in a large dose, expectorant in small doses.— *Vinum nicotianæ tabaci.* Fol. tabaci sicc. ℥j, white wine ℥xij; digest 7 days: antispasmodic, diuretic, gtt. x to xxx.—*Viper wine, Vinum viperinum,* P. L. before 1745. Viperæ sicc. no. 6, Spanish wine lbij; digest 3 days. — *Vinum viperinum,* P. L. since 1745. Vip. sicc. ℥ij, Mountain lbiij; digest for a week: restorative, stimulant. — *Vinum radicum colchici.* Rad. colch. sicc. ℥ij, vin. alb. Hisp. lbij; infuse, filter, and add S. V. R. ℥ij; used in gout, gtt. xx at night.—*Vinum florum colchici.* Flor. colch. ℥ij. vini albi Hisp. lbj.—*Vinum seminum colchici.* Sem. colch. sicc. ℥ij, vin. albi Hisp. lbj; infuse for 10 days, and filter: ʒj to ʒiij, bis in die, in rheumatism: 10*s.* 6*d.* the lb.—*Wine of cinchonine.* Sulphate of cinchonine gr. xviij, Madeira (or other) wine lbij.—2. Wine lbij, tincture of cinchonine ℥ij; febrifuge.—*Wine of quinine.* Sulphate of quinine gr. vj, Madeira wine lbj; Malaga or any other wine may be used.—2. Wine lbj, tincture of quinine ℥ij.

For the table and kitchen.— *Yellow essence of orange.* Orange peel, S. V. R., and water, ana 6 oz; digest, strain, and add Sherry wine 2 pints. — *Basil wine.* Float the green leaves (which are in perfection the middle of August) with Sherry wine, steep for 10 days, then strain: gives the turtle flavour to soup, and even to turtle itself. Celery leaves, and the dried leaves of other sweet herbs, may also be used to flavour wine, for those with whom acids do not agree.—*Cayenne wine.* Cayenne pepper 1 oz, Sherry 1 pint; steep 14 days, and strain.—*Currie wine.* Currie powder 6 oz, Sherry wine 1 gall; infuse 10 days, strain. — *Shallot wine.* Shallots 3 oz, peel and pound to a pulp, Sherry wine 1 pint; steep for 10 days, strain, add 3 oz. more shallot pulp, steep again, and strain for use. The best preparation for giving the shallot flavour, as it is not apt to rise.—*Ragout wine.* Ragout spice 6 oz, Sherry wine 1 gall; steep 10 days.

IMPREGNATED VINEGARS.

For medicine.—*Squill vinegar, Acetum scilliticum,* P. L. before 1745. Rad. scill. sicc. lbj, aceti lbvj; bottle up and expose to the sun for a month.—*A. scilliticum,* P. L. 1788. *A. scillæ.* Scill. sicc. lbj, aceti lbvj, proof spirit lbss: 1*s.* 2*d.* the lb.—*A. scillæ maritimæ.* Rad. scillæ sicc. ʒij, acet. dist. lbijss, S. V. R. ʒiij; expectorant, diuretic, ʒss to ʒj.—2. Use common vinegar.—*A. colchici.* Rad. colchici ʒj, acet. distill. lbj; digest for 3 days, and express, add proof spirit ʒj; diuretic, ʒss to ʒj, bis die: 1*s.* 4*d.* the lb.—*Common black drop, Guttæ nigræ.* Opium 8 oz, distilled vinegar 2 lb; infuse; milder than tincture of opium: 1*l.* 12*s.* the lb. —*Battley's liquor opii sedativus.* This is supposed to be a solution of opium in vinegar; it will not keep without an addition of spirit of wine, but this takes away the mildness of its action.—*Acetate of solanine.* Dissolve solanine in acetic acid; emetic, in quarter grain doses.

For perfumery and cosmetics.—*Vinegar of the four thieves, Acetum theriacale, A. prophylacticum.* Summit. rorismar. sicc., fol. salviæ sicc. ana ℥iiij, flor. lavand. sicc. ℥ij, caryophyll. ʒj, acet. dist. 1 gall; digest for seven days, press, and filter: used as a corrector of bad smells: 3*s.* the lb: sometimes garlic is added.—*Aromatic spirit of vinegar, Acetum aromaticum, Acidum aceticum camphoratum, A. acetosum camphoratum.* Acid. acetos. fort. ℥vj, camph. ℥ss, reduced to powder by S. V. R. q. s.: 2*s.* 6*d.* the oz.—*Acet. arom. forte.* Strong acetous acid (no. 4) 2lb and a half, camphire 2 oz, ol. caryoph. ver. ʒij, S. V. R. 8 oz. M. 4*s.* the oz. —*Extemporaneous aromatic vinegar.* Acet. potassæ ʒj, ess. lim. gtt. iij, ol. vitrioli gtt. xx.—*Vinaigre rosat, Acetum rosatum.* Petal. ros. rubr. sicc. lbj, acet. opt. lbxij; infuse eight days, strain, and repeat the infusion with fresh roses. —*Vinaigre de rosmarin, Acetum anthosatum.* From rosemary flowers, as the vinaigre rosat. — *Vinaigre distillé de lavande.* From the flowering tops by infusing them in vinegar, and then distilling 3-4ths.—2. Vinegar, distilled in glass lbj, oil of lavander q. p. M. Many other vinegars of this kind may be made from odoriferous plants or their oils; they are used as cooling odoriferous cosmetics. — *Vinaigre dentifrique.* Rad. pyrethri ℥ij, cinnam., caryoph., guaiac. ana ʒij, spirit. cochlear. ℥ij, aq. vulner. rubr. ℥iv,

acet. opt. alb. lbiiij; used to wash the mouth in tooth-ache, or carious teeth, either by itself or diluted.

For kitchen and table use.—*Cucumber vinegar.* —*Capsicum vinegar.* — *Garlic vinegar.* — *Shallot vinegar.* —*Onion vinegar.*—*Caper vinegar.*—*Cress seed vinegar.*—*Celery seed vinegar.*—*Truffle vinegar.*—*Seville orange-peel vinegar.*—*Ginger vinegar.*—*Black pepper vinegar.*—*White pepper vinegar.*—*Chillie vinegar.*—*Horse-radish vinegar.* Are all made by steeping about an ounce of the articles in each pint of vinegar for 14 days, and straining.—*Tarragon vinegar.* — *Basil vinegar.* — *Green mint vinegar.* — *Elder flower vinegar.* — *Celery vinegar.* — *Cherville vinegar.* — *Burnet vinegar.* Float the leaves with vinegar, steep for 14 days, then strain, and keep in half-pint bottles.—*Currie vinegar.* Currie powder 6 oz, vinegar 1 gall; infuse 10 days, strain. The French vinaigriers make no less than 65 sorts of different flavoured vinegars.—*Compound horse-radish vinegar.* Scraped horse-radish gathered in November 3 oz, minced shallots 1 oz, Cayenne pepper 1 av. dram, vinegar 2 pints, steep for a week, and strain: black pepper, mustard seed bruised, celery seed, and cress seed, may be added.—*Camp vinegar.* Garlick sliced 8 oz, Cayenne pepper, soy, walnut katchup of ea. 4 oz, anchovies chopped no. 36, vinegar 1 gall, cochineal suff. to colour it a deep red; infuse 6 weeks, then strain.—2. Cayenne pepper 1 av. dram, soy 4 oz. measures, walnut catsup 8 oz, 6 chopped anchovies, garlick minced fine 1 clove, vinegar 1 pint, steep for a month, strain for use. — *Parmentiers salad vinegar.* Dried tarragon, savory, chives, shallots, 3 oz. of each, tops of dried mint and of balm a handful each, vinegar 1 gall, steep for a fortnight in a warm place, strain and squeeze.—*Ragout vinegar.* Ragout spice 3 oz, vinegar 1 gallon, steep 10 days.—*Raspberry vinegar.* Red raspberries 1 pint $\frac{1}{2}$, white wine vinegar 3 pints, steep for a day and night, strain, add fresh raspberries, and do so a third time: to each pint add white sugar 1 lb; boil, skim, when cold add to each pint brandy 2 oz.—*Raspberry sherbet.* Raspberry vinegar 1 oz, water 8 oz; mix; an agreeable summer drink. — *Artificial lemon juice.* Pyrolignous acid 1 pint, white sugar $\frac{3}{4}$ oz; dissolve, and add quintessence of lemon peel 30 drops.

Used in the arts.—*Black reviver.* Galls 3 oz, log-

wood, green vitriol, iron filings, sumach, ana 1 oz, vinegar 2 pints.—*Red ink.* Lign. Brazil 8 oz, vinegar 10 pints, boil to a half, and add roche alum 8 oz.—2. Stale beer 1 pint, coccin. ʒj, gum Arab. 1 oz, Brazil wood, roche alum, of each 2 oz.

AMMONIATA.

For medicines.—*Spiritus salis ammoniaci dulcis, Sp. ammoniæ,* P. L. 1788 and 1815. Sal ammoniac ℥iv, pearlash ℥vj, proof spir. lbiij ; mix and distil lbjss. 10*s.* the lb. P. D. draws off lbij.—*Sp. ammoniæ,* P. L. 1809. Liquor. ammoniæ lbj, S. V. R. lbij ; M.—*Alcohol ammoniatum.* Lime ℥xij, water ℥vj, slake, when cold, add sal ammon. ℥viij ; distil into S. V. R. ℥xxxij.—*Sal volatilé drops, Sp. salis volatilis oleosus.* Cinnam. ℥ij, macis ℥ss, caryoph. ʒj, cort. citri ℥jss, sal ammon. ℥ss, kali ppi. ℥iiij, S. V. R. ℥xij ; mix and distil. — *Sp. volatilis aromaticus.* Spir. sal. ammon. dulc. lbij, essent. limon. ol. dist. nucis mosch. ana ʒij, ol. dist. caryoph. arom. ʒss ; distil. — *Sp. ammoniæ compositus,* P. L. 1788. Spir. sal. ammon. dulc. lbij, ess. limon, ol. dist. nuc. mosch. ana ʒij ; mix.—*Sp. ammoniæ compositus,* P. L. 1809. Spir. ammon. lbij, ess. limon., ol. dist. caryoph. ana ʒij ; mix ; 10*s.* the lb.—*Sp. ammoniæ aromaticus,* P. L. 1815. Cinnam., caryoph. ana ʒij, cort. limon. ℥iiij, kali pp. lbss, sal ammon. ℥v, S. V. R. lbv, aquæ cong. j ; distil lbvj : 6*s.* the lb.—*Sp. ammoniæ aromaticus,* P. D. Spir. ammon. lbij, ess. limon. ʒij, nuc. mosch. contus. ℥ss ; digest for 3 days and distil lbjss.—*Alcohol ammoniatum aromaticum, T. aromatica ammoniata.* Alcohol ammon. ℥viij, ol. dist. rorismarini ʒjss, ess. limon. ʒj ; dissolve : stimulant, diaphoretic ʒss to ʒj.—*Sal volatilé drops.* Olea mixta ℥ij, sal. vol. ammon. 20 oz, S. V. R. 2 gall ; draw off 18 or 19 pints. — *Fit drops, Sp. volatilis fœtidus, Sp. ammoniæ fœtidus,* P. L. 1788. Sal. ammon. lbj, kali pp. lbjss, proof spir. lbvj, assæ fœtidæ ℥iiij ; distil lbv.—2. Spir. ammoniæ lbj, tinct. assæ fœt. ℥ss ; mix. —3. Sal. ammoniæ 1 lb, potash 2 lb, gum fœtid. 6 oz, S. V. R. 1 gall, water q. s. distil 10 pints ; antispasmodic, in hysteric disorders.—*Sp. ammoniæ fœtidus,* P. L. 1809, P. D. *Alcohol ammoniatum fœtidum, T. assæfœtidæ ammoniata.* Spir. ammoniæ lbij, assæ fœt. ℥ij (P. D. ℥j ʒij) ; digest and distil lbjss (P. E. lbij) ; 16*s.* the lb.—*T. corticis Peruviani volatilis.* Cort. Peruv. ℥iiij, sp. sal. amm. lbij ; steep and strain : 8*s.* the lb.—*T. cinchonæ ammoniata.* Cort. Peruv.

℥iiij, spir. ammon. lbij; steep 10 days: stimulant, tonic, ʒss to ʒij; 13*s.* 8*d.* the lb.—*Sp. colchici ammoniatus.* Colchici sem. cont. ℥ij, spir. ammon. arom. Oj; digest and strain.—*Volatile tincture of guayac, T. guaiacina volatilis.* Gum. guaiaci ℥iiij, spir. volatilis aromat. lbjss; digest 14 days; stimulant, diaphoretic, in rheumatism, ʒss to ʒij, bis die: 15*s.* the lb. — *T. guaiaci,* P. L. 1788. Gum. guaiaci ℥iv, sp. ammon. comp. lbjss. — *T. guaiaci ammoniata.* Tinct. guaiaci ℥iiij, sp. amm. aromaticus lbjss; 12*s.* the lb. — *T. valerianæ volatilis.* Rad. valer. offic. ℥iij, spir. volatilis arom. lbij; digest; to give a sweet scent to a solvent intended for a fœtid plant seems a mistake; 14*s.* the lb.—*T. valerianæ ammoniata,* P. L. Rad. valer. ℥iiij, sp. amm. arom. lbij; 8*s.* the lb.—2. Rad. valer. 1 lb, spir. corn. cervi 7 lb, S. V. R. 1 lb; digest; antispasmodic, ʒj to ʒij. — *T. fœtida volatilis.* Assæ fœtidæ ℥iiij, spir. ammon. lbij; 10*s.* 8*d.* the lb.—*T. valerianæ ammoniata,* P. D. Rad. valer. ℥iiij, spir. ammon. lbij; digest. — *Oil and hartshorn, Linimentum volatile.* Aq. ammon. carb. ʒij, ol. amygd. ℥j; mix. —*Lin. ammoniæ,* P. L. *L. ammoniæ carbonatis, L. ammoniæ subcarbonatis.* Aq. ammon. carb. ℥ss, ol. olivæ ℥jss. M. —*Lin. ammoniæ fortius.* Aq. ammon. puræ ℥j, ol. oliv. ℥ij. M. — *Lin. ammoniæ,* P. D. *Oleum ammoniatum.* Aq. ammon. puræ ʒij, ol. oliv. ℥ij. M.—2. Cleanse greasy phials and bottles with bone spirit, and save the milky liquor, adding oil if necessary; externally stimulant, rubefacient, in rheumatic pains, tooth-ache. — *Ward's Essence for the head-ache, Lin. camphoræ compositum.* Aq. ammon, puræ ℥vj, spir. lavand. lbj; mix and distil lbj, add camph. ℥ij; 9*s.* 6*d.* the lb.—2. Spir. ammon. arom. ℥xij, spir. lavand. simp. ℥x, camph. ℥ij; dissolve.—3. S. V. R. 4 oz, spir. ammon. 2 oz, camph. 2 oz. M.—4. S. V. R. 2 lb, aq. ammon. pur. 5 oz, camph. 4 oz, ess. limon. ℥ss, roche alum 2 oz, mix and decant: stimulant; used externally in local pains, as head-ache or cholic. — *T. castorei composita.* Castor. Russ. ℥j, assæ fœtid. ℥ss, spir. ammon. lbj; digest; antispasmodic, in hysteria ʒss to ʒj: 1*l.* 3*s.* the lb. — *Edinburgh paregoric elixir, T. opii ammoniata.* Flor. benz., croc. ana ʒiij, opii ʒij, ol. anisi ʒss, alcohol. ammon. ℥zvj; digest; anodyne, diaphoretic, ʒss to ʒj, is four times as strong as London paregoric elixir, ʒj containing opii gr. j; 1*l.* 4*s.* the lb. — *Potestates succini.* Oil of amber ℥j, subcarb. of ammonia ℥ss, alkohol P. L. lbss, digest 4 or 5 days,

and decant, gtt. x to xl, externally in hooping-cough; *2s. 6d.* the oz.

Veterinary medicine. — *Horse cordial.* Balsam. traumatici 1 pint, spir. ammon. comp., spir. nitri dulc. ana 8 oz; put up in Bateman's phials, and sealed.

For Perfumery.—*Common eau de luce, Spiritus ammoniæ succinatus,* P. L. 1788. Sapo Cast. gr. x, ol. succ. rect. ℈j, S. V. R. ℥j; dissolve and add aq. ammon. puræ ℥iiij.—2. Scio turp. true, 2 oz, S. V. R. 2 lb; dissolve; add, when wanted, a few drops to aq. ammon. puræ q. p.—3. Mastich 2 oz, S. V. R. 2 lb; dissolve, and use as the former.—4. Mastich ʒij, musk, gr. xij, S. V. R. 2 oz; dissolve, and add it to aq. ammon. puræ q. p.—5. Aq. ammon. puræ lbj, ol. succ. rect., ol. lavand., ol. rorismar. ana ʒij; dissolve.—6. S. V. R. lbij, ol. succ. 1 oz; digest, decant, and add ammon. ppæ. 4 oz, dissolved in water lbj; a drachm of oil of lavander or rosemary, or both, may be added to the spirit if thought proper.—7. Ol. succ. rect. gtt. xl, S. V. R. ℥j, aq. ammon. puræ ℥xij; distil with a very gentle heat.—*Spir. ammon. succ.* P. L. 1809. Masticheş ʒiij, S. V. R. ʒix; dissolve, decant, and add ol. lavand. min. xiv, ol. succ. rect. min. iv, aq. ammon. puræ ℥x; 8*s.* the lb.—These either will not retain the milky appearance for any length of time, or the sweet scented oils are contrary to the intention of the medicine.—*Eau de luce veritable, Aq. luciæ.* Kali pp. ʒiij, ol. succ. fœt. ʒjss; rub together, and add by degrees S. V. R. ℥iv, digest 15 minutes, decant; gtt. xl of this liquor, poured into aq. ammon. puræ ℥jss, forms eau de luce of the true milky cloudy appearance, and not settling. — 2. S. V. R. ℥iv, ol. succ. fœt. ʒj; dissolve, decant, and pour into aq. ammon. puræ lbij, or rather more. P. Suec. Antispasmodic; used in hysteric fits, and bites of venomous serpents, ʒj in water or wine.—*Ammoniacal lavander water.* Ol. lavand. Angl. ℥ij, ess. ambr. gr. ℥j, eau de luce Oj, S. V. R. Oij; a superior article.

COMPOUND SPIRITS.

When these liquors are intended for the toilette, or for retail sale, care must be taken to choose a spirit that has no ill scent; the distillation must be made in a balneum, and the distilled spirit kept for some time in a cool cellar, or rather in an ice-house; but as the apothecaries use these spirits for medicines they do not consider this care to be

necessary, and their usual method is to mix a small quantity of essential oil with proof spirit, and thus avoid the trouble of distilling. The usual dose is ʒij to ℥j, and they are universally stimulant.

Spirit of worm-wood, Aqua absinthii minus composita. Fol. absin. sicc. lbij, cardam. min., sem. coriand. ana lbss, proof spir. 4 gall, distil 4 gall.—2. Absinth. 2 lb, sem coriand., calam. aromat. ana 1 lb, S. V. R. 2 gall, distil 4 gall; stomachic.—*Elixir of garlick.* Rad. allii contus. no. 80, S. V. R. lbj; distil to dryness, and repeat the distillation upon fresh cloves of garlick a second and third time, then add camph. ʒij; diaphoretic, ʒss, bis die.—*Sp. of angelica, Aq. angelicæ.* Leaves lbj to the gall. of proof spirit.—*Sp. rad. angelicæ.* Dried roots lbij to the gall.—*Aq. anisi fortis.* Seeds lbj to the gall. proof.—*Sp. anisi.* The same, lbss to the gall. proof; 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* the gall.—*Aq. seminum anisi composita, Sp. anisi compositus.* Sem. anisi, sem. angelicæ ana lbss to the gall. proof.—2. Sem. anisi 4 lb, sem. angel. 1 lb, S. V. R. 4 gall. draw 8 gall; carminative.—*Sp. of star-anise seed.* Is more pleasant than the common.—*Aq. corticis aurantiorum fortis, Sp. aurant. corticis.* From the yellow part of the peel, lbj to the gall. proof; 1*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* the gall.—*Aq. corticis aurantiorum spirituosa.* The same, lbss to the gall. proof.—2. Cort. aurant. sicc. 3 lb, S. V. R. 1 gallon and a half; draw 3 gallons; stomachic.—*Hysteric water, Aq. bryoniæ composita.* Succ. rad. bryon. lbiiij, succ. rutæ, succ. artemis. ana lbij, fol. sabinæ m. iij, matricariæ, nepetæ, pulegii, ana m. ij, ocimi, dictam. Cret. ana m. jss, cort. aurant. flav. rec. ℥iiij, myrrh. ℥ij, cast. Russ. ℥j, proof spirit lbviij; distil lbxij; 4*s.* the lb.—2. Rad. bryon. rec. 7 lb, mugwort m. 6, rue m. 24, savine m. 48, motherwort m. 6, pennyroyal m. 12, cat mint, sweet basil, ana m. 6, S. V. R. 5 gallons: draw 10 gallons.—3. Tinct. valerianæ ℥ss, ol. pulegi gtt. xij, ol. rutæ gtt. iij, S. V. R., aquæ ana lbj: M. Antispasmodic, emmenagogue, generally sold lowered with aq. pulegii.—*Cardamom water, Aq. cardamomi fortis, A. seminum cardamomi.* Seeds unhusked ℥iiij to the gallon proof. *Sp. of cloves, Sp. caryophyllorum aromaticorum.* lbij to the gallon proof.—*Caraway cordial, Strong caraway water, Aq. seminum carui fortis, A. sem. carui, Sp. carui,* P. L. 1788, P. D. *Spir. cari carui.* Seeds lbss to the gallon proof.—2. Seeds, bruised, 2 lb, S. V. R. 2 gall; draw 10 gall.—*Sp. carui,* P. L. 1809. Seeds lbjss to the

gall; 1*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* the gall, 3*s.* 6*d.* the lb.—*Essence of caraway seeds.* Oil of caraway ℥j, S. V. R. ℥iij; mix.—*Sp. castorei.* Cast. Russ. ℥iiij, fl. lavand. sicc. ℥j, salv. rorism. ana ℥ss, cinnam. ʒvj, mac., caryoph. ana ʒij, S. V. R. lbvj, distil to dryness in B. M.; antispasmodic, in hysteria.—*Camomile drops.* S. V. R. lbj, ol. chamæm. ℥j.—*Compound camomile water, Aq. florum chamæmeli composita.* Fl. cham. sicc. lbj, flav. aurant. ℥ij, absinth., puleg. ana m. ij, sem. anisi, cymini, fœniculi, bacc. lauri, juniperi, ana ℥j, proof spirit 1 gallon; draw 2 gallons; but it is usually made proof.—*Strong cinnamon water, Aq. cinnamomi fortis.* Cinnam. lbj, proof spirit 1 gallon; draw lbx.—*Aq. cinnamomi spirituosa, Sp. cinnamomi,* P. L. 1788, *Sp. lauri cinnamomi.* 1 lb to the gallon proof.—*Sp. cinnamomi,* P. L. 1824. Ol. cinnam. ϑv, S. V. R. Oiijss, aquæ q. s; distil a gallon; 1*l.* 7*s.* the gall, 3*s.* 8*d.* the lb.—*Spir. cassiæ.* Cassia buds 1 lb, cass. lign. 2 lb, S. V. R. 10 gallons; draw 20 gallons: sold for strong cinnamon water.—*Spirit of lemon peel, Aq. citri corticum fortis.* Peel lbij to the gallon proof; distil.—*Sp. of coriander, Sp. coriandri.* Seeds 1 lb to the gall. proof.—*Sp. croci.* Croc. ℥iiij, proof spirit lbiiij; distil lbijss: 8*s.* the pint.—*Plague water, Aq. epidemica, Aq. alexiteria spirituosa, Sp. alexiteria.* Fol. menth. rec. lbss, fol. angel., summ. absinth. mar. ana ℥iiij, proof spir. lbviij, distil lbviij; 4*s.* the pint.—*Compound gentian water, Aq. gentianæ composita.* Rad. gent. lbjss, fol. et flor. centaur. min. ana ℥iiij, proof spir. lbvj; distil 1 gall.—*Sp. of hyssop, Sp. hyssopi.* Tops lbj to the gallon proof.—*Aq. juniperi composita, Sp. juniperi compositus.* Bac. junip. lbj, sem. carui, sem. fœnic. dulc. ana ℥jss, proof spir. 1 gallon; distil 1 gall: 3*s.* 3*d.* the pint.—2. Gin, not sweetened, is usually sold for it, as, unless the other is drawn stronger than the colleges order it, the spirit will not be bright enough for retail sale: stimulant, diuretic.—*Sp. of peppermint, Aq. menthæ piperitidis spirituosa, Sp. menthæ piperitidis, Sp. menthæ piperitæ,* P. L. 1809. Herb in flower lbjss to the gallon proof.—*Sp. menthæ piperitæ,* P. L. 1824. Ol. menth. pip. ϑvjss, S. V. R. 4 pints and a half, water q. s; draw 1 gallon; 1*l.* 7*s.* the gall, 3*s.* 8*d.* the pint. *Essence of peppermint.* S. V. R. 1 pint, put into it kali pp. 1 oz, previously heated, decant, and add ol. menth. pip. half an oz. M.—2. Ol. men. pip. 1 lb, S. V. R. 2 gall, colour with herb. menth. pip. sicc. 8 oz. M.—3. Ol. men. pip. 3 oz, S. V. R.

coloured with spinage 2 pints; mix.—*Cordial mint water, Aq. menthæ vulgaris spirituosa, Sp. menthæ sativæ, Sp. menthæ viridis,* P. L. 1809. Dried herb lbjss to the gallon proof. —*Sp. menthæ viridis,* P. L. 1824. Ol. menth. vir. ℈vjss, S. V. R. Oiiijss, water q. s; draw 1 gall: 1*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* the gall, 3*s.* 6*d.* the lb. — *Aq. mirabilis.* Caryoph. arom., galang., cubeb., macis, cardam. min., nuc. mosch., zz, ana ʒj, succ. chelidonii maj. lbss, proof spirit lbijss; distil lbijss. —*2.* Cass. lign., cort. lim. ana 4 oz, sem. angel. 2 oz, fol. menth. pip. 6 oz, rad. galang. 2 oz, sem. cardam. min. 1 oz, pimentæ ℔ oz, S. V. R. 2 gallons; draw 4 gallons.—*Sp. pimento,* P. L. *Sp. pimentæ.* Pimento 2 oz. to the gallon proof; 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* the gall.—*Sp. pimento,* P. D. 3 oz. to the gallon proof; a cheap stimulant; used in hospitals.— *Sp. myrti pimentæ.* 8 oz. to the gallon proof.—*Nutmeg water, Aq. nephritica.* Flor. spinæ albæ rec. lbiiij, nuc. mosch. ʒiij, white wine 2 gall, distil 12 pints.—*Aq. nucis moschatæ, Sp. nucis moschatæ, Sp. myristicæ, Sp. myristicæ moschatæ.* Nutmegs ʒij to the gallon proof. The druggists draw it overproof, because they want it bright; stimulant, carminative; 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* the gall, 3*s.* 6*d.* the pint.—*Riga balsam, Sp. turionum pini.* Shoots of the Scotch fir collected early in the spring, lbj to the gallon proof; stimulant, diuretic; externally vulnerary. — *Compound piony water, Aq. epileptica, Aq. pæoniæ composita.* Flor. lil. convall. lbj, proof spirit cong. ijss, fl. tiliæ lbss, fl. pæoniæ ʒiiij, rad. pæon. mar. ʒijss, rad. dictam. alb., rad. aristol. long. ana ʒss, fol. visci, fol. rutæ ana m. ij, sem. pæon. decort. ʒx, sem. rutæ ʒiijss, cast. Russ., cubeb., macis ana ʒij, cinnam. ʒjss, fl. rorism. pug. vj, fl. stœch. Arab., fl. lavand. ana pug. iiij, fl. beton., fl. tunicæ, fl. paralyseos ana pug. viij, succ. ceras. nigr. lbiiij; distil 4 gallons: used as a general vehicle.—*Sp. pennyroyal water, Aq. pulegii spirituosa, Sp. pulegii,* P. L. 1788. Dry herb lbjss to the gallon proof; emmenagogue.—*Sp. pulegii,* P. L. 1824. Ol. pulegii ℈vij, S. V. R. Oiiijss, aquæ q. s; distil a gallon; 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* the gallon.—*Essence of pennyroyal.* S. V. R. 2 pints, colour with spinage, strain and add ol. pulegii 3 oz. — *Sp. of scurvy grass, Aq. raphani composita,* P. L. 1720. Fol. cochlear. hort., fol. coch. mar. ana lbvj, express the juice and add succ. beccabungæ, succ. nasturt. aquat. ana lbjss, rad. raphani rustic. lbij, rad. ari rec. ʒvj, cort. Winteri, nuc. mosch. ana ʒiiij, cort. limon. sicc. ʒij, proof spirit

lbiiij ; distil 1 gallon.—*Aq. raphani composita*, P. L. 1745. Fol. coch. hort. lbiiij, rad. raph. rust., flav. cort. aurant. Hispal. ana lbij, nuc. mosch. ℥ix, proof spirit 2 gall. water q. s. ; distil 2 gall.—*Sp. raphani compositus.* Same as the last, but using nuc. mosch. ℥j.—*Sp. armoraciæ compositus.* Same as the last, but omitting the scurvy grass.—*Sp. cochleariæ simplex.* Fol. cochl. rec. 32 lb, rad. raphani 4 lb, S. V. R. 5 gall ; draw 3 gall ; antiscorbutic : 8*s.* 6*d.* the lb.—*Treacle water, Aq. theriacalis, Aq. alexiteria spirituosa cum aceto.* Fol. menth. vulg. rec., fol. angel. rec. ana lbss, summ. absinth. mar. rec. ℥iiij, proof spirit 1 gall ; distil 1 gall, and add aceti lbj : 4*s.* 6*d.* the pint. The old process was more complicated.—2. Aq. bryoniæ comp. 12 oz, acet. dist. 4 oz. M ; cordial, stimulant.

Sweet spirit of vitriol, Sp. vitrioli dulcis, Sp. ætheris vitriolici, P. L. 1788. Oil of vitriol, S. V. R. ana pond. æq. ; mix and distil till a black scum begins to rise, then suddenly stop the distillation ; 12*s.* the lb.—*Sp. ætheris sulphurici*, P. L. since 1809. *Æther sulphuricus cum alcohole.* Ether 8 oz, S. V. R. 1 pint ; mix ; antispasmodic, stimulant, ʒj to ʒiij in water ; 8*s.* the pint.—*Sweet spirit of nitre, Nitre dulcis, Nitre drops, Sp. nitri dulcis.* Spirit of nitre lbss, S. V. R. 2 pints ; distil as long as what comes over does not effervesce with subcarb. of potash.—*Sp. ætheris nitrosi*, P. L. Acid nitros. lbss by wt, S. V. R. lbij : distil ℥xxj.—2. Spir. nitri 1 lb, S. V. R. 1 gall, water 4 pints ; distil 10 pints : stimulant, diuretic, antispasmodic, gtt. xxx to ʒj, or more.—*Sp. ætheris nitrici.* Spir. nitri ℥iij by wt, S. V. R. lbij, add gradually and distil ℥xxvj ; 10*s.* the pint.—*Sp. æthereus nitrosus.* Add to the residuum of nitrous ether the spirit of wine that collected the vapour ; distil to dryness in B. M ; mix the distilled liquor with the alkaline ley used in preparing the nitrous ether, and also with kali pp. q. s. to neutralize the acid ; lastly, distil in B. M ; the specific gravity should be .850.—*Sp. ætheris nitrosi*, P. E. Spir. nitri lbj, S. V. R. lbiij ; distil in B. M. as long as any thing comes over.—*Sweet spirit of salt, Sp. salis dulcis.* Spir. salis ℥iiij, S. V. R. ℥vj ; distil ℥v : diuretic ; 8*s.* the pint.—*Hoffman's anodyne liquor, Liquor anodynus Hoffmanni, Sp. ætheris vitriolici compositus.* Oleum vini ʒiiij, spir. æther. vitr. lbij ; mix.—*Sp. ætheris sulphurici compositus.* Ol. ætherei ʒij, spir. æth. sulph. lbj ; mix : 8*s.* the pint.—2. Ether 12 oz, S. V. R. 1 gall, ol. vini ʒij, water 2

pints ; mix.—*3.* Oil of vitriol 2 lb, S. V. R. 1 gall ; distil 7 pints.—*4.* Spir. æther. vitrioli, spir. vitrioli dulcis, ana p. æq. ; mix ; stimulant, antispasmodic, ʒss to ʒj.

For veterinary medicine. — *Clutton's febrifuge spirit, Sp. febrifugus Cluttoni.* Spir. æther. vitriol. 4 pints, spir. salis dulc. 1 pint; mix; 15*s.* the pint.—*2.* Spir. vitrioli dulc., spir. salis dulc. ana p. æq. ; mix.—*3.* Ol. vitrioli 1 lb 12 oz, spir. salis 1 lb, S. V. R. 1 gallon ; distil.

For perfumery and cosmetics.—*Sp. of oranges.* S. V. R. 8 oz, ess. of orange ʒss. — *Lemeri's double distilled orange flower water, Eau du naphe, Aq. naphæ.* Orange flowers 6 lb, yellow peel of Seville oranges 6 oz, white wine 1 gall, steep for 2 days in a warm place, distil.—*2.* For white wine use spirit of balm 4 pints, melasses spirit 4 pints.—*Esprit de Bergamotte.* Peel, fresh, lbij to the gallon proof.—*2.* S. V. R. 1 gall, ess. Bergam. ℥v, ess. ambergr. ℥ij ; m.—*Eau de bouquet.* S. V. R. lbjss, spir. rosemary and ess. violet of each ʒss, spir. lemons ʒj, rose water 8 oz.—*Sp. calami aromatici.* ℥viij to the gall. proof. —*Eau de Cologne.* Essence de Bergam. ℥iij, ess. of neroli ʒjss, ess. de cedrat ʒij, ess. limonum ʒiij, ol. rorismar. ʒj, S. V. R. lbxij. spir. rorism. lbiijss, aq. meliss. compos. lbij ℥iiij ; mix ; distil in B. M. and keep it in a cold cellar or ice-house for some time; used externally as a cosmetic, and made with sugar into a ratafia.—*2.* Wine spirit at 32 deg. Baume, 4 pints, neroli, ess. of cedrat, orange, citron, Bergamotte, rosemary, of each 24 drops, less. cardamom seeds ʒij, distil in glass 3 pints.—*3.* Wine spirit at 32 deg. Baume 2 pints, ess. of citron and Bergamotte ʒij, ess. cedrat ʒj, ess. lavand. ʒss, ess. fl. aurant, tinct. ambr. gr. of each gtt. x, tinct. moschi ʒss, tinct. benz. ʒiij, ess. rosar. gtt. ij ; mix, and filter.—*Eau de framboises.* Strawberries bruised lbxvj, S. V. R. lbviij ; distil to dryness in B. M.—*Sp. of jasmin.* S. V. R. 8 oz, ess. of jasmine ʒss. — *Essence of jasmine.* Ess. violet 1 oz, ess. of Bergamotte 1 drachm.— *Double distilled lavander water, Eau de lavande, Aq. lavandulæ, Sp. lavand. simplex.* Picked flowers lbvj, S. V. R. lbxviij ; steep, and distil ; 9*s.* the pint : also imported from France and Italy.—*Sp. lavandulæ,* P. L. 1788. Flor. lavand. lbjss to the gallon proof.—*Sp. lavandulæ,* P. L. 1809. Flor. lbij to the gallon proof.—*Sp. lavandulæ,* P. L. 1824. Flor. lbij to the gallon rectified spirit ; 7*s.* 6*d.* the lb.—*2.* Ol. lavand. Angl. 2 lb, ess. ambr. gris. ℥ss, S. V. R. 12 gallons.

—3. Ol. lav. Angl. 5 oz, S. V. R. 3 gall, distilled water 2 gall, fine with burnt alum.—4. Flor. lavand. 14 lb, S. V. R. 5 gall, draw 10 gall; but if the flowers are fresh, the spirit may be drawn a little lower.—5. Ol. lavand. exotic 2 oz, ol. rorism. 1 oz, ol. cinnam. ver. gtt. iiij, proof spirit 1 gall. —6. Ol. lavand. Angl. 3 oz, ess. Bergam. 1 oz, ess. ambr. gris. ʒv, S. V. R. 14 pints, aq. rosæ opt. 2 pints.—7. Ol. lavand. ʒij, ess. Berg. ʒj, ess. ambr. gr. gtt. xxx, ol. rhodii gtt. vj (mosch. gr. j ?) S. V. R. lbj.—8. Ol. lavand. ʒij, ol. rorismar. ʒj, ess. ambr. gris. ʒj, S. V. R. lbij.—*Sp. lavandulæ spicæ.* Flor. lbij, S. V. R. lbviij by wt, distil lbvij by wt.—*Smith's British lavander.* Ol. lavand. Angl. 2 oz, ess. ambr. gr. 1 oz, eau de Cologne, 1 pint, S. V. R. 2 pints. —*Sweet scented honey water, Aq. mellis odorifera.* Ess. Berg. ℥ss, ess. limon. ʒij, ol. caryoph. gtt. xij, mosch. gr. xij, S. V. R. 1 gall, aq. flor. aurant., aq. ros. opt. ana 2 pints, crocus in fœno about gr. xviij to colour it, but very yellow honey is better, and communicates a clamminess that retains the scent longer; it should be very bright; some add a little brandy colouring: an agreeable perfume, and is also made into ratafia by adding sugar. Usually confounded with honey water for the hair: 10*s.* the lb.—*Eau de mille-fleurs.* S. V. R. lbjss, sp. of jasm. ʒij, ess. of lavander ʒss, ess. Bergam. ʒij, orange fl. water 8 oz. — *Essence de myrte.* Myrtle in flower lbj to the gallon.—*Sp. of balm, Sp. melissæ.* Tops lbj to the gallon proof: fragrant cosmetics.—*Eau de melisse des Carmes, Aq. melissæ composita.* Fol. meliss. sicc. 4 oz, cort. lim. sicc. 2 oz, nuc. mosch. - sem. coriand. ana 1 oz, caryoph. arom. - cinn. - rad. angel. opt. ana ʒiv, S. V. R. lbij, brandy lbij; steep, distil in B. M. re-distil, and keep for some time in a cold cellar. The published receipt.—2. Spir. melissæ 8 pints, spir. cort. citror. 4 pints, spir. nuc. mosch. - sp. coriand. ana 2 pints, sp. rorismar. - sp. thymi, - sp. cinnam. - sp. anis. virid. - sp. majoran. - sp. hyssopi. - sp. salviæ, - sp. rad. angelicæ, - sp. caroph. arom. ana 1 pint; mix, distil, and keep it for a twelvemonth in an ice-house: supposed to be the original receipt of the barefooted Carmelites, now in possession of the company of apothecaries of Paris, who sell a great quantity of this celebrated water: cosmetic, stimulant.— *Eau sans pareille.* Ess. Bergam. ʒijss, ess. limon. ʒiiij, ess. citri ʒij, spir. rorismar. ℥viij, S. V. R. lbvj: mix and distil in B. M; a fragrant cosmetic. —2. S. V. R. 1 gall,

mosch. gr. xx, ess. ambergr. ʒij, ol. lavand. ol. caryoph. ana ʒj, ess. Bergam. ʒss, ol. sassafr. gtt. xv, ol. origani gtt. xx: mix.—*Esprit de la rose, Sp. rosæ.* Petal. rosarum lbviij, S. V. R. lbiiij; steep and distil to dryness in B. M. 2.—Attar of roses ʒj, S. V. R. 1 gallon; distil in B. M. It may be made either more or less scented, at pleasure.—*Essence of roses.* S. V. R. 2 pints, attar of roses ʒiij.—*Hungary water, Eau de la Reine de Hungrie, Aq. Hungaricæ.* Fresh rosemary flowers lbij, rectified spirit lbiij; distil; 8*s.* 6*d.* the lb. Also imported from France. — *Sp. rosmarini,* P. L. 1809. lbij to the gall. proof.—*Sp. rosmarini,* P. L. 1815. lbij to the gall. rectd. — *Sp. rosmarini,* P. L. 1824. Ol. rosm. ʒj, S. V. R. 1 gall, water q. s; distil 1 gall: 7*s.* the pint.—2. Ol. rorism. ver. 6 oz, ol. lavand. Gall. 1 oz, bacc. cassiæ 6 oz, pimentæ 4 oz, S. V. R. 2 gall; draw 3 gallons.—3. Ol. rorism. ʒjss, ol. lavand. Angl. ʒij, ol. cinn. gtt. j, proof spirit 10 pints; mix.—4. Ol. rorism. ʒiv, ol. lavand. Gall. ʒj, S. V. R. 3 pints, aq. 1 pint; mix: fragrant; used as a cosmetic, and with sugar as a liqueur. —*Sp. rosmarini,* P. D. Flowering tops lbjss to the gallon proof. — *Sp. of sage, Sp. salviæ.* Tops lbj to the gallon proof. — *Esprit de tain, Sp. of lemon thyme, Sp. thymi.* Tops lbj to the gallon proof. — *Eau d'arquebusade, Aq. vulneraria, Aq. sclopetaria.* Sum. sicc. salviæ, absinth., fœnic., hyssop., rutæ, majoran., origan., serpilli, saturejæ, menth. piper., meliss., thym., rorism., calamenth., scordii, fol. angelicæ recentiæ, fol. basil., flor. lavand. ana 4 oz, proof spirit 2 gallons; steep for a fortnight, distil 1 gall. ½; 5*s.* the pint.—2. Summ. millefolii lbjss, fol. rorism., fol. thym. ana lbss, proof spirit 2 gallons: distil 1 gallon.—3. Fol. rorism. lbjss, summ. millef., fol. thym. ana lbss, proof spirit 2 gallons; distil 1 gallon; stimulant, also cosmetic, vulnerary. — *Essence de tubereuses.* — *Essence de jasmin.* The flowers are stratified with wool or cotton, impregnated with oil of ben, or nut oil, in an earthen vessel closely covered, and kept for some time in a warm bath; and this repeated with fresh flowers, until the oil is well scented; the wool, &c. is then put into spirit of wine, q. s, and distilled in a balneum.

For the kitchen. — *Spirit of sweet basil,* — *Sp. of sweet marjoram.* Tops 1 lb, proof melasses spirit 1 gall, water ½ gall; steep and distil off 1 gall: used to flavour sauces and stews.—*Essence of bitter almonds.* Essential oil

of bitter almonds lbj, S. V. R. lbvij; used by confectioners to make noyau.

For use in the arts.—*Guyot's spirit.* French brandy 5 gall; distil 10 pints: add to that left in the still well-water 30 pints, lavander flowers or leaves 1 lb; distil all off. Take of the spirit first drawn off 11 oz. measures, well-water 69 oz. measures; of the second spirit 80 oz. measures; mix. Used for preserving animals and vegetables; contains 1 part of alkohol to 13 water.—*Substitute for Guyot's spirit.* Spirit of lavander 1 pint, very clear spring water 6 pints: if it grows thick, filter through white filtering paper.

TINCTURES.

For medical use.—*Tinctura aconiti.* Fol. acon. ℥j, proof spirit ℥vj; anodyne, deobstruent, gtt. x, gradually increased.—*T. absinthii;* 8*s.* the lb.—*T. aloes,* P. L. 1788, P. D. Aloes Soc. ℥ss, extr. glycyrr. ℥j, proof spirit, water ana lbss.—*T. aloes,* P. L. 1809. *T. aloes Socotrinæ.* Al. Soc. ℥ss, extr. glyc. ℥jss, S. V. R. ℥iv, water lbj; purgative, stomachic, ℥ss to ℥jss: 3*s.* the pint. — *Vinum aloes,* P. L. 1824. Al. spic. extr. ℥viij, canellæ cort. ℥ij, proof spir. and water, ana Oiiij; 6*s.* the pint. — *Elixir aloes saponaceum.* Al. Soc., kali acet., fell. bovis spis., myrrh. ana ℥j, croci ℥ss, S. V. R. lbj; aperient, deobstruent. — *Balsam of life, Dec. aloes compositum.* Extr. glycyr. ℥ss, kali ppi. ℈ij, aloes Soc., myrrh. croci, ana ʒj, water lbj; boil to ℥xij, strain, add tinct. cardam. comp. ℥iiij; its taste improves greatly by keeping; stomachic, aperient, ℥ss to ℥ij; also externally to wounds and ulcers.—*Asthmatic elixir.* Opium 1 oz, camphire 5 drachms, ol. anisi 1 oz, proof spirit a gallon.—*T. aloes ætherea.* Myrrh. ℥jss, æther. sulph. c. alcoh. lbj; digest, add aloes Soc. ℥jss, croci ℥j, digest again: more stimulant than the spirit tincture.—*Spirit bitters, T. amara, T. gentianæ composita,* P. L. et D. Rad. gentian. ℥ij, cort. aurant. sicc. ℥j, sem. card. minor. ℥ss, proof spir. lbij: 5*s.* the pint.—2. Rad. gent. 1 lb, cort. aurant. 8 oz, gran. Parad. 1 lb, coccin. ʒij, raisin wine 4 pints, proof spir. 12 pints.—3. Rad. gent. 8 oz, cort. aur. 4 oz, gran. Par. 1 oz, cocc. ʒij, proof spirit 1 gallon.—4. Rad. gent. 8 oz, coccin. ʒiv, S. V. R. 4 gall, water 6 gallons.—*T. gentianæ composita,* P. E. Rad. gent. ℥ij, cort. aur. ℥j, canel. alb. ℥ss, coccinellæ ʒss, proof spir. lbijss.—*T. anthemidis;* 6*s.* 8*d.*

the lb.—*T. of antimony, T. antimonii.* Take crude antimony 1 oz, salt of tartar and saltpetre, of each 2 oz. and a half; mix, and throw them into a red hot crucible: when melted, pour them out into an iron mortar, powder the mass while hot, and before it grows cold put it into a bottle with lbiiij of spirit of wine; digest and decant: 10*s.* the pint.—*T. angusturæ, T. Bonplandiæ trifoliatæ.* Cort. ang. ℥ij, proof spirit lbij; stomachic, tonic, ʒj to ℥ss. — *Vinum antimonii tartarizati*, P. L. 1824. Antim. tart. ϑj, dissolve in water ℥viij, filter and add S. V. R. ℥ij; emetic: 4*s.* the pint.—*Spilsbury's antiscorbutic drops.* Sublim. corr., rad. gent., cort. aurant. sicc. ana ʒij, antimon. crudi, sant. rubri, ana ʒj, S. V. R., aquæ, ana ℥viij.—2. Corros. sublim. ϑiiij, antim. tartar ʒx ϑij, coccinel. ʒv ϑj, rad. gent. 4 oz, aq. fontanæ 4 pints, ol. vitrioli q. s. — *T. gummi anime.* Gum anime ℥j, S. V. R., water, ana 8 oz; used as an alterative.

Bates' anodyne balsam, Balsamum anodynum, T. saponis et opii. Sapon. alb. ℥iv, opii crud. ℥j, camph. ℥ij, ol. rorism. ℥ss, S. V. R. lbij; 10*s.* 6*d.* the pint.—2. Sapo. Cast., camph. ana 6 oz, opii ʒiv, croci ʒj, S. V. R. 18 oz.—3. Sap. alb. 12 oz, op. crud. 3 oz, camph. 1 oz, ʒiv, ol. rorism. ʒiij, S. V. R. 1 gall: anodyne, gtt. xx to xl; also externally to sprains.—*Antivenereal drops.* Corr. sublim. and mur. ferri, dissolved in S. V. R.—*T. aromatica, T. cinnamomi composita*, P. L. et D. Cinn. ʒvj, sem. card. min. ʒiij, piper. long., zz. ana ʒij, proof spirit lbij; 6*s.* 8*d.* the pint.—2. Bac. cassiæ 3 oz, sem. card. min. 1 oz. ʒiv, pip. long. brev. 1 oz. zz. 1 oz, proof spirit 1 gallon.—3. Cinnam., canel. alb., galang. ana ℥ss, card. min. ʒij, S. V. R. lbj; stimulant, astringent, ʒj to ℥ss.—*T. cinnamomi composita*, P. E. Cinnam., sem. card. min. ana ℥j, piper. long. ʒij, proof spirit lbijss.—*T. balsami Peruviani.* Bals. Peru. ℥iiij, S. V. R. lbj: pectoral ʒj to ij, quater in die; also as a perfume, and to drop into rose-water to make milk of roses: 1*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* the pint.—*T. balsami Tolutani*, P. L. *T. Toluiferæ balsami.* Bals. Tol. ℥jss, S. V. R. lbj: 16*s.* the lb.—*T. balsami Tolutani*, P. D. Bals. Tol. ℥j, S. V. R. lbj; used in making a pectoral syrop.—*T. balsami sulphuris.* Bals. sulphuris terebinth. boiled in B. M. to dryness, ℥ij, proof spirit lbj: digest; pectoral.—*Freeman's bathing spirits.* Sapo. mollis 6 lb, camph. 8 oz, S. V. R. water ana 3 gall: colour with Daffy's elixir.—2. Sapon. mol. 12 oz, camph. 2 oz, kali ppi. ʒss, proof spirit 14 pints, Daffy's elixir 4 oz; mix: this

will fill 12 dozen bottles.—*Jackson's bathing spirits.* Sapon. moll. 2 lb, camph. 12 oz, ol. rorism., ol. organi ana 1 oz. ʒiv, S. V. R. 2 gall: are both similar to opodeldoc.—*Alkohol de brucine.* Brucine gr. xv, wine spirit at 36 deg. Baume ℥j, dose gtt. vj to xxiv. — *Brodum's nervous cordial.* Tinct. gent., t. calumb., t. cardam., t. cort. Peruv. with spir. lavand. c. and vin. ferri.

Colombo bitters, T. colombœ, P. L. *T. calumbæ.* Rad. col. ℥ijss, proof spirit lbij ; 7*s.* the lb.—2. Rad. colomb. 2 lb 4 oz, cort. aurant. 1 lb, sem. card. 8 oz, S. V. R. 4 gall; tonic, ʒj to ℥ss, in bilious complaints. — *T. columbæ,* P. E. *T. colombo.* Rad. col. ℥ij, proof spirit lbij. — *Essence of camomile.* Lign. quassiæ 8 oz, S. V. R. 1 gall, ol. chamæm. q. s. to scent it.—*Spirit of wine and camphire, Sp. vini camphoratus, Sp. vinosus camphoratus, T. camphoræ.* Camph. ij, S. V. R. lbij.—*Sp. camphoratus, Sp. camphoræ.* Camph. ℥iv, S. V. R. lbij; stimulant, anodyne, in pains, numbnesses: 8*s.* the pint. — *T. of cantharides, T. cantharidum,* P. L. before 1745. Rhabarb. ʒiij, guaiac. ʒjss, laccæ ʒj, cantharid. ʒij, coccin. ʒss, S. V. R. lbjss. — *T. cantharidum,* P. L. 1745. *T. cantharidis,* P. L. 1788. Canth. ʒij, coccin. ʒss, proof spirit lbjss.—*T. lyttæ, T. cantharidis,* P. L. 1824. Canth. ʒiij, proof spirit lbij: 6*s.* 8*d.* the lb.—2. Canth. (crass.) 1 oz, coccin. ℥ij, proof spirit 6 pints: stimulant, diuretic, in gleets, seminal weaknesses, ʒss to ʒj, bis terve die; used externally, largely diluted with water, viz. ʒj to ℥iiij, to fistulous ulcers.—*T. meloes vesicatorii.* Canth. ʒj, proof spirit lbj.—*T. capsici.* Capsic. ℥j, proof spirit lbij ; stimulant, ʒj to ℥ss, in atonic gout: 6*s.* 8*d.* the pint.—*T. of cardamoms, T. cardamomi,* P. L. before 1745. Cardam. min. lbss, proof spir. lbij.—*T. cardamomi,* P. L. since 1745, P. D. Sem. card. min. ℥iij, proof spirit lbij : 8*s.* the pint. —2. Sem. card. min. 1 lb, proof spirit 1 gall : carminative, stimulant, ʒj to ℥ss; used to prevent griping. — *T. amomi repentis.* Sem. card. min. ℥iv, proof spirit lbjss by weight. —*T. cascarillæ, T. crotonis eleutheriæ.* Cort. cascar. ℥iiij, proof spirit lbij ; stimulant, in debility of the stomach and bowels, ʒj to ℥ss, ter quaterve die : 6*s.* 8*d.* the pint—*T. of castor, T. castorei,* P. L. before 1745. Cast. Russ. ℥ss, spir. cast. Russ. lbss.—*T. castorei,* P. L. since 1745. *Tinct. cast. Russ.* Cast. Russ. ℥ij, proof spirit lbij.—*T. castorei Canadensis, T. c. Novæ Angliæ.* Cast. Canad. ℥ij, proof spirit lbij ; 14*s.* the pint.—2. Cast. Nov. Angl. 8 oz, S. V. R.

5 pints, water 3 pints; antispasmodic, in female diseases, ʒj to ʒiij.—*T. castorei*, P. E. Cast. Russ. ʒjss, S. V. R. lbj.—*T. Japonica, T. catechu.* Catechu ʒiij, cinnam. ʒij, proof spirit lbij; 8*s.* the pint.—2. Terr. Japon. 6 oz, bacc. cassiæ 4 oz, proof spirit 5 pints; astringent, ʒj to ʒss, in diarrhœa, menorrhagia, fluor albus. — *T. mimosæ catechu, T. acaciæ catechu.* Cat. ʒiij, cinn. ʒij, proof spirit lbijss by weight. — *T. of the bark, T. corticis Peruviani simplex, T. cort. Peruviani, T. cinchonæ*, P. D. Cort. Peruv. ʒiiij, proof spirit lbij.—*T. cinchonæ*, P. L. Cort. Peruv. ʒvij, proof spirit lbij: 12*s.* 8*d.* the pint.—2. Cort. Peruv. 2 lb, proof spirit 2 gall.—3. Extr. cort. (Hispan.) 6 oz, S. V. R. 10 pints, water 1 gall: tonic, stomachic, ʒj to ʒss.—*T. cinchonæ officinalis.* Cort. Peruv. ʒiiij, proof spirit lbijss by weight.—*Concentrated tincture of bark.* Extract. resinos. cort. flavæ 2 lb, tinct. cort. aurant. 2 pints, S. V. R. 12 pints.—2. 24 lb cort. cinch. 6 lb cort. casc. 4 lb serp. Virg. 16 lb, cort. aurant. 8 oz, croc. in fœno, 4 gall, S. V. R. 28 lb proof spirit.—*Alcohol de cinchonine.* Sulphate of quinine gr. viij, wine spirit at 34 deg. Baume ʒj; febrifuge.—*Huxham's compound tincture of bark, T. corticis Peruviani composita, T. cinchonæ composita.* Cort. Per. ʒij, cort. aurant. sicc. ʒjss, rad. serpent. Virg. ʒiij, croc. ʒj, coccin. ℈ij, proof spirit ʒxx: 4*s.* 4*d.* the pint.—2. Cort. Per. 3 lb, cort. aurant. 2 lb 4 oz, rad. serp. Virg. 8 oz, croc. in fœno 2 oz, coccin. 1 oz, S. V. R. 2 gall. 2 pints, water 2 gallons.—3. Cort. Per. 2 lb, cort. aurant. 1 lb, rad. serp. 4 oz, croci 2 oz, coccin. ʒij, S. V. R. 12 pints, water 2 pints.—4. Cort. Per. 12 oz, cort. aurant. 8 oz, rad. serp. 2 oz, croc. in fœno 1 oz, spir. nitri dulcis 4 oz, S. V. R. 1 gall.—5. Cort. Per. 5 lb, cort. aur. 3 lb 8 oz, rad. serp. 8 oz, croc. in fœno 4 oz, cocc. 2 oz, proof spirit 6 gall; produce 40 pints.—6. Extr. cort. Hisp. 6 oz, cort. aur. 12 oz, rad. serp. 2 oz, croc. in fœno 2 oz, proof spirit 2 gall.—*T. cinch. flavæ.* Cort. Per. flav. ʒvij, proof spirit Oij: 9*s.* the pint. — *T. cinch. rubræ.* Cort. Per. rub. ʒvij, proof spirit Oij: 10*s.* the pint.—*T. cinnamomi*, P. L. Cinn. ʒiij, proof spirit lbij: 8*s.* 8*d.* the pint.—*T. of cassia, T. cassiæ baccæ.* Cassia buds 4 oz, proof spirit 4 pints; sold for t. cinnamomi: stomachic, astringent, ʒj to ʒiij.—*T. cinnamomi*, P. D. Cinn. ʒiijss, proof spirit lbij. — *T. lauri cinnamomi.* Cinn. ʒiiij, proof spirit lbijss by weight.—*Vinum colchici*, P. L. 1824. Colchici rad. rec. lbj, proof spirit ʒiiij, water ʒviij: 7*s.* the pint.—*T. colchici*

seminum; 7*s.* 4*d.* the pint. — *T. colchici.* Rad. colch. ℥ij, proof spirit ℥iv: used in gout.—*T. contrayervæ;* 8*s.* the pint.—*T. cuspariæ;* 6*s.* 8*d.* the pint.—*T. cubebæ;* 9*s.* 8*d.* the pint. — *Chamberlain's bilious cordial.* From the inner bark of juglans cinerea, with spices; much used in America. —*Dalberg's tincture of coloquintida.* Pulp. colocynth. ℥jss, sem. anis. stell. ʒj, proof spirit ℥xx; purgative, gtt. xv, ter quaterve die, augmenting the dose by gtt. j each time until a stool is obtained.—*T. conii maculati.* Fol. conii ℥ij, card. min. ℥s, proof spirit ℥xij: 4*s.* the pint. — *T. of saffron, T. croci.* Croc. in fœno ℥ss, aq. theriacalis ℥viij. — *T. croci cum spiritu vini.* Croc. ℥ss, proof spirit ℥viij; 14*s.* the pint.—2. Croc. 4 oz, coccin. ʒiiij, proof spir. 1 gall; cordial, ʒj to ʒiij.

Tincture of stramonium, T. daturæ stramonii. Sem. daturæ stramonii ℥ij, proof spirit lbj; is said to be superior to laudanum: dose gtt. viij.—*T. dictamni albi.* Rad. dictam. alb. rec. ℥ij, S. V. R. 1 pint; tonic, antispasmodic, gtt. xx to l, bis terve in die, in epilepsy and chlorosis.—*T. of foxglove, T. digitalis.* Fol. digit. sicc. ℥iv, proof spirit lbij; diuretic, gtt. x, cautiously increased: 6*s.* the pint.—*T. of euphorbium, T. euphorbii.* Gum. euph. 3 oz. S. V. R. 1 pint; externally stimulant: 9*s.* the pint.—*T. of gall, T. fellis.* Dried gall 2 oz. proof spirit 1 pint; removes freckles.—*Vinum ferri,* P. L. 1824. Ferri ʒj, potas. supertartr. ʒvj; grind together and moisten with water occasionally for six weeks; then dry, grind, and add water ℥xxx, strain and add proof spirit ℥xx. 5*s.* the pint.—*T. Martis Mynsichti, T. florum Martialium, T. ferri ammoniata.* Flor. Martial. ℥iiij, proof spirit lbj. 8*s.* the pint.—*T. of steel, T. Martis cum sale ammoniaco.* Residuum in subliming iron filings with sal. ammoniac q. p. S. V. R. q. s. to extract the tincture, evaporate to one half, and add a little spirit of salt.—*T. Martis in spiritu salis.* Iron filings lbss, spir. of salt lbiij: dissolve, decant, evaporate to a pint, and add S. V. R. lbiij.—*T. ferri muriati, T. ferri muriatis,* P. L. & D. From the rust, instead of the filings of iron. 8*s.* the pint.—2. Colcoth. vitriol. 2 oz. spir. salis 8 oz. S. V. R. 2 gall. water 4 pints; it will look well in time, but if for immediate sale add a little brandy colouring.—*T. muriatis ferri,* P. E. Blacksmiths' scales of iron ℥iij, spir. salt q. s. to dissolve them, add S. V. R. to make up the weight of lbijss.—*T. acetatis ferri.* Kali acet. ℥ij, sal Martis ℥j;

grind together, add S. V. R. lbij; digest seven days, and decant: are astringent, tonic, gtt. xx—3j, bis terve die.—*T. fœtida, T. assæ fœtidæ, T. assafœtidæ,* P. L. Ass. fœt. ℥iiij, S. V. R. lbij. 8*s.* the pint.—*T. assæ fœtidæ,* P. D. Ass. fœt. ℥iiij, S. V. R. lbij, water ℥viij.—*T. ferulæ assæ fœtidæ.* Ass. fœt. ℥iiij, S. V. R. lbijss by weight: antispasmodic, 3ss to 3jss in hysteria.—*Soot drops, T. fuliginis.* Wood soot ℥ij, ass. fœt. ℥j, proof spirit lbij; as the former. 6*s.* 4*d.* the pint.

T. galbani. Galb ℥ij, proof spirit lbij; less nauseous than the two former, but also less effectual. 8*s.* the pint.—*Teinture de gentianin.* Gentianin gr. jv, wine spirit at 24 deg. Baume ℥j.—*T. gummi flavi.* 13*s.* 8*d.* the lb.—*Tincture of galls, T. gallarum.* Galls ℥iiij, proof spirit lbij: astringent 3j—℥ij; used as a test liquor for iron, with which it grows black. 6*s.* 8*d.* the pint.—*Gout cordial.* Rad. rhei, fol. sennæ, sem. coriand. sem. fœnic. coccinellæ ana ℥ij, rad. glycyrh. croci ana ℥j, raisins 2 lb and a ½, S. V. R. 2 gall.—*Reece's eau de Husson, T. gratiolæ.* From the dried herb of hedge hyssop: used in gout and rheumatism.—*Tincture of guaiacum, T. guaiaci,* P. L. 1809. *T. guaiaci officinalis.* Gum guaiaci lbss, S. V. R. lbij, digest fourteen days; stimulant, diaphoretic, in rheumatism 3ij to ℥ss. 12*s.* the pint.—*Hatfield's tincture.* G. guaiaci, saponis ana 3ij, S. V. R. lbjss.—*Hill's essence of bardana.* G. guaiaci ℥j, S. V. R. aquæ ana ℥ij. — *Tincture of black hellebore, T. hellebori.* Rad. helleb. nig. ℥ij, sal. tart. 3j, coccin. ℈j, prf. sp. lbj.—*T. melampodii, T. hellebori nigri,* P. L. before 1809, P. D. Rad. helleb. nig. ℥iiij, coccin. ℈ij, prf. sp. lbij.—*T. hellebori nigri,* P. L. 1809. Rad. helleb. nig. ℥iiij, proof spirit lbij. 6*s.* the lb.—*T. hellebori nigri,* P. E. Rad. helleb. nig. ℥iv, coccin. 3ss, proof spirit lbij by weight; a striking example of useless alterations: attenuant, emmenagogue, 3ss—3jss, bis terve die.—*Hill's balsam of honey.* Bals. Tolu 1 lb, honey 1 lb, S. V. R. 1 gallon.—2. Bals. Tolu opt. 2 oz. gum. styrac. 3ij, opii pur. ℥ss, mell. opt. 8 oz. S. V. R. 2 pints; pectoral, used in coughs and colds.—*Ford's balsam of horehound.* Horehound, liquorice root ana 3 lb 8 oz. water q. s. to strain 6 pints, infuse: to the infusion add proof spirit or brandy 12 pints, camphire 1 oz. 3ij, opium pur., benjamin ana 1 oz. dried squills 2 oz. oil of anise seed 1 oz. honey 3 lb 8 oz. —*Eau de Husson.* Is thought to be a mixed tincture or

wine of henbane and colchicum; a tincture of colchicum has been proposed for it by Want; a tincture of hedge hyssop is said to be sold for it by Reece; and a wine of white hellebore proposed by More: but neither of them is possessed of the same characters as the Parisian medicine. —*T. of St. John's wort, T. hyperici.* From the tops: useful in maniacal and melancholic cases.—*T. of hops, T. humuli.* Hops ℥v, prf. spirit lbij; tonic, narcotic, ʒss to ʒij. 6*s.* 8*d.* the pint.—*T. of henbane, T. hyosciami,* P. L. *T. hyosciami nigri.* Fol. hyosc. nigr. sicc. ℥iiij, prf. sp. lbij. 6*s.* 4*d.* the pint.—*T. hyosciami,* P. D. Fol. hyos. sicc. ℥ij ʒij, proof spirit lbj; narcotic, sometimes purgative, gtt. xx to ʒj.—*T. ipecacuanhæ.* Rad. ipecac. 2 oz. S. V. R. a pint: is less emetic than the root in substance; useful in dysentery. 6*s.* the pint.—*Vinum ipecacuanhæ,* P. L. 1824. Ipec. rad. ℥ij; proof spirit fl℥xij, water fl℥xx. 8*s.* the pint.—*T. jalapii, T. jalapæ,* P. L. Rad. jalap. ℥viij, proof spirit lbij. 8*s.* 4*d.* the pint.—*T. jalapæ,* P. D. Rad. jalap. ℥v, proof spirit lbij.—*T. convolvuli jalapæ.* Rad. jalap. ℥iij, proof spirit ℥xv by weight; purgative, ʒj to ℥ss.—*Elixir jalapæ compositum.* Rad. jalap. 4 oz. scam. Alep. ʒiv, G. G. G. ʒij, S. V. R. 2 pints.—*T. kino,* P. L. 1809. Kino ℥ij, proof spirit lbij.—*T. kino,* P. L. 1824. Kino ℥iij, S. V. R. Oij. 7*s.* 8*d.* the pint.—*T. kino,* P. D. Kino ℥iij, proof spirit lbjss.—*T. kino,* P. E. Kino ℥ij, proof spirit lbjss by wt.: astringent ʒj to ℥ss in diarrhœa.—*T. laccæ.* Gum. lacc. 4 oz. gum. myrrh. 2 oz. spir. cochlear. 6 pints; to wash spongy gums. 12*s.* 8*d.* the pint.—*Tincture of opium, Laudanum liquidum tartarisatum.* Opii ℥ij, croci ℥j, cinnam., caryoph., macis, nuc. mosch., lign. aloes ana ʒj, tinct. salis tartari lbij; digest, strain and evaporate to one half.—*T. opii,* P. L. 1788. Hard purif. opium ʒx, proof spirit lbij. 1*l.* 4*s.* the lb.—*T. opii,* P. L. & D. Opii ℥ijss, proof spirit lbij: 14*s.* 8*d.* the lb: the sediment is used to make Haden's liq. opii sedativus.—*T. opii,* P. E. Opii ℥ij, proof spirit lbij by wt.: anodyne, narcotic, gtt. xx to xl, or more; externally, anodyne, antispasmodic. —*Vinum opii,* P. L. 1824. Extr. opii ℥j, cinnam. caryoph. ana ʒj, proof spirit ℥vj, water ℥x; anodyne, narcotic, gtt. v to ʒj. 16*s.* the pint.—*Ford's laudanum.* Opii ℥j, cinnam. caryoph. ana ʒj, S. V. R. aq. ana ℥viij.

Lavander drops, Red hartshorn, Spiritus lavandulæ compositus, P. L. before 1809. Spir. lavand. simp. lbiij, spir.

rorism. lbj, cinnam., nuc. mosch. ana ℥ss, santal. rubr. ʒiij. — *T. lavandulæ composita, Sp. lavand. comp.* P. L. 1809. The same, but with 1 oz. of red sanders. 9*s.* 6*d.* the pint. — 2. Ras. sant. rubr. 1 lb, piment., cass. lign. ana 8 oz. S. V. R. 12 pints; digest, strain, and add ol. lavand. 4 oz. ol. rorism. 2 oz. proof spirit 4 gallons.—3. Ras. sant. rubr. 1 lb, cass. lign. 2 oz. nuc. mosch. 1 oz. croci in f. ʒiiij, pisar. aurantiar. 1 oz. fol. ros. rubr. 2 oz. S. V. R. 1 gallon; make a tincture, it will produce 6 pints, to 4 pints of this tincture add ol. lavand. exot. 14 oz. spir. vol. aromat. 6 oz. S. V. R. 5 gallons, distilled water 10 pints. — 4. Red sanders 4 oz. S. V. R. 4 pints; digest, strain, and add ol. lavand. ʒiv, ol. rorism. 1 oz. ol. cass. gtt. viij, ol. caryoph. gtt. iiij, spir. ammon. comp. q. s. about ʒvj, to produce the proper colour. Stimulant, antispasmodic, ʒss—ʒij, in nervous languors.—*Sp. lavandulæ compositus,* P. D. The same as the last, with cloves ʒij added.—*Sp. lavandulæ compositus,* P. E. Spir. lavand. lbiij by weight, sp. rorism. lbj by weight, cinnam. ℥j, caryoph. ʒij, nuc. mosch. ℥ss, sant. rubr. ʒiij.—*Teinture de lupuline.* Magendies' lupuline ℥j, S. V. R. ℥ij; digest, add S. V. R. to make 3 oz.; press out the liquid.—*T. lactucarii.* 1*l.* 4*s.* the lb.—*T. mastichis.* Used to make eau de luce. 9*s.* 6*d.* the lb.—*Simple tincture of myrrh, T. myrrhæ simplex.* Myrrh ℥ss, sal. tart. ʒij; keep in a moist place for a week, add S. V. R. ℥viij. — *T. myrrhæ,* P. L. 1745. Myrrh. ℥iij, prf. sp. lbij.—*T. myrrhæ,* P. L. 1788, & P. D. Myrrh. ℥iij, proof spirit lbjss, S. V. R. lbss.—*T. myrrhæ,* P. L. 1809. Myrrh. ℥iij, S. V. R. ℥xij, water lbss.—*T. myrrhæ,* P. L. 1815. Myrrh. ℥ij, S. V. R. lbij, water lbj. 8*s.* the pint.—*T. myrrhæ,* P. E. Myrrh. ℥iij, S. V. R. ℥xx, water ℥x. Detergent in gargles, and lotion for ulcers.—*Compound tincture of myrrh, Tincture of myrrh and aloes, T. myrrhæ composita.* Aloes, myrrh, ana ℥j, proof spirit lbj. 10*s.* the pint.—2. Aloes, myrrh. ana 12 oz. proof spirit 3 gall.—3. Gum. myrrh. 1 lb 4 oz. aloes Barbad. 4 oz. proof spirit 1 gall.—4. Gum. myrrh. 1 lb 2 oz. aloes B. B. 6 oz. S. V. R. 7 pints, water 5 pints. Detergent, prevents suppuration in green wounds.—*Elixir myrrhæ compositum, T. sabinæ composita.* Extr. sabinæ ℥j, tinct. castor. lbj, tinct. myrrh. lbss: emmenagogue. 13*s.* 8*d.* the pint.—*Teinture de myrrhe.* Myrrh 3 oz. eau de Rabel 1 lb by weight; stimulant.—*T. myrrhæ rubra.*

Myrrh. ℥ij, coccin. ℥ss, S. V. R. ℥xij; digest and strain: used for making electarium gingivale.

Tincture of nux vomica. Rosin of nux vomica gr. iij, S. V. R. ℥j; in palsy.—*Paregoric elixir, Elixir paregoricum.* Opii pur., - fl. benz. ana ℥j, camph. ℈ij, ol. sem. anisi ℥ss, S. V. R. lbij. 9*s.* the pint.—2. Pulv. opii, fl. benz. ana 12 oz. gum. benz. 6 oz. camph. 1 oz. ol. anisi ℥xij, proof spirit 3 gall.—3. Extr. opii 2 oz. ℥ij, camph. fl. benz. ana 1 oz. ℥iv, ol. anisi ℥vj, S. V. R. 2 gall. water 10 pints.—4. Gum. opium 1 oz. gum. benz. 2dum 8 oz. camph. 1 oz. ol. anisi ℥iv, S. V. R. 12 pints, water 2 pints. Anodyne, ℥ss—℥ij; useful in recent coughs.—*T. camphorata.* The same, but with proof spirit. 7*s.* the pint.—*T. camphoræ composita.* The same, with proof spirit, and omitting the oil of anise seeds. 6*s.* the pint.—*Norris's drops.* Tart. emet. dissolved in S. V. R. and then coloured.—*T. pini.* Essence of spruce ℥ij, spir. turion. pini lbj; stimulant, antiseptic.—*T. piperis.* Pip. nig. ℥iiij, S. V. R. ℥xvj; digest. 4*s.* the lb.—*Bateman's pectoral drops.* Sem. fœnic. dulc. 2 lb 8 oz. sem. anisi 1 lb, proof spirit 4 gall. water q. s.; distil 10 gall. to which add opium 7 oz. ℥iv, camph. 6 oz. kali pp. 1 oz. coral. rubr. 4 oz.—2. Castor. N. A. 2 oz. opium, ol. anisi ana 1 oz. ℥iv, camph. 8 oz. sem. fœnic. dulc. 2 oz. tinct. antim. 4 oz. proof spirit 10 pints, add rad. valerian and cochineal in powder.—3. Castor, camph. ana 4 oz. coccin. 1 oz. S. V. R. 2 gall. water 1 gall.—4. Opii, camph. ana 1 lb, castor, ol. anisi, santal. rub. ana 4 oz. treacle 10 lb, S. V. R. 5 gall. water 4 gall.—5. Opii, camph. ana ℥x, coccin. ℥j, kali ppi. ℈iiij, ol. fœnic. dulc. ℥j (or seeds 3 oz.), proof spirit 14 pints, water 2 pints; produces 15 pints.—6. Castor 1 oz. ol. anisi ℥j, camph. ℥v, coccin. ℥jss, opii ℥vj, proof spirit 1 gall.—7. Rad. glycyrrh. sem. anisi ana 2 lb water 5 gall. boil to 3 gall.; strain, add sacchar. ust. 1 lb, opii ℥jss, castor N. A. rad. valerianæ ana ℥x, camph. ℥ij, S. V. R. 2 gall. digest, strain, and add to the above. This will fill 22 doz. bottles. —*Tincture of psychotria sulphurea.* P. U. S. Yellow, very bitter; used as a tonic.—*Jesuits' drops, Balsamum polychrestum, Elixir antivenereum.* Gum guaiaci ℥viij, bals. Peruv. ℥iv, rad. sarsæ. ℥v, S. V. R. lbijss. 9*s.* the lb. —*Bals. guaiacinum.* Gum guaiaci. lbj, bals. Peruv. ℥iij, S. V. R. lbijss; diaphoretic ℥j to ℥ij; externally prevents suppuration. 18*s.* 8*d.* the pint.—*Elixir proprietatis dulce.*

Myrrh, aloes, croci ana ℥iij, S. V. R. lbij.—*Elixir aloes, T. aloes composita.* Tinct. myrrh. lbij, aloes, croci ana ℥iij. 16*s.* 4*d.* the pint.—*T. aloes cum myrrha.* Myrrh. ℥ij, S. V. R. lbjss, water lbss; make a tincture, and add aloes ℥jss, croc. ℥j.—*2.* Gum. myrrh. 12 oz. croc. in fœno 1 oz. aloes Soc. 8 oz. S. V. R. 5 pints, water 3 pints; the compound tincture of myrrh is frequently sold for it. Stimulant, stomachic, emmenagogue, ʒss—ʒjss, bis terve die.—*Elixir proprietatis cum acido.* To elixir proprietatis add spirit of vitriol till gratefully acid; stomachic, ʒss—ʒjss.—*Elixir proprietatis tartarizatum.* Myrrh, aloes, croci, ana lbj, tinct. salis tartari lbxij: for patients with whom acids do not agree. 14*s.* the lb.—*Tincture of poppy, T. papaveris.* Poppies, every part except the root, dried in the shade and powdered ℥iv, proof spirit Oj; digest a week, and strain: produces about ℥viij or x; is about half the strength of tincture of opium.—*Radcliff's purging elixir.* Rad. jalap. 6 oz. aloes Cap. 5 oz. rad. gent. 2 oz. canell. alb. 1 oz. ʒiv, cort. aurant. 1 oz. gr. Parad. ʒiiij, proof spirit 2 gall.; steep for three weeks, strain, and add scam. Alep., jalap., fol. sennæ in powder ana 1 oz. ʒiv.—*2.* Tinct. aloes 2 pints, tinct. jalap., tinct. gent. ana 8 oz. proof spirit 2 pints, scamm. r. jalap. fol. sennæ ana ʒiv.—*3.* Proof spirit, tinct. aloes ana 4 pints, tinct. gent., tinct, jalap. ana 2 pints, add pulv. jalap. 6 oz.—*4.* Aloes Soc. ʒvj, cinnam., zedoariæ ana ʒss, rad. rhei ʒj, coccin. ʒss, syr. rhamni ℥ij, spir. ten. lbj, aq. ℥v.—*5.* Hiera picra 1 lb, S. V. R. 10 pints, water 14 pints, syr. spin. cerv. 4 lb, coccin. 1 oz: an inferior sort.—*T. pyrethri.* Rad. pyrethri ℥j, sp. rorism. ℥viij; used as a wash for the mouth, diluted with about twice as much water; sialogogue in tooth-ache. 8*s.* the pint.—*Oxley's tinct. of pyrethrum.* Red pyrethri ʒx, spir. æther. sulphur. Oj, digest 10 days, strain, add camph. ℥j, ol. rorism. ℥ss, tinct. opii ʒij. M. Apply with lint to the painful tooth.

Tincture of quassia, T. quassiæ, T. quassiæ excelsæ. Quas. ℥j, proof spirit lbij; bitter. 6*s.* the pint.—*Alcohol de quinine.* Sulphate of quinine gr. v; wine spirit at 34 deg. Baume ℥j: febrifuge, used to prepare the wine.—*Eau de Rabel, Elixir vitrioli.* Ol. vitriol 4 oz. S. V. R. 12 oz. both by weight; tonic, astringent, diuretic.—*Tincture of rhubarb, T. rhabarbari,* P. L. before 1788. Rhabarb. ℥jss, sem. cardam. min., croci ana ʒij, rad. glycyrr. ℥j, proof

spirit lbj.—*T. rhabarbari spirituosa, T. rhabarbari,* P. L. since 1788, *T. rhæi,* P. L. Rhabarb. ℥ij, sem. cardam. min. ℥ss, croci ʒij, proof spirit lbij. 8*s.* the pint.—2. Rad. rhei 2 lb, sem. cardam., gr. Parad. ana 6 oz. croc. in f. 3 oz. proof spirit 3 gall.—3. Rad. rhei 1 lb, rad. glyc. 6 oz. zz. 2 oz. cardam. 1 oz. croci ʒiij, S. V. R. 5 pints, water 3 pints.—4. Rad. rhei comm. 3 lb, sem. cardam. 10 oz. croci 6 oz. S. V. R., water ana 3 gallons, will strain about 44 pints.—5. Rad. rhei opt. 3 lb, sem. card. 8 oz. croci 2 oz. S. V. R. 6 gallons ; a superior article, for retail sale. *T. rhabarbari,* P. D. The same as the London, but with rad. glyc. ℥ss,—*T. rhei palmati, T. rhei,* P. E. Rhabarb. ℥iij, sem. card. min, ℥ss, proof spirit lbijss by weight.—*Bates's tincture of rhubarb.* Rhab. rad. glycyrrh. ana ℥ij, uvæ passæ stoned no. 40, sem. anisi ℥j, sacch. candi ℥vj, S. V. R. lbij ; much the pleasantest in taste. 8*s.* the pint. —*T. rhabarbari composita, T. rhei composita,* P. L. 1809, Rhabarb. ℥ij, rad. glycyrrh, ℥ss, zz,, croci ana ʒij, proof spirit lbxij, water lbj.—*T. rhei composita,* P. L. 1815. Species as the former, proof spirit lbj, water ℥xij. 7*s.* the pint.—*T. rhei et aloes, Elixir sacrum.* Rhabarb. ʒx, al. Soc. ʒvj, sem. card. min. ℥ss, proof spirit lbijss by wt.—*T. rhei et gentianæ, T. rhei amara.* Rhabarb. ℥ij, rad. gent, ℥ss, proof spirit lbijss by weight: 8*s.* the pint. All these preparations of rhubarb are stomachic, ʒj—ʒiij, and purgative in doses of ʒvj, producing costiveness after their operation is over; favourite remedies with spirit drinkers. *Tincture of rhatany root, Tinctura rhataniæ.* Rad. rhataniæ 2 oz. proof spirit 1 pint : used in diarrhœa.—*T. ricini.* Sem. ricini q. p. S. V. R. sufficient to drown the seeds ; dose 1 oz. purgative,—2. Dissolve castor oil q. p. in spirit of wine.—*Rymer's cardiac tincture.* Capsicum, camphire, lesser cardamoms, rhubarb, aloes, and castor, in proof spirit, with a few drops of oil of vitriol.

Daffy's elixir, Dicey's Daffy, Elixir salutis. Fol. senn. ℥iv, ras. lign. guaiac., rad. enulæ sicc., sem. anisi. sem. carui, sem. coriand., rad. glycyr. ana ℥ij, uvar. pass. (stoned) ℥viij, proof spirit lbvj : 5*s.* 8*d.* the pint.—*Swinton's Daffy.* Rad. jalap. 3 lb. fol. sennæ 12 oz. sem. coriand., sem. anisi, rad. glycyrrh., rad. enulæ ana 4 oz. S. V. R., water ana 1 gallon.—2. Fol. senn., rad. rhei, sem. anisi ana 2 lb, rad. jalap., sem. carui ana 1 lb, sant. rubr. 8 oz. proof spirit 10 gallons, brown sugar 4 lb. — 3. Rhabarb.

E. Ind. 40 lb, sennæ 15 lb, sant. rubr. 5 lb, sem. carui, sem. anisi, sem. coriandri ana 5 lb, cineres Russici 8 oz. S. V. R. 10 gallons; digest three days, then add proof spirit 80 gallons, treacle 46 lb.—4. Rad. rhei 14 lb, sem. anisi 10 lb, sennæ parvæ 8 lb, rad. jalap. 4 lb. sant. rubr. 3 lb 8 oz. ciner. Russ. 2 lb, S. V. R. 38 gallons, water 18 gallons.—5. Rad. enulæ, ras. guaiaci, sem. coriand., rad. rhei, rad. glycyr., sem. anisi ana 3 oz. raisins 1 lb 8 oz. proof spirit 10 pints.—6. Rad. jalap. 3 lb, fol. sennæ 1 lb, sem. anisi 6 oz, sem. coriand. 4 oz. cort. aurant. sicc. 2 oz. proof spirit 2 gall.—7. Fol. sennæ 7 lb, rad. jalap. 5 lb, sem. anisi 14 lb, sem. carui 4 lb, sem. fœnic. dulc. 4 lb, brandy colouring 2 gall. S. V. R. 26 gall. water 24 gall.; let it stand 3 weeks, strain, washing out the last portions with water 2 gallons, then add treacle 28 lb.—*T. sennæ, T. sennæ*, P. L. Fol. sennæ lbj, sem. carui ℥jss, sem. card. min. ℥ss, uvar. pass. ℥xvj, proof spir. 1 gall: 6*s.* 8*d.* the pint. *T. sennæ*, P. D. As the London, omitting the raisins.—*T. sennæ composita.* Fol. senn. ℥ij, rad. jalap. ℥j, sem. coriand., ℥ss, proof spirit lbiijss by weight; when made, add white sugar ℥iiij. 7*s.* the pint. A common remedy in flatulent colic, and used as a purge by those accustomed to spirit drinking: dose one, two, or three table spoonfuls. *T. Saturnina.* Sugar of lead, green vitriol ana ℥ij, S. V. R. lbij; used in phthisis. 7*s.* 6*d.* the pint.—*Opodeldoc, Soap liniment, Balsamum saponis, Linimentum saponaceum, L. saponis, L. saponis compositum.* Sapo. Castil. ℥iij, camphor. ℥j, spir. rorismarini lbj. 7*s.* 6*d.* the pint.—*Tinctura saponis composita. T. saponis camphorata.* Sapon. Cast. ℥iv, camph. ℥ij, ol. rorismar. ℥ss, S. V. R. lbij.—2. Sapo. moll. 16 lb, water 1 gall.: dissolve, add camph. 1 lb, dissolved in S. V. R. 1 gall., proof spirit 4 gall. ol. rorism. 8 oz.—3. Sap. moll. 5 lb, camph. 12 oz. ol. rorism, 2 oz. S. V. R. 10 pints, water 6 pints. Rubbed on the part in rheumatism; internally, gtt. lx, in gout.—*Steer's opodeldoc.* Sap. Cast. 3 lb, S. V. R. 3 gall. camph. 14 oz. ol. rorism. 3 oz. ol. origani 6 oz. aq. ammon. pur. 2 lb.—2. Sap. alb. 1 lb, camph. 2 oz. ol. rorism. ℥iv, S. V. R. 2 pints.—3. Sap. alb. 1 lb. camph. 4 oz. ol. origani, ol. rorism. ana ℥iiij, S. V. R. q. v.: it will bear near 6 pints.—4. Sap. alb. 3 lb, camph., ol. rorism. ana 6 oz. spir. am. comp. 14 oz. S. V. R. 4 gallons and a half.—5. Sap. alb. 4 oz. camph. 1 oz. ol. rorism. ℥ij, ol. origani gtt. xxx, S. V. R.

1 pint, water half a pint.—*Tincture of salt of tartar, T. salis tartari.* Melt 6 oz. of salt of tartar in a crucible; powder it while hot, and immediately pour upon the powder a quart of spirit of wine, digest it for several days, and decant. 11*s.* the lb. — *T. of squills, T. scillæ.* Fresh squills ℥iv, proof spirit lbij; expectorant, diuretic, gtt. x to xxx. 3*s.* the pint.—*T. of snake root, T. serpentariæ Virginianæ.* Rad. serp. ℥ij, tinct. salis tartari lbj.—*T. serpentariæ.* Rad. serpent. ℥iij, proof spirit 2 lb. 6*s.* 8*d.* the pint.—*T. aristolochiæ serpentariæ.* Rad. serpent. ℥ij, coccinel. ʒj, proof spirit lbijss by weight. Diaphoretic, tonic, ʒj—ʒiv.—*Stomach tincture, T. stomachica, T. cardamomi composita,* P. L. Cinnam, ℥ss, sem. cardam. min., sem. carui, coccinel. ana ʒij, uvar. passar. stoned, ℥iv, proof spirit lbij. 7*s.* the pint.—2. Use cassia buds for cinnamon, and only put half the cochineal; stomachic, ʒj—ʒiij.—*T. cardamomi composita,* P. D. The same, omitting the raisins.—*T. sarsaparillæ.* 8*s.* the lb.—*Squire's elixir.* Opium 4 oz. camphor 1 oz. coccinel. ℥j, fœniculi dulc. ʒij, tinct. serpent. 1 pint, spir. anisi 2 gall. water 2 pints, and add aur. musiv. 6 oz.—2. Rad. glycyrrh. 1 lb, kali pp. 4 oz. coccinel. 1 oz. water 12 pints; boil till reduced to 1 gall. then add tinct. opii 12 oz. camphor. 1 oz. S. V. R. 4 pints, aur. musiv. 12 oz.—3. Opii 1 oz. ʒiv, camph. 1 oz. coccin., kali pp. ana ʒj, burnt sugar 2 oz. tinct. serpent. 1 pint, sp. anisi 2 gall. aur. musiv. 8 oz. — *Alcohol de strychnine.* Strychnine gr. ijss, wine spirit at 36 deg. Baume, ℥j; in palsy, gtt. vj to xxiiij.—*Stoughton's elixir.* Rad. gent. 2 lb 4 oz. rad. serpent. Virg. 1 lb, cort. aurant. sicc. 1 lb 8 oz. cal. aromat. 4 oz. S. V. R. water ana 6 gall.—2. Rad. gent. 4 lb, cort. aurant. 2 lb, pis. aurant 1 lb, coccin. ʒij, sem. cardam. min. 1 oz. S. V. R. 8 gallons. —*Eaton's styptic, T. styptica.* Green vitriol calcined ʒj, proof spirit, tinged yellow with a little oak bark, lbij. 7*s.* 6*d.* the pint.—2. Galls, crocus Martis ana 4 oz. proof spirit 1 gallon.—3. S. V. R. coloured yellow with oak bark.—*Tincture of sulphur, T. sulphuris.* Hepar. sulph. ℥ij, proof spirit lbj; pectoral in coughs. 7*s.* 6*d.* the pint. — *T. theriacalis.* Venice treacle, Mithridate ana lbss, proof spirit, strong vinegar ana lbij.—2. Aq. theriac. 2 gall. syr. croci 4 lb.—*Friars' balsam, Vervain's balsam, Wade's drops, Jesuit's drops, Wound balsam, Balsam for cuts, Baume du Commandeur, Balsamum traumaticum, T. ben-*

zoes composita, T. benzoini composita. Benz. ℥iij, stor. colati ℥ij, bals. Tolu ℥j, aloes Socotr. ℥ss, S. V. R. lbij. 15*s.* the pint.—*T. benzoin composita.* Benz. ℥iij, bals. Peru. ℥ij, al. hepat. ℥ss, S. V. R. lbij by weight.—*2.* Benz. 20 oz. styr. col. 12 oz. bals. Tolu 8 oz. gum. guaiaci 1 lb, aloes Cap., olibani, tereb. Venet. ana 8 oz. pulv. curcum. 1 oz. S. V. R. 2 gallons, water 4 gallons.—*3.* Benz. ℥iij, al. Socotr. ℥ss, S. V. R. ℥xxxij; digest for two days, then add Bals. Peru. ℥ij.—4. Benz. 8 oz. gum. styr., gum. guaiaci (parv.) ana 6 oz. bals. Tolu, aloes ana 2 oz. bals. Peru. 1 oz. S. V. R. 1 gall.—*Baume vulneraire.* Scio turpentine 3 oz. S. V. R. 12 oz.—*Thibaut's balsam.* Myrrh, aloes, sang. dracon. ana ℥j, S. V. R. 6 oz; dissolve, add flor. hyperici perfor. pug. j, steep twenty-four hours, strain with expression, to the strained liquor add tereb. e Chia ℥ss. In common use for cuts and slight wounds; internally diuretic ℥ss—℥ij, in gonorrhœa.—*Taylor's red bottle, Whitworth doctor's red bottle.* British brandy coloured with cochineal, and flavoured with ol. origani.—*Usquebaugh flavum.* Pimento, sem. anisi, sem. carui ana 3 oz. mace, cloves, nutmegs ana 2 oz. sem. coriand., rad. angel. ana 8 oz. croci, annotto ana 2 oz, sugar 6 oz, S. V. R. 6 gall.—*Usq. viride.* The same, using sap green in lieu of saffron and annotto.—*Tinct. of valerian, T. valerianæ.* Rad. valerian. ℥iiij, proof spirit lbij; antispasmodic, ℥ij—℥ss. 6*s.* the pint.—*Alcohol de veratrine.* Veratrine gr. iv, wine spirit ℥j; dose gtt. x to xxv. — *Tincture of white hellebore, T. hellebori albi, T. veratri, T. veratri albi.* Rad. helleb. albi ℥viij, proof spirit lbij: 6*s.* 6*d.* the pint. Sold in large quantities to make some unknown nostrum.—*Vinum veratri, V. hellebori albi.* Veratri rad. ℥viij, proof spirit Oj, water Ojss. 5*s.* the pint.—*T. of ginger, T. zingiberis,* P. L. before 1824. *T. amomi zingiberis.* Zz. ℥j, proof spirit lbj. 5*s.* 4*d.* the pint.—*Oxley's concentrated essence of Jamaica ginger, T. zingiberis,* P. L. 1824. Made with rectified spirit instead of proof.

Mynsicht's elixir of vitriol, Acid elixir of vitriol, Elixir vitrioli Mynsichti. Cinnam., zz., caryoph. ana ℥iij, cal. aromat. ℥j, galang. min. ℥jss, fol. salviæ, fol. menth. crispæ ana ℥ss, cubeb., nuc. mosch. ana ℥ij, lign. aloes, cort. citri ana ℥j, sacchar. cand. ℥iij, S. V. R. lbjss, ol. vitrioli lbj; digest twenty days. 6*s.* 8*d.* the pint.—*Elixir vitrioli acidum.* Tinct. arom. lbj, ol. vitrioli ℥iiij by weight. 6*s.* the pint.—*Acidum sulphuricum aromaticum.* S. V. R. lbij,

ol. vitrioli ℥vj, both by weight; mix, then add cinnam. ℥jss, zz. ℥j. 9*s.* 4*d.* the pint. Stomachic, astringent, gtt. x to xxx.—*Vauquelin's t. of spirit of turpentine.* Sp. tereb. 5 oz. meas. wine spirit at 36 deg. Baume, 1 oz. by meas.: does not become turbid on adding water.—*Vigani's elixir of vitriol, Sweet elixir of vitriol, Elixir vitrioli dulce.* Tinct. aromat. lbj, spir. vitrioli dulc. ℥viij. 10*s.* 8*d.* the pint.—*Sp. ætheris aromaticus.* Cinnam. ʒiij, sem. cardam. min. ʒjss, piper. longi, zz. ana ʒj, spir. æther. sulphurici lbj. 11*s.* 6*d.* the pint.—*Æther sulphuricus cum alcohole aromaticus.* Species for tinct. cinnam. comp. P. E., æther. sulphur. c. alcoh. lbij: diuretic, diaphoretic, antispasmodic, ʒss to ʒij.—*Warner's cordial.* Rhabarb. ℥j, fol. sennæ ℥jss, croci ʒj, rad. glycyrrh. ʒiv, uvarum pass. lbj, spir. vini Gallici lbiij.—*Goultes ameres.* St. Ignatius's beans, or in their stead, nuces vomicæ, rasped, lbj, aq. kali ℥ss, bistre ʒj, aq. absinth. min. comp. lbij; stomachic, gtt. j to viij, in any bitter infusion.—*Golden spirits of scurvy-grass, Sp. cochleariæ purgans.* Spir. coch. simpl. 1 gall. G. G. G. 8 oz.—*Essence of coltsfoot.* Tinct. bals. Tolut., bals. traumat. ana 2 oz. S. V. R. 4 oz.; used as a pectoral for coughs.—*De la Motte's golden drops, Bestucheff's nervous tincture, Elixir d'or de M. le Général de la Motte.* Muriate of iron (obtained by distilling pyrites 6 lb with 12 lb of corrosive sublimate) ℥iij, alcohol ℥vj, exposed for some time to the rays of the sun; much used in gout, hypochondriasis, and nervous diseases. They have the remarkable property of losing their yellow colour in the sun, and recovering it in the shade.—*Tincture of iodine, T. iodii, T. iodinis.* Iodine gr. xlviij, S. V. R. ℥j: used in bronchocele, dose gtt. x, in syrop and water, thrice a day; the dose is to be gradually increased to gtt. xv and xx. It will not keep, being soon converted into *iodurettted hydroiodic acid,* which however is perhaps equally effective. 1*l.* 16*s.* the lb.—*Ether sulfurique iodure.* Iodine gr. v. ether sulf. ʒj: dose at most gtt. x.—*Alcoholic solution of iodine for testing.* Iodine ʒj, alkohol ʒiiij: used to discover starch in vegetables.—*Sol. alcoholique de deuto-iodure de mercure.* Deuto-iodure of mercury gr. xvj, wine spirit at 36 deg. Baume: dose gtt. x to xx.—*Ether sulfurique avec le deuto-iodure de mercure.* Deuto-iodure of mercury gr. xvj, ether sulf. ℥jss: stronger than the alkoholic tincture.—*Tinct. antimonii diaphoretici.* Antim. diaph. lbj, salis petræ lbiij, mix, keep

in a strong melting heat for half an hour, pour into a mortar, powder, add while warm spir. vini tartarizati (alcohol, P. L.) lbiij; digest three days: more elegant and fragrant than any of the other antimonial tinctures.—*Salmon's drops of life, Guttæ vitæ.* Opii ʒiiij, water lbviij, dissolve, simmer for three days, strain, evaporate to lbij. Take croci in fœno ʒj, cast. Ross. ʒjss, coccinellæ, - rad. serp. Virgin. ana ʒss, nuc. mosch.-zedoariæ ana ʒij, camphoræ ʒj, tinct. antim. diaphoretici lbj; digest three or four days, then add the solution of opium, digest two days and decant: may be given from gtt. x to lx: 2*s.* 6*d.* the oz. A most excellent opiate.—2. T. castor ʒviij, vini antim. aq. ana lbj, opii, croci, ana ʒss, cocci ʒij; very inferior.—*Tinct. succini.* Amber ʒiiij in very fine powder, S. V. R. ʒxviij; digest in hot sand for several days, distil off half the spirit: 11*s.* 6*d.* the lb.

For veterinary medicine.—*Tincture of allspice.* Jamaica pepper 8 oz. proof spirit 3 pints; dose half a pint diluted with 1 pint of water, in the gripes of horses.

For perfumery and cosmetics.—*Essence of ambergrise, Essentia ambræ griseæ, T. ambræ griseæ.* Ambr. gr. ʒj, S. V. R. ʒiij: 1*l.* 4*s.* the pint; 3*s.* 3*d.* the oz.—2. Amb. gr. ʒss, empty musk bags ʒss, S. V. R. a pint.—3. Amb. gr., mosch. ana ʒiv, sacch. alb. ʒj; grind, add ol. caryoph. gtt. x, bals. Peruv. gtt. xx, S. V. R. 2 pints; used as a perfume, and to add in small quantity to sweet scented spirits.—*T. of benjamin, Pectoral balsam of honey, T. benzoes.* Benj. ʒij, S. V. R. lbj; digest. 8*s.* 8*d.* the pint.—2. Benz., styr. calam. ana ʒj, S. V. R. ʒviij.—3. Benz. (or flor. benz.), styr. calam. ana ʒij, essent. jasmini ʒss, ol. lign. Rhod. ℈ss, mosch., zibeth. ana gr. iiij, S. V. R. lbss; used to perfume clothes or evaporate in sick rooms, or to mix with rose water, &c. to form extemporaneous milk of roses, as a cosmetic wash.—*Essence of civette.* Civette ʒj, S. V. R. lbj; used as a perfume.—*Essence royale.* Ambergrise ℈ij, musk ℈j, civette gr. x, ol. cinnam. gtt. vj, ol. lign. rhod. gtt. iiij, kali pp. ʒss; rub together, and add esprit de la rose, orange flower water ana ʒjss; aphrodisiac, a few drops in syrop of capillaire.—*Vegetable extract.* S. V. R. lbjss, honey 4 oz. ess. of Bergam. ʒij, eau de melisse des Carmes lbj.—*Eau de Marechale.* Mosch. gr. xx, ess. Berg., ol. lavand., ol. caryoph. ana 1 oz. ess. ambr. gr. 2 oz. ol. sassafr. gtt. xv,

ol. origani gtt. xx, S. V. R. 4 pints.—*2.* S. V. R. lbjss, ess. of violet 1 oz. ess. of Bergam. ess. of œillettes of each ʒij, orange flower water 8 oz.—*Eau de millefleurs.* S. V. R. 4 pints, musk gr. x, ess. lemons ʒjss, ess. ambergr. ʒij, ol. caryoph. ol. lavand. Angl. ana ʒj. — *Essence of musk, T. moschi.* Mosch. in gran. ʒij, S. V. R. lbj; used to scent other bodies. *2l.* 10*s.* the pint.—*Ess. of neroli.* S. V. R. 8 oz. orange peel 6 oz. orrice root ʒij, ambergris gr. iiij.—*Ess. d'œillettes.* S. V. R. 8 oz. cinnam. 3 drach. cloves 1 drachm.—*Esprit de violettes.* Flor. orrice root 4 oz. S. V. R. 2 pints; fragrant.—*Ess. of violets.* S. V. R. 8 oz. orrice root 2 oz.—*Greenough's tincture for the teeth.* Amygd. amar. 2 oz. lign. Bras., bacc. cass. ana ʒiv, ireos Florent. ʒij, coccin., sal. acetosel. ver., alumin. ana ʒj, S. V. R. 2 pints, spir. cochlear. ʒiiij.—*Ruspini's tincture for the teeth.* Rad. ireos Flor. 8 oz. caryoph. arom. 1 oz. S. V. R. 2 pints, ess. ambr. gris. 1 oz.—*Hudson's preservative for the teeth and gums.* Tinct. myrrh., tinct. cinchonæ, aq. cinnam. ana ʒiij, eau d'arquebusade ʒj, pulv. gum. Arab. ʒss.—*Shaving liquid, shaving oil.* Sap. moll. 4 lb, S. V. R. 5 pints. — *Essence royale pour faire la barbe.* Sap. Cast. 8 oz. proof spirit 1 pint.—*Esprit de savon, Sp. saponis.* Sap. Venet. ʒvj, sal. absinthii ʒj, gum benzoes ʒss, S. V. R. Oviij.—*2.* Sapon. Aloensis rasi ʒviij, sal. absinthii ʒiiij, aquæ q. s. dissolve, filter, evaporate nearly to dryness; add S. V. R. lbj, digest six days and filter: used for shaving.

For the kitchen and table.—*Essence of celery seed.* Bruised celery seed 2 oz. brandy a pint, steep for 14 days.—*Ess. of allspice;—Ess. of cinnamon;—Ess. of nutmeg;—Ess. of clove;—Ess. of mace;—Ess. of marjoram.* Oils of the spices ½ an oz, spirit of wine 1 pint: used to flavour gravy or mulled wine.—*Ess. of ginger.* Ginger, fresh grated, 3 oz. lemon peel 1 oz. brandy 2 pints; steep ten days.—*Ess. of Cayenne pepper with brandy.* Cayenne pepper 1 oz, brandy 1 pint; steep for 14 days, and strain.—*Tincture of allspice;—T. of cinnamon;—T. of cloves;—T. of nutmeg.* Bruised spice 1 oz. and a ½, proof spirit 1 pint; steep fourteen days.—*T. of savory spice.* Black pepper 1 oz. powdered allspice ½ an oz. grated nutmeg ¼ of an oz. proof spirit 1 pint; steep ten days.—*Kitchiner's spirit of soup herbs.* Lemon thyme, winter savory, sweet marjoram, sweet basil, of each ½ an oz, grated lemon peel,

eshallots 2 av. drams, bruised celery seed 1 av. dram, proof spirit a pint; steep ten days.—*Essence of lemon peel.* Lemon peel 6 oz. spirit of wine 8 oz; steep.—Several other essences are used partly as medicines, partly in cookery. See the index.

Quintessence of lemon peel. Spirit of wine 1 pint, ess. of lemons ½ an oz; dissolve: used to flavour punch, soups, jellies, and the like.—*Tincture of orange peel.* Orange peel 3 oz. proof spirit 2 pints: makes a fine ratafia with sugar. 6*s.* the pint.—*Brandy bitters.* Gentian 3 lb, orange peel 2 lb, cardamoms 1 lb, cinnamon 8 oz. cochineal 2 oz. spirit of wine 6 gall. water 5 gall.—*Mock arrack, Vauxhall nectar.* Rum 2 pints, flowers of benjamin 20 grains.—*Peppermint cordial.* Oil of peppermint 75 drops, sugar 1 oz. grind together, add spirit of wine 1 pint, then mix it with spirit of wine 10 pints, water 10 gall. and fine with alum ½ an oz.

Used in the arts. — *Common varnish.* Sandarac 8 oz. tereb. Venet. 6 oz. S. V. R. 2 pints.—*Transparent varnish.* Gum. juniper 8 oz. tereb. Venet. 4 oz. mastic. 2 oz. S. V. R. 2 pints; used upon wood.—*White varnish.* Gum. junip. 1 lb, Strasburgh turpentine 6 oz. S. V. R. 2 pints; used upon paper, wood, and linen.—*White hard varnish.* Mastich 4 oz. gum. juniper., ter. Venet. ana 3 oz. pounded glass (to prevent the gums from forming an impenetrable mass) 4 oz. S. V. R. 2 pints; used upon cards, sheaths, &c.—*White polishing varnish.* Mastich in tears 2 oz. gum. juniper. 8 oz. gum. elemi 1 oz. tereb. Argent. 4 oz. S. V. R. 2 pints; used upon metal, polished with pumice powder.—*Transparent copal varnish.* Spirit of wine, fully charged with camphire 4 oz. copal in fine powder 1 oz. dissolve, filter, add the filtered liquor to S. V. R. 1 pint, in which gum elemi 1 oz. has been previously dissolved.—*2.* S. V. R. 1 pint, camphire half an oz.: dissolve, pour it upon copal in small pieces 4 oz.; heat it so that the bubbles that rise up may be counted, when cold, pour it off, and add more spirit to the residuum; used for pictures.—*3.* Copal, melted and dropped into water 3 oz. gum. sandarac 6 oz. mastich 3 oz. tereb. Argent. 2 oz. and a half, pounded glass 4 oz. S. V. R. 2 pints; used for metals, chairs, &c.—*French polish.* Shell lac 3 oz. mastich 1 oz. sandarach 1 oz. S. V. R. 40 oz; dissolve in a gentle heat, making up the loss by evaporation.—*Crystal varnish.*

Gum. mastic. 3 oz. S. V. R. 1 pint.—*Mauger's varnish.* Spirit of wine 4 oz. meas., camphire ʒss, white rosin and oil of rosemary, of ea. ʒj; dissolve: both are used to fix pencil drawings.—*Silver wash.* Gum. sandarac 1 oz. mastic. half an oz. gum. benzoin ʒij, S. V. R. half a pint.—*Indian varnish.* Shell lac, seed lac, of each 5 oz. S. V. R. 2 pints; dissolve with a gentle heat and strain.—*Hard spirit varnish.* Seed lac, yellow rosin, of each 1 lb and a half, S. V. R. 2 gallons.—*Soft spirit varnish.* Common rosin 3 lb, seed lac 12 oz. S. V. R. 2 gall.—*Soft brilliant varnish.* Gum. sandarac 6 oz. gum. elemi 4 oz. gum. anime 1 oz. camphor ʒiv, S. V. R. 2 pints; used upon wood and pasteboard.—*Reddish varnish.* Gum. sandarac 8 oz. laccæ in tabulis 2 oz. resinæ nigr. 4 oz. tereb. Venet. 6 oz. S. V. R. 2 pints; used upon wood and metals.—*Lacquer.* Seed lac, dragon's blood, annotto, gambooge ana 4 oz. saffron 1 oz. S. V. R. 10 pints.—2. Turmeric 1 lb, annotto 2 oz. shell lac, gum juniper ana 12 oz. S. V. R. 12 oz.—3. Seed lac 3 oz. amber, gambooge ana 2 oz. extract of red sanders ʒss, dragon's blood ʒj, saffron ʒss, S. V. R. 2 pints 4 oz.—4. Turmeric ʒvj, saffron gr. xv, S. V. R. 1 pint 4 oz: draw the tincture, add gambooge ʒvj, gum. sandarac, gum. elemi ana 2 oz. dragon's blood, seed lac ana 1 oz; used upon metals and wood to give a golden colour.—*Red varnish.* Sandarac 4 oz. seed lac 2 oz. mastich, choice benjamin ana 1 oz. turpentine 2 oz. S. V. R. 2 pints; used for violins and cabinet work.—*Black varnish.* Gum. sandarac 8 oz. resin fl. 4 oz. lamp black 2 oz. S. V. R. 4 pints.—2. Spir. of wine 1 pint, black sealing wax suff. to colour it.—*Varnish for iron or wood.* Wood tar 1 gall. spir. of wine half a pint; dissolve.—*White copal varnish.* Spir. of wine half a pint, copal in powder 3 oz. white rosin half an oz; in another bottle put spir. of wine ¾ of a pint, larch turp. 3 oz. head benzoin half an oz; in a third bottle put spir. of wine ¾ of a pint, sandarac 8 oz. mastich 1 oz; in a fourth bottle spir. of wine ¼ of a pint, and elemi an oz: keep warm for two or three days, then strain off the clear tinctures and mix them together.—*Black copal varnish.* Mix the bottoms of the tinctures for white copal varnish together for black or dark work.

Tincture of Brazil wood, Stain for crocus. Ground Brazil 3 lb, aq. kali 8 oz. melasses spir. 15 gall.; used as a dye.—*T. of red sanders, Spirit stain.* Santal. rubr. 6 oz. me-

lasses spirit 1 gall. ; used as a dye.—*T. of turmeric, T. curcumæ.* From the root; used in dyeing the imitation Indian shawls yellow.

SYROPS.

Syrops in general require 2 lb av. of sugar to the pint. They are judged to be sufficiently boiled when some taken up in a spoon pours out like oil ; and when a thin skim appears on blowing upon the syrop, it is judged to be completely saturated : a bottle that holds 4 oz. Troy of water, ought to hold 4 oz. 3 drachms of syrop, equal to spec. gr. 1·321, or 35 degrees Baume.

Most syrops should be kept in small bottles, *capillaires,* in a cool place, and only a small quantity brought into the shop for present use ; the larger serving bottles of the syrops in common use may have conical corks, with a wire passing through them, and having a ring at top, this would be far better than the mere tin cover now used, which seldom prevents the access of the flies.

To make clear syrops, the sugar must be in a single lump, and be taken from the bottom, or broad end of the loaf, for if powdered or bruised the syrop will be cloudy. In boiling syrops, if they appear likely to boil over, a little oil will prevent it, or rubbing the edges of the pan with soap. The heat of syrop when sufficiently boiled down is 221 deg. Fahr., and its density 32 deg. Baume. The whites of 2 eggs, with the shells, will clarify 2 or 3 pints of a decoction for making syrop ; the shells are put in not to lose the white that adheres to them.

For medical use.—*Simple syrop, Syrupus simplex.* Sugar 30 oz. Troy to the pint. This serves as a general formula for making syrops when no proportion of sugar is expressly given. 1*s.* 6*d.* the lb.—*Syrop of garlick, Syr. allii.* Rad. allii lbj, water lbij, sugar q. s. ; expectorant, diuretic, ʒj—ʒiij. 2*s.* 8*d.* the lb.—*Syr. of marsh-mallows, Syr. ex althæa, Syr. althææ.* Fresh roots 1 lb, water 1 gall. ; boil to one half, press out the liquor, let it settle, add white sugar lbiiij, and boil to lbvj. 2*s.* 4*d.* the lb.—*Syr. althææ officinalis.* Fresh roots lbj, water lbx ; boil to one half, add white sugar lbiiij, and boil to a syrop ; demulcent, ad libitum, in tickling coughs.—*Syr. of horse-radish juice, Syr. armoraciæ.* Juice of horse radish q. p. sugar q. s. to make a syrop ; a spoonful swallowed slowly, re-

moves hoarseness immediately; a more simple and efficacious medicine than the syrupus de erysimo of the old editions of the P. L.—*Syr. of maidenhair, Sirop de capillaire, Syrupus capillorum Veneris.* Maidenhair ℥v, stick liquorice ij, boiling water lbvj; steep for six hours, strain, add white sugar lbiij. — *Syr. pectoralis.* Maidenhair ℥v, stick liquorice ℥iiij, boiling water lbv, sugar q. s. *2s.* 8*d.* the lb.—2. Maidenhair 1 oz. water 6 pints; steep, strain, add white sugar 8 lb, boil to a syrop, adding, when cold, orange flower water 2 oz. Common capillaire is sold for it. —*Syr. of clove pinks, Syr. infusionis florum caryophyllorum, Syr. caryophyllorum rubrorum, Syr. caryophylli rubri, Syr. dianthi caryophylli.* Fresh petals of clove pinks, the white points being cut off, lbij, boiling water 6 pints; infuse for 12 hours, strain, and add white sugar q. s. *2s.* 10*d.* the lb.—2. Clove pinks 1 peck, white sugar 24 lb; produces syrop 40 lb and a half. Syrop of cochineal is sold for it.—*Syr. of cochineal, Syr. coccinellæ.* Cochineal ʒj, sugar 2 lb 1 oz. water a pint; used as a red colouring syrop. Sold for syrop of clove pinks.—*Syr. of cloves, Syr. caryophyllorum aromaticorum.* Caryoph. ℥iij, white wine lbj; infuse, strain, and add sugar q. s.: stomachic.— *Syr. of cinnamon, Syr. de cinnamono.* Cinnam. ℥iij, boiling water lbj; infuse, strain, and add sugar q. s.: stomachic.— *Syr. corallii simplex.* Red coral in powder ℥iiij, juice of berberries lbiiij; filter, to each pint add white sugar lbjss; to each lb add syr. caryoph. rubr. (e. coccin.) ℥iv; astringent, ʒij—ʒj, in looseness.—*Syr. of saffron, Syr. croci,* P. L. before 1788. Croci ℥j, vin. Canar. lbj; infuse three days, press and add sugar q. s.—*Syr. croci,* P. L. since 1788. Made with water instead of wine. *4s.* 8*d.* the lb. —2. Croci 4 oz. coccin. ʒij, boiling water 1 gallon; strain and add white sugar 12 lb.—3. Croci 3 oz. coccin. ʒiv, boiling water 1 gallon, sugar 16 lb.—4. Croci in fœno 6 oz. water 12 lb, white sugar 28 lb, produced 40 lb; cordial, but since it has been made with water, used only to colour medicines.—*Syr. of quinces, Syr. cydoniorum.* Succ. cydon. defæcati lbiij, cinnam. ʒj, caryoph. arom., zz. ana ʒss; digest for six hours, then add vini rubri lbj, sacch. albi lbxv; astringent in loosenesses.—*Syr. of liquorice.* Rad. glycyrrh. ℥ij, adianth. alb. ℥j, hyssop. ℥ss, boiling water lbiij; steep for twenty-four hours, press, add mell. opt., sacch. alb. ana ℥x, boil to a syrop; demulcent, ad libitum

in coughs.—*Syr. of lemon juice, Syr. e succo limonum, Syr. succi limonis, Syr. limonis.* Juice, rendered clear by settling and subsequent filtering, 1 pint, white sugar lbij. *2s.* 4*d.* the lb.—*Syr. citri Medicæ.* Juice, rendered clear as before, 3 lb, sugar 5 lb; cooling, expectorant, pleasanter than oxymel.—*Syr. of mulberries, Syr. e succo mororum, Syr. succi mori, Syr. mori.* Is made in the same manner as the syrop of lemon juice. *2s.* 4*d.* the lb.—*2.* Juice 7 lb, water 1 lb, coccin. ʒj, sacch. alb. 16 lb.—*3.* Fruit 18 gall. produced juice 30 lb, sugar 35 lb: produced 56 lb of syrop: grateful, cooling. Syrop of red poppies rendered blue by sulphuric acid is sold for it.

Syr. of opium, Syr. opii. Extr. opii aquosi gr. xviij, boiling water ℥viij; dissolve, add sugar q. s.—*2.* Opium pur. 2 oz. ʒiiij, water 20 lb, sugar 24 lb; boil to a proper consistence.—3. Extr. opii ʒiv, white sugar 10 lb, water 6 lb.—4. Extr. opii gr. xvj, simple syrop 1 lb.—5. Simple syrop ℥j, tinct. opii gtt. xxv. Narcotic, ℥ss to ℥j. Sold for the syrop of poppies.—*Syr. of poppies, Syr. de meconio, Diacodion, Syr. papaveris albi, Syr. papaveris,* P. L. Poppy heads, without the seeds, ℥xiv, boiling water 2 gall. and a half; boil to one half, press out the liquor with great force, boil again 2 pints, strain while hot, boil down to a pint, and dissolve in it white sugar lbij: *2s.* 4*d.* the lb.—*2.* Poppy heads, broken, 5 lb 4 oz. water q. s. sugar 35 lb.—3. Broken heads 12 lb, sugar 48 lb, produced 67 lb: narcotic, ʒij—℥ss, or more; as the preparation is so troublesome, syrop of opium is sold for it; being dark coloured many make it of treacle instead of sugar.—*Syr. papaveris,* P. D. Poppy heads lbj, water lbiij; boil, express, and evaporate to lbj, strain, add sugar q. s. to make a syrop.—*Syr. papaveris somniferi.* Poppy heads lbij, water lbxxx, sugar lbiiij.—*Syr. of cowslips, Syr. e floribus paralyseos.* Is made as the syrop of clove pinks; slightly narcotic.—*Syr. of peach blossoms, Syr. e floribus malorum Persicarum.* Peach blossoms lbj, warm water lbiij; soak for a day, press out, and repeat the infusion with fresh flowers four times more; strain, and to 3 pints of the liquor add sugar lbijss, boil to a syrop; mildly cathartic: used for infants.—*Syr. of horehound, Syr. de prassio, Syr. marrubii.* White horehound man. j, boiling water q. s. to strain a pint; infuse, strain, add sugar q. s. Is sold for any syrop of herbs that is demanded, and which is not in the shop.—

Syr. of red poppies, Syr. of corn roses, Syr. de papavere erratico, Syr. papaveris erratici, Syr. rhœados. Scald and steep wild poppy flowers lbj, in boiling water ℥xviij, press out the liquor, let it settle, decant, and add white sugar lbijss. *2s.* 4*d.* the lb.—*2.* Flowers 14 lb, water 48 lb, sugar 91 lb, produced 132 lb; narcotic, but principally used to colour medicines.—*Syr. of rhubarb, Syr. de rhabarbaro.* Rhabarb., fol. sennæ ana ℥ijss, cinnam. jss, ginger ʒss, warm water lbiiij; steep all night, strain, and boil to a syrop with white sugar lbij.—*2.* Rhabarb. E. Ind., fol. sennæ, raisins ana 4 oz. ginger ʒiiij, white sugar 9 lb, water 1 gall.; cathartic.—*Syr. of pale roses, Syr. rosaceus solutivus, Syr. rosarum solutivus.* Liquor left in distilling 6 lb of damask roses, boiled down to 3 pints; let it settle for a night, decant, add white sugar lbv, and boil it till it weighs lbviijss.—*Syr. rosæ,* P. L. before 1809. Damask rose petals dried ℥vij, boiling water lbiiij; infuse, evaporate to lbijss, add sugar lbvj.—*Syr. rosæ,* P. L. since 1809. The same, but made with pale-rose petals. *2s.* the lb.—*Syr. rosæ centifoliæ.* Fresh petals lbj, boiling water lbiiij; infuse, add sugar lbiij; slightly purgative: used for children.—*Syr. of red roses, Syr. de rosis siccis.* Dried petals lbss, boiling water lbiiij; infuse, strain with expression, add sugar lbj, boil to a syrop.—*Syr. rosæ Gallicæ.* Dried petals ℥vij, boiling water lbv, sugar lbvj; is slightly astringent, but more used as a red colour.

Syr. of rue, Syr. rutæ. Rue man. j, boiling water q. s. to strain a pint, add sugar q. s; antispasmodic: *2s.* 4*d.* the lb.—*Syr. sarsaparillæ.* Rad. sars. lbj, aquæ 1 gall; boil to 4 pints, and add sugar lbj: 8*s.* the lb.—*Syr. rosaceus solutivus cum senna.* Fol. sennæ ℥vj, sem. carui, sem. fœnic. dulc. ana ʒiij, infusion of damask roses lbiij, sugar lbij.—*Syr. sennæ,* P. L. 1815. Sennæ ℥ij, sem. fœn. d. ℥j, boiling water lbj; infuse, strain, add manna ℥iij, sugar 1 lb: purgative; used for children ʒij to ℥ss: *2s.* the lb.—*Balsamic syrop, Syr. balsamicus, Syr. Tolutanus,* P. L. 1788. Balsam of Tolu ℥viij, water lbiij; boil for 2 hours in a still, and return what comes over; strain, and add sugar ℥lxxx: syrop of benzoin, or storax, is sold for it.—*Syr. Tolutanus,* P. L. 1809. Bals. Tolu ℥j, water lbj; boil in a close vessel, strain, add sugar lbij: 4*s.* 6*d.* the lb.—*Syr. Toluiferæ balsami.* Simple syrop lbij, tinct. bals. Tolu ℥j: M.—*Syr. of ginger, Syr. zingiberis,* P. L. before 1745. Root bruised

℥iij, white wine lbj ; infuse warm for 3 days, strain, add sugar lbjss. — *Syr. zingiberis,* P. L. since 1809. Root sliced ℥ij, boiling water lbj, sugar lbij : *2s. 4d.* the lb.—*Syr. amomi zingiberis.* Root sliced ℥iij, boiling water lbiv, sugar lbvijss ; carminative, stomachic.—*Syr. of cinchonine.* Sulphate of cinchonine gr. xxxviij, simple syrop lbj ; febrifuge. *Syr. of Magendie's Prussic acid, Sirop cyanique.* Medicinal Prussic acid ʒj, simple syrop lbj.—*Syr. of emetine.* Emetine gr. xiij, simple syrop lbj ; used as a syrop of ipecacuanha.—*Syr. of pure emetine.* Pure emetine gr. iij, simple syrop lbj ; dose a teaspoonful : emetic.—*Syr. of gentianin.* Gentianin gr. xiij, simple syrop lbj. — *Syr. of lupuline.* Tinct. of lupuline ℥j, simple syrop ℥vij ; the lupuline separates, hence the syrop must be well shaken when used.—*Syr. of morphia.* Acetate of morphia gr. iij, simple syrop lbj ; narcotic, coch. min. j, every 3 hours.—*Syr. of quinine.* Sulphate of quinine gr. xxvj, simple syrop lbj ; febrifuge, coch. vj, usually stops an intermittent.—*Syr. of sulphate of morphia.* Sulphate of morphia gr. iij, simple syrop lbj ; narcotic, taken alternately with syrop of morphia, for a change.—*Sirop d'hydro-cyanate de potasse.* Medicinal hydro-cyanate of potash ʒj, simple syrop lbj ; used to form pectoral mixtures.—*Syr. volatilis.* S. V. R. 1 pint, white sugar as much as it will dissolve ; stimulant, anti-emetic.—*Syr. of gall, Syr. fellis.* Tincture of bullock's gall 1 oz, simple syrop 1 lb ; mix : stomachic, promotes digestion, in doses of ℥j.—*Syr. of ipecacuanha, Syr. ipecacuanhæ.* Tincture of ipecacuanhæ in S. V. R. made as strong as possible, 1 oz, simple syrop 1 lb ; mix : antidysenteric, expectorant, ʒj to ʒij, in larger doses ℥j to ℥jss, emetic.—*2.* Ipecacuanha 1 oz, boiling water 1 pint ; infuse, strain, add sugar lbij : this is much weaker. — *Sirop de cuisiniere.* Rad. sarsap. lbij, rad. chinæ, lign. guaiaci ana lbij, aq. q. s. to strain lbij, add sacch. rubri, mellis ana lbij ; to which some add corrosive sublimate, which is useless, as it is immediately changed to mercurius dulcis and precipitated.—*Laudanum liquidum cydoniatum.* Opii ℥iv, croci ℥ij, succi cydoniæ lbijss, fermenti coch. iiij. Ferment till the opium and saffron separate, then express and filter ; to the liquor add cinnam. ℥ij, caryoph. arom., lign. aloes, santali flavi ana ʒj, digest 14 days, filter and evaporate to one half : narcotic and anodyne, gutt. x to xxx —*Braithwaite's genuine black drop.* Opium sliced 8 oz, juice of crab apples 3 pints, nutmegs 1 oz. and

a half, saffron ʒij ; boil till smooth, add sugar 4 oz, yeast 2 table-spoonfulls; keep it near the fire for 6 or 8 weeks, and then place it in the open air till it becomes a syrop; decant, filter, and put it into small bottles, adding a little sugar to each bottle: these quantities should produce about 2 pints: one drop is equal to four of tincture of opium, and does not affect the head near so much.—*Abbé Rosseau's drops, Guttæ seu laudanum Abbatis Rosseau, Vinum opiatum fermentatione paratum.* Mel. Narb. ℥xij, aq. calidæ lbiij, set it in a warm place, and as soon as it ferments, add opii ℥iiij dissolved in aq. ℥xij, let it work for a month, then evaporate to ℥x, strain, and add S. V. R. ℥iiijss.—*Neumann's liquid laudanum.* Opium fermented with water, and not evaporated farther than to the consistence of honey: see his laudanum amongst electaries. — *Godfrey's cordial.* Venice treacle, ginger ana 2 oz, S. V. R. 3 pints, ol. sassafr. ʒvj, water 3 gall, treacle 14 lb, tinct. Theb. 4 pints.—2. Sassafras lbj, zz. 4 oz, water 3 gall; boil gently to 2 gall, add treacle 16 lb, S. V. R. 7 pints, tinct. Theb. 1 pint.—3. Opium 8 oz, ol. carui, ol. sassafr. ana 5 oz, treacle 56 lb, S. V. R. 1 gall, water 8 gall.—4. Opium ʒiiij, treacle 4 lb, boiling water 1 gall; dissolve, add S. V. R. 2 oz, ol. sassafr. gtt. xl.—5. Sem. carui, sem. coriandri, sem. anisi ana 4 lb, water q. s; distil 16 gall, to which add opium 12 oz, ol. sassafr. 4 oz, dissolved in S. V. R. 2 gall, proof spirit 5 gall, treacle 84 lb: this is a good article.—6. S. V. R. 1 pint, tinct. opii 2 oz, ol. sassafr. ℥jss, water 10 lb, treacle 7 lb.—7. Sassaf. ℥ix, sem. carui, sem. coriand., sem. anisi ana ℥j, aq. lbvj ; boil to lbiiij, strain, add treacle lbvj, boil a few minutes, and when cold add tinct. opii ℥iij : anodyne, narcotic ; chiefly used to prevent the crying of children, when in pain or starving.—*Dalby's carminative.* Tinct. opii ʒivss, tinct. ass. fœt. ʒijss, ol. carui ϑiij, ol. menth. pip. ϑvj, tinct. castor. ʒvjss, S. V. R. ʒvj ; put ʒij into each bottle with magnesia ʒj, and fill up with simple syrop and a little S. V. R.—*Oxymel, Oxymel simplex.* Honey lbij, white wine vinegar lbj ; dissolve : *2s.* 8*d.* the lb.—*Syr. acetosus.* White wine vinegar lbij, white sugar lbv ; dissolve. —*Syr. acidi acetosi.* White wine vinegar lbijss, white sugar lbiijss; boil to a syrop : diluted with water form acidulous drinks and gargles.—*Oxymel ex allio.* Vinegar lbss, sem. carui, sem. fœn. dul. ana ʒij ; boil, add garlick ℥ss, cover, and when cold strain, then add honey ℥x.—

Oxymel colchici. Fresh roots ℥j, distilled vinegar lbj, soak for two days, press, to the liquor add honey lbij, and boil to a syrop; in asthma and dropsy ʒj, bis die, gradually increased: 3*s.* 4*d.* the lb.—*Mel scillæ.* Mel. lbiij, tinct. scillæ lbij: 4*s.* 4*d.* the lb.—*Oxymel of squills, Oxymel scilliticum, O. scillæ, Syr. scillæ.* Honey lbiij, aceti scillæ lbij; boil to a proper consistence: 2*s.* 8*d.* the lb.—*Syr. scillæ maritimæ.* White sugar lbiijss, aceti scillæ lbij; expectorant, detergent, ʒij to ʒiij; or in larger doses to children as an emetic. *Oxymel e cremore tartari.* Crem. tart. ℥ij, mellis. ℥xxiiij, aquæ Ovj; boil, in stone ware or glass, to the consistence of a syrop: for making electarium gingivale.

For veterinary medicine.—*Syrop of buckthorn, Syr. de spina cervina, Syr. spinæ cervinæ.* Juice of buckthorn berries full ripe lbiiij; steep ginger and allspice ana ʒiv in one pint of it, then strain, boil the rest to lbjss, mix the two liquors, and add sugar lbiijss.—*Syr. rhamni cathartici.* Juice clarified by settling, 2 lb, white sugar 3 lb: 2*s.* 8*d.* the lb.—2. Juice 1 gallon, brown sugar 12 lb.—3. Juice 3 gallons, brown sugar 28 lb, piment. 6 oz. zz, 4 oz, produced 38 lb; cathartic, but apt to gripe, ℥ss to ℥jss, seldom used but in clysters, except by the ferriers, who employ it very liberally.

For the kitchen and table.—*Capillaire, Clarified syrop.* White sugar 24 lb, water 16 pints, boil nearly to a syrop, clarify with white of 3 eggs, scum, and finish the boiling, adding, while warm, orange flower water 1 pint.—2. Gum. tragacanth. 3 oz, water 2 gall; boil, strain, and make it up 3 gall; add white sugar 24 lb, clarify with the white of 5 eggs, and then add orange flower water 2 pints and a half: this does not mix well with wine.—3. Lump sugar 8 lb, water 1 gallon; boil, scum, and clarify with the white of an egg, when nearly cold add rose water 1 pint, put it up in very dry warm bottles; it may be coloured with brandy colouring if desired: nutritive, restorative, an elegant addition to pump water in summer time; sold for syrop de capillaire. — *Capillaire.* Simple syrop 1 pint, curaçoa a wine glassfull.—*Syr. of ber-berries, Syr. de berberis.* Juice, cleared by settling, lbij, white sugar lbjss, boil to a syrop. — *Syr. of rasp-berries, Syr. rubi Idæi.* Juice lbij, sugar lbiv ʒij; dissolve: a grateful acid cooler. —*Syr. of elder berries, Syr. sambucinus.* Juice of the berries q. p. sugar q. s. to make a syrop. — *Syr. of black*

currants, Syr. e ribis nigris. As syrop of lemon juice; cooling. — *Syr. of red currants, Syr. e ribis rubris.* Press out the juice, strain, put it into a glass or China vessel, cover with paper in which holes are pricked, expose it to the sun for a fortnight, take off the crust at top, add to each 4 lb of the clear liquor, 7 lb of sugar, and give it a quick boil: this preparation prevents any further fermentation. — *Syr. of orange peel, Syr. e corticibus aurantiorum, Syr. corticis aurantii, Syr. aurantii, Syr. citri aurantii.* Yellow part of Seville orange peel ℥ij, boiling water lbj; steep for a night, decant and add refined sugar lbiij: *2s. 4d.* the lb.—*2.* Orange peel 1 lb and a half, white sugar 24 lb, water 2 gallons; stomachic.—*Syr. of orange juice, Syr. e succo aurantiorum.* Juice of oranges, strained and clarified, lbj, white sugar lbij; stomachic, drank in water; also used for making punch, and mixing with melted butter for puddings.—*Syr. of lemons.* Lemon juice 1 pint, white sugar 1 lb ¾, thin pared lemon peel 1 oz.—*2.* Clarified syrop 1 pint, citric acid ¼ oz, lemon peel 1 oz.—*3.* Syrop of lemon peel ½ pint, simple syrop ½ pint, citric acid ¼ oz.—*Syr. of lemon peel.* Lemon peel 3 oz, boiling water 1 pint ½, steep for a night, strain, and add white sugar 2 lb.—*Syr. of nutmegs, Syr. nucum moschatarum.* Nutmegs ℥iij, white wine lbj; infuse 3 days, strain, add sugar lbjss: stomachic, stimulant. — *Syr. of kermes, Syr. alkermes.* Juice of kermes 1 lb, white sugar 4 lb; dissolve. — *Alkermes.* Bay leaves 1 lb, mace 1 lb 4 oz, nutmeg and cinnamon of each 2 oz, cloves ʒvj, white cogniac brandy 28 pints, steep 3 weeks, strain, distil 24 pints, add syrop of kermes 18 lb: much used in Italy; every distiller's has a different flavour: this approaches very near to that of alkermes de Santa Maria novella. — *Confectio alkermes.* Sugar lbj, rose water ℥vj; dissolve, add juice of kermes lbiij, ol. cinnam. ℈j; the older receipts ordered a little gold leaf to float about in it, also musk and ambergris; stimulant: *12s. 4d.* the lb. — *Ratafia d'angelique.* Angelica seeds ʒj, stalks of angelica, bitter almonds blanched ana 4 oz, proof spirit 12 pints, white sugar 2 lb; digest, strain, and filter: carminative.—*Ratafia d'anis.* Anise seed 2 oz, proof spirit 4 pints, sugar 10 oz: it may be made of star anise seed. — *Huile d'anis.* Anise seeds 2 oz, S. V. R. 4 pints, simple syrop 4 lb: tincture of vanilla may be added.—*Anisette de Bourdeaux.* Sugar 9 oz, oil of anise seed gtt. vj; rub together, add by degrees

S. V. R. 2 pints, water 4 pints: filter.—2. Cogniac brandy 6 pints, simple syrop 1 lb, anise seed water ¾ pint.—*Eau de vie d'Andaye.* The same ingredients as the former, but less sugar and oil. — *Ratafia de caffe.* Roasted coffee, ground, 1 lb, proof spirit 1 gallon, sugar 20 oz; digest for a week.—*Ratafia de cassis.* Ripe black currants 6 lb, cloves ʒss, cinnamon ʒj, proof spirit 18 pints, sugar 3 lb 8 oz; digest a fortnight. — *Ratafia des cerises.* Morello cherries with their kernels bruised 8 lb, proof spirit 8 pints; digest for a month, strain with expression, add sugar 1 lb 8 oz.—*Ratafia de Grenoble.* Small wild black cherries with their kernels bruised 12 lb, proof spirit 6 gall; digest for a month, strain, add sugar 12 lb, a little citron peel may be added at pleasure. — *Ratafia de cacao, R. de chocolat.* Caracca cacao nuts roasted 1 lb, West India cacao nuts roasted 8 oz, proof spirit 1 gallon; digest for a fortnight, strain, add sugar 1 lb 8 oz, tinct. of vanilla gtt. xxx.—*Clairet, Rossalis des six graines.* The seeds of anise, fennel, dill, coriander, carui, and daucus Creticus of ea. 1 oz, proof spirit 4 pints, sugar 1 lb.—*Ratafia de coings.* Juice of quinces 6 pints, cinnam. ʒiij, coriander seed bruised ʒij, cloves bruised gr. xv, mace ʒss, bitter almonds ʒiiij, S. V. R. 3 pints; digest for a week, add sugar 2 lb 8 oz. — *Escubac, Usquebaugh.* Saffron 1 oz, juniper berries ʒiv, dates without their kernels, raisins ana 3 oz, jubebs 6 oz, anise seed, mace, cloves, coriander seed ana ℥j, cinnam. ʒij, proof spirit 12 pints, simple syrop 6 lb; pectoral, emmenagogue. — *Ratafia de framboises.* Raspberries 8 lb, proof spirit 4 pints, sugar 12 oz. —*Ratafia de genievre.* Dried juniper berries not bruised 2 oz, proof spirit 4 pints, sugar 10 oz.—*Ratafia de brou de noix.* Young walnuts, whose shells are not yet hard, no. 60, brandy 4 pints, sugar 12 oz, mace, cinnamon, cloves ana gr. xv; digest for two or three months, press out the liquor, filter, and keep it for two or three years: stomachic.—*Ratafia de noyaux.* Peach or apricock kernels, with their shells, bruised, no. 120, proof spirit 4 pints, sugar 10 oz. —2. Reduce the S. V. R. to proof, with the juice of apricocks or peaches, to make this liqueur.—*Chrème de noyaux.* Bitter almonds blanched 4 oz, proof spirit 2 pints, sugar 1 lb.—2. Bitter almonds 4 oz, coriand. seed ʒij, cinnam. ʒj, mace ʒj, linseed half an oz, gin or proof spirit 4 pints, white sugar 1 lb 8 oz, ginger ʒj, boiling water 2 lb, alum ʒij.—*Ratafia d'œillets.* Clove pinks, the white heels pulled

off, 4 lb, cinnamon, cloves ana gr. xv, proof spirit 1 gallon, sugar 1 lb.—*Ratafia a la Provençale.* Striped pinks 1 lb, proof spirit 2 pints, sugar 8 oz, juice of strawberries 11 oz, saffron gr. xv. — *Ratafia d'ecorces d'oranges.* Fresh peel of Seville oranges 4 oz, proof spirit 1 gallon, sugar 1 lb; digest for 6 hours. — *Ratafia de fleur d'oranges.* Fresh flowers of the orange tree 2 lb, proof spirit 1 gallon, sugar 1 lb 8 oz: digest for 6 hours only. — *Huile de vanille.* S. V. R. 2 pints, simple syrop 2 lb, tincture of vanilla q. s. —*Syr. of vanilla.* Vanilla 2 oz. in small pieces, powdered sugar 17 oz, water 10 oz, spirit of wine $\frac{3}{4}$ oz; rub down, add the white of an egg, cover the pot with a paper that hath a pin hole in it, and keep it in a vessel of warm water for a whole day, let it stand 24 hours, and strain; used to flavour liqueurs, and ices: 1 oz. is equal to 3ss of vanilla.— *Vespetro.* Angelica seed 2 oz, coriander seed 1 oz, fennel seed, anise seed ana 3ij, lemons sliced, no. 2, proof spirit 4 pints, sugar 1 lb.—*Ratafia a la violette.* Flor. orrice root 3ij, archel 1 oz, S. V. R. 4 pints: digest, strain, and add sugar 4 lb.—*Fenouillette de l'ile de Rhé.* Fennel seed 2 oz, herb of the same 8 oz, S. V. R. 2 pints, water 4 pints, sugar 10 oz.—2. White wine 60 gall, fennel seed bruised a handful, or a whole plant of fennel; distil. — *Elephant's milk, Urine d'eléphant.* Benjamin 2 oz, S. V. R. 1 pint, boiling water 2 pints and a half; when cold, strain, and add sugar 1 lb 8 oz.—*Ratafia de baume de Tolu.* Balsam of Tolu 2 oz, S. V. R. 1 pint, boiling water 3 pints, sugar 1 lb 8 oz.— *Citronelle, Eau de Barbades.* Fresh orange peel 2 oz, fresh lemon peel 4 oz, cloves 3ss, coriander 3j, proof spirit 4 pints; distil in B. M. and add white sugar p. æq.—*Chrème des Barbades.* Orange peels, lemon peels ana no. 3, cinnamon 4 oz, mace 3ij, cloves 3j, rum 18 pints; distil in B. M. and add sugar p. æq. — 2. Lemons sliced no. 24, citrons sliced no. 6, S. V. R. 2 gall. 4 pints, fresh baulm leaves 8 oz, water 3 gall. 4 pints; digest for a fortnight, strain.—*Cedrat.* Lemon peels no. 12, S. V. R. 2 gallons; distil in B. M. and add simple syrop p. æq.—*Parfait amour.* The same, coloured with a little cochineal.— *Marasquin de groseilles.* Gooseberries quite ripe 100 lb, black-cherry leaves 12 lb; bruise and ferment; distil and rectify the spirit: to each pint of this spirit add as much distilled water, and sugar 1 lb.—*Huile de Venus.* Flowers of the wild carrot, picked, 6 oz, S. V. R. 10 pints; distil in

B. M.; to the spirit add as much syrop of capillaire; it may be coloured with cochineal.—*Eau divine.* S. V. R. 1 gall, ess. of lemons, ess. of Bergamotte ana ʒj; distil in B. M. add sugar 4 lb, dissolved in pure water 2 gall, and lastly orange flower water 5 oz.

Brandy shrub. Brandy 9 pints, lemon juice, orange juice ana 1 pint, orange peels no. 4, lemon peels no. 2, sugar 2 lb, water 5 pints.—*Rum shrub.* The same, using rum instead of brandy.—2. Concrete acid of lemons 8 oz, water 5 gall, raisin wine 4 gall, rum 10 gall, orange flower water 4 pints, honey 6 lb.—3. Orange juice 2 pints, rum 8 pints, sugar 1 lb 8 oz.—*Punch shrub.* Lemon juice or lime juice 1 lb ½; strain, and add white sugar 4 lb, rubbing part of it upon 12 of the lemons to get off the yellow peel before squeezing them, rum 4 pints: used to make punch by putting half a pint into 2 pints of hot infusion of tea; it will take about 25 lemons or twice that number of limes.—*Lemonade shrub.* Juice of 8 lemons, juice of berberries 3 oz, white sugar ½ oz, white wine ½ a pint; may be diluted at pleasure to make lemonade or sherbet. In hot countries use orange juice, as lemon or lime juice is apt to produce cholera.—*Curaçoa.* Melasses spirit 1 gall, Seville orange peel cut thin, dried, and powdered, 1 lb, steep 14 days; strain, add simple syrop 1 gall.—*Chrème d'orange.* Oranges sliced no. 36, S. V. R. 2 gall, sugar 18 lb, water 4 gall. 4 pints, tincture of saffron 1 oz ʒiv, orange flower water 4 pints; digest for a fortnight, strain.—*Sportsman's cordial, Eau de chasseurs.* Peppermint water, S. V. R. of each 1 pint, white sugar 8 oz.—All the above liqueurs are stimulant, and taken ad libitum for pleasure.—Liqueurs are also made by adding Hungary water, honey water, eau de Cologne, and several other spirits, to an equal quantity of simple syrop, or common capillaire.—*Hippocras.* Canary, Lisbon ana 12 pints, cinnam. 2 oz, canel. alb. ʒiiij, caryoph., macis, nuc. mosch., zingib., galang. ana ʒj; digest 3 days, strain, add white sugar 40 oz.—*Elixir de Garus.* Myrrh, aloes ana ʒjss, cloves, nutmegs ana ʒiij, saffron ℥j, cinnamon ʒvj, S. V. R. 1 gallon; distil 9 pints, then make an infusion of maidenhair 4 oz, liquorice root ʒiv, figs 3 oz, in boiling water 1 gallon; strain with expression, dissolve in it white sugar 12 lb, add orange flower water 12 oz: to each pound of this syrop add half its weight of the distilled spirit, and keep it for some time in a cellar.—2. Myrrh. ʒiv, aloes,

croci ana ʒij, cinnam., caryoph., nuc. mosch. ana ℈j, proof spirit 2 pints; make a tincture, strain, add syr. capilli Veneris lbij, aq. flor. aurant. ʒxij.

Huile liquereuse des fleurs d'oranges. Orange flower water, simple syrop ana p. æq.—*Huile liquereuse de la rose, Julepum rosatum.* Rose water, simple syrop ana p. æq.

Colour for brewing, Brandy colouring, Essentia binæ. Brown sugar melted until it begins to grow bitter, and then made into a syrop with lime water: used to colour liquors. —*Browning.* Lump sugar 8 oz, water a table-spoonfull; heat it to a brown colour; add salt 1 oz, and dilute with water to the thickness of Japan soy: used to colour sauces.

Raspberry vinegar, Oxysaccharum rubi Idæi. Raspberries 3 lb, vinegar 2 pints, white sugar 3 lb: produce 3 pints of vinegar.

For use in the arts.—*Solution of burnt sugar.* Burn white sugar until the vapours are copiously disengaged, and the brown, almost black, matter sticks to the vessel; add warm water to form a solution, to every oz measure of which add spir. of wine ʒjss to keep it; when used, dilute it with more water that the shade of colour may be perceived: used as a measure of the discolouring power of charcoal.—*Syr. of red cabbage, Syr. brassicæ rubræ.* Juice of red cabbage lbij, sugar lbv, make a syrop; some steam the leaves before they press them.—2. Leaves q. p. boiling water q. s. to cover them; infuse, strain, add sugar q. s.: pectoral, much used in some places.—*Syr. of violets, Syr. violarum,* P. L. before 1745. Fresh flowers lbj, boiling water lbijss; infuse for a day, press out the liquor; in every 2 pints dissolve sugar lbiiij; scum, and boil to a syrop.—*Syr. e succo violarum.* Juice expressed from the flowers lbj, sugar lbij, or rather more; boil to a syrop. — *Syr. violarum,* P. L. since 1745, *Syr. violæ, Syr. violæ odoratæ.* From the infusion strained through a fine cloth, carefully avoiding the least pressure: 5*s.* 3*d.* the lb.—The syrops of logwood, columbine flowers, purple flag, blue-bottle, litmus, red cabbage, and even indigo scented by iris root, are sold for it: that of indigo does not strike red with acids. Used as a colouring syrop, or gentle laxative for infants; but mostly as a test for acids.

XII. COMPOUNDS,

NEITHER LIQUID NOR OILY.

CONSERVES.

In making conserves, the sugar requires the same attention as in making syrops; and when made, the conserves should be put into a stone pot, covered only with a paper, and let to stand two or three weeks in the sun, stirring them once or twice a week.

For medical use.—*Mel helleboratum.* Rad. helleb. alb. lbj, water lbiiij; soak, boil, press out the liquor, strain again, add honey lbiij, and boil to a proper consistence; cathartic, in mania.—*Honey of roses, Mel rosatum, M. rosaceum, M. rosæ.* Dried red roses ʒiv, boiling water lbiij; infuse, strain, add honey lbv, and boil down: used in cooling detergent gargles: *2s.* 8*d.* the lb. — *Rob diacaryon.* Juice of green walnut husks 4 lb, honey 2 lb; boil down: stomachic ʒj to ʒss: about 50 walnuts yield 2 pints of juice. —*Rob diamorum.* Juice of mulberries 4 lb, honey 2 lb; boil down: cooling.—*Conserve of wormwood, Conserva absinthii maritimi.* Leaves lbj, sugar lbiij; beat or grind into a conserve: tonic, stomachic.—*Cons. cochleariæ hortensis.* Leaves lbj, sugar lbiij; stimulant, antiscorbutic: 3*s.* the lb. —*Cons. of hips, Cons. cynosbati, Cons. fructus cynosbati, Confectio rosæ caninæ.* Fruit carefully separated from the seeds and their down lbj, sugar ℥xx; 3*s.* 4*d.* the lb. — *Cons. rosæ caninæ.* Fruit pulped lbj, sugar lbiij; cooling. —*2.* Hips 231 lb, before pulping, after being pulped and beat up with white sugar 216 lb, produced 388 lb.—*Cons. of mint, Cons. menthæ foliorum, Cons. menthæ sativæ.* Leaves lbj, sugar lbiij; allays vomiting.—*Cons. of red roses, Cons. florum rosarum rubrarum, Cons. florum rosæ rubræ, Cons. rosæ rubræ, Confectio rosæ Gallicæ, Cons. rosæ Gallicæ.* Petals lbj, sugar lbiij; astringent.—*Cons. of rosemary, Cons. roris marini;* 5*s.* the lb.—*Cons. of rue, Cons. rutæ foliorum;* 3*s.* 8*d.* the lb.— *Cons. of orange-peel, Cons. corticum aurantiorum, Cons. flavedinis corticum aurantiorum Hispalensium, Cons. corticis exterioris aurantii Hispalensis, Confectio aurantiorum, Cons. aurantii, Cons. citri aurantii.* Yellow part of the peel of Seville oranges lbj, sugar lbiij; stomachic: 4*s.* 4*d.* the lb.—*Marmelade of sloes, Pulpa pru-*

norum sylvestrium condita, Cons. prunorum sylvestrium, Cons. prunæ sylvestris. Soften the sloes by simmering them over the fire in a little water, taking care that they do not burst, pulp them through a sieve, add to the pulp three times its weight of sugar; astringent: 3*s.* the lb.—*Cons. ari.* Fresh roots lbss, sugar lbjss; diuretic, attenuant.—*Cons. scillæ.* Fresh squills ℥j, sugar ℥x; diuretic, attenuant.

For the table.—*Barberry jelly, Rob de berberis.* Juice of barberries strained 1 pint, white sugar ℥vj; boil down to a jelly.—2. Juice and sugar ana p. æq.; boil down: refrigerant.—*Kentish cherry jelly, Rob de cerasis.* Kentish cherry juice, strained, 1 pint, sugar ℥vj; boil down: refrigerant.—*Cornelian cherry jelly, Rob de cornis.* Cornelian cherries lbj; boil in a little water, pulp through the sieve, add sugar ℥vj, and boil down.—*Quince jelly, Rob cydoniorum.* Juice of quinces, cleared by settling a while, lbvj; boil to lbij, add sugar ℥vj, and boil down.—*Quince marmelade, Diacydonium.* Flesh of quinces, boiled soft in water, lbviij, white sugar lbvj, boil to a jelly, and pour into moulds.—*Rob prunorum acidorum.* Unripe plums 8 lb, white sugar 7 lb.—*Currant jelly, Rob de ribes.* Juice of red currants lbj, sugar ℥vj; boil down: a sieve of currants produced 12 lb of juice.—2. Juice of red currants, white sugar ana p. æq., stir it gently and smoothly for 3 hours, put it into glasses, and in 3 days it will concrete into a firm jelly.—*Rob of elder berries with sugar, Rob baccarum sambuci cum saccharo.* Juice lbiiij, sugar lbj; boil down: detergent, used in gargles.—2. Juice 16 gall, sugar 87 lb; produced 130 lb.—*Apple jelly.* Apple juice strained lbiiij, sugar lbj; boil to a jelly.—*Strawberry jelly.* Juice of strawberries lbiiij, sugar lbij; boil down.—*Gooseberry jelly.* Dissolve sugar in about half its weight of water, boil; it will be nearly solid when cold: to this syrop add an equal weight of gooseberry juice, and give it a boil, but not long, for otherwise it will not fix.—*Gooseberry jam.* A sieve of red gooseberries, 6*s.* picked, weighed 22 lb, which with 12 lb of white sugar, produced 26 lb of jam.—*Damson cheese.* Boil the fruit in water q. s. to cover it, and pulp through a very coarse sieve, to each pound add sugar 4 oz, boil till it begins to candy on the sides, then pour it into tin moulds. Other kinds of plums may be treated in the same way, as also cherries and several kinds of fruit.—

Raspberry jam. Picked raspberries, white sugar, of each 14 lb, produced 27 lb of jam: 24 gall. raspberries produced 17 lb of juice. — *Apricot jam.* Flesh of apricots, white sugar, of each 2 lb ½, produced 4 lb ½ of jam: 6 doz. apricots, 6*s.* stoned and pared, produced 2 lb ½ of flesh.—*Scotch marmelade.* Juice of Seville oranges 2 pints, yellow peel of the oranges cut very small, yellow honey 2 lb; boil to a proper consistence.—*Marmelade of hips.* The hips of rosa systyla and r. arvensis make a fine flavoured conserve, that may be used as an excellent sweetmeat.—*Marmelade of wood sorrel, Cons. foliorum lujulæ, Cons. lujulæ.* Leaves of wood sorrel lbj, sugar lbiij; gratefully acid, of an elegant red colour, cooling: 3*s.* the lb.—*Essence of lemon peel.* —*Ess. of Seville orange peel.* Rub off the yellow rind of these fruits with hard white sugar, and press the essence into a pot.

ELECTARIES.

Under the names of electaries physicians include all solid or pulpy mixtures of different substances which are not of an oily nature, but more or less soluble or diffusable in water. The name electarium has been usually written electuary; but Cælius Aurelianus, the most ancient author who uses the word, writes it electarium.—Gum tragacanth does not answer for electaries, as it renders them slimy when long kept.

For medical use.—*Electarium e baccis lauri.* Fol. rutæ sicc., sem. carui, sem. petrosel. vulg., bacc. lauri ana ℥j, sagapeni ℥ss, piper. nigri, castor. Russ. ana ʒij, mell. ℥xv.—*Confectio rutæ.* Fol. rutæ sicc., sem. carui, bacc. lauri ana ℥jss, sagapeni ℥ss, pip. nigri ʒij, mell. ℥xvj: antihysteric, ʒss to ʒij; in clysters carminative, ℥j to ℥ij, in flatulent colic: 4*s.* 4*d.* the lb.—*Diacorallion.* Corall. albi. - coral. rubri. - boli Armen. veræ - sang. draconis ana ʒj, margaritarum ʒss, lign. aloes. - rosar. rubr. - gum. tragacanthæ, - cinnam. ana ℈ij, ligni santali albi et rubri ana ℈j, sacchari in aq. cinnam. tenui soluti four times the weight of the species; an elegant absorbent.—*Diascordium, Electarium e scordio.* Species e scordio cum opio lbj, syr. papav. alb. lbiij; alexiterial, antispasmodic, astringent ʒj to ʒiij; 9*s.* the lb.—*Mithridatium, Confectio Damocratis.* Cinnam. ʒxiv, myrrhæ, - agarici, - nardi Indicæ, - zz. - croci, - sem. thlaspis, - thuris. - terebinth. Chiæ ana ʒx, junci odorati, -

costi (or zedoar.), fol. malabathri (or macis), stæch. - piper. long. - sem. seselis, - succ. hypocist. - styr. colati. - opopon. - galbani col. - opobalsami (or ol. nuc. mosch. expr.), castor. Russ., ana ℥j, polii, - scordii, - carpobalsami (or cubeb.), pip. alb. - sem. dauci Cret. - bdellii ana ʒvij, nardi Celticæ, - rad. gent. - fol. dictam. Cret. - ros. rubr. - sem. petrosel. Macedon. - sem. cardam. min. - sem. fœnic. dulc. - gum. Arab. - opii colati (dissolved in wine) ana ʒv, rad. calam. arom. - rad. valer. sylv. - sem. anisi, - sagapeni ana ʒiij, mei athamant. - hyperici, - acaciæ (or terr. Jap.), ventrium scincorum ana ʒijss, honey three times the weight of the species: astringent, narcotic, but less so than Venice treacle, ℈ij to ʒij: 9*s.* 8*d.* the lb.—*2.* Cass. lign. 2 oz, gum. thuris, - zz. - croci ana 1 oz. ʒiv, myrrh. - galbani, - styr. - fol. scordii, - sem. fœnic. dulc. - opii, - cal. aromat. - sem. anisi, - pip. longi, - cubeb. - castor. - valerianæ, - cardam. min. ana 1 oz, gum. Arab. 4 oz, catechu ʒij, honey q. s.—*3.* Species for mithridate 7 lb, honey 21 lb, S. V. R., water ana 1 pint.—*Philonium Romanum.* Piper. albi, - sem. hyoscyami albi ana ʒv, opii ʒijss, cass. lign. ʒjss, sem. apii ʒj, sem. petros. Maced. - sem. fœnic. - sem. dauci Cret. ana ℈ij gr. v, croci ℈jss, spicæ Ind. - pyrethri, - zedoar. ana gr. xv, cinnam. ʒjss, myrrhæ, - castorei ana ʒj, syr. papav. alb. q. s.—*Philonium Londinense.* Piper. albi, - zz. - sem. carui ana ℥ij, opii colati ʒvj, syr. papav. alb. boiled down to the consistence of honey ℥xx ʒij. — *Conf. opiata.* Opii pur. duri ʒvj, pip. longi, - zz. - sem. carui ana ℥ij, syr. papav. alb. boiled down to the consistence of honey ℥xx ʒij. — *Conf. opii,* P. L. 1809. Opii duri ʒvj, pip. longi ℥j, zz. ℥ij, sem. carui ℥iij, simple syrop lbj: stimulant, dose of philonium ʒj to ʒjss, of the confection only gr. x to ʒss.—*Conf. opii,* P. L. 1824. Add tragac. ʒij: 5*s.* 4*d.* the lb.

Venice treacle, Theriaca Andromachi. Trochisci de scillâ lbss, piper. longi, - opii col. - viper. sicc. ana ℥iij, cinnam. - opobalsami (or ol. nuc. mosch. expr.) ana ℥ij, agarici, - radicis iridis Flor. - herb. scordii, - flor. ros. rubr. - sem. napi, - extr. glycyrrh. ana ℥jss, nardi Ind. - croci, - amomi, - myrrhæ, - costi (or zedoariæ), junci odor. ana ℥j, rad. pentaph. - rhabarb. - zz, malabathri fol. (or macis), fol. dictam. Cret. - fol. marrub. - fol. calaminthæ, - stœch. - piper. nigri, - sem. petrosel. Macedon. - olibani, - terebinth. Chiæ, - rad. valerian. sylv. ana ʒvj, rad. gent. - nardi Celt. - mei athamant. - fol. polii, - fol. hyperici, - fol. chamæpityos, - sum.

chamædryos cum semine, - carpobals. (or cubeb.), sem. anisi, - sem. fœnic. dul. - sem. cardam. min. - sem. ammeos, - sem. seselis, - sem. thlaspis, - succ. hypocist. - acaciæ (or catechu), gum. Arab. - styr. colati, - sagapeni colati, - terræ Lemn. (or bol. Armen., or bol. Gall.), vitrioli virid calc. ana ℥ss, rad. aristol. ten. (or arist. long.), summ. cent. min. - sem. dauci Cret. - opopon. - galbani col. - castor. Russ. - bitum. Jud. (or succin. alb.), rad. calam. arom. ana ʒij, honey three times the weight of the species; stimulant, carminative, narcotic, ʒj to ℥ss: 9*s.* 8*d.* the lb.—*2.* Pip. long. - cass. lign. ana *2* oz, croci, - zz. - gum thuris, - sem. anisi, - sem. cardam. miri. - gum. stor. - sal. Martis, - gum. myrrh. - cubeb. - sem. fænic. dulc. - bol. Armen. ana 1 oz, fol. scordii, - castor. - calam. arom. ana 1 oz. ʒiiij, succ. Hispan. 3 oz, gum. Arab. 4 oz, opopon. - galban. ana ʒiiij. honey 6 lb. — *3.* Rad. angelicæ ℥viij, rad. valerianæ ℥iij, rad. gentian. ℥vj, zedoariæ, - sem. cardam. min. - ana ℥ij, croci, - succ. glycyrh. - myrrh. - opii ana ℥j, honey ℥lxxv; the opium is to be dissolved in Sherry q. s.—4. Opii ʒij, piment. 4 oz, rhæi 1 oz. zz. *2* oz, gent. 8 oz, anisi 8 oz, fœnic. dulc. 8 oz, vitriol. vir. calc. ʒiv, ol. lauri ʒj, mellis q. s.—*5.* Extr. bacc. junip. ℥iiij, myrrhæ (in vino Sherry solutæ) rad. angelicæ, - rad. helenii, - rad. aristol. rotund. ana ℥ij, syr. cort. aurant. - syr. papav. albi ana ℥viij; mix. — *Electuarium opiatum, E. Thebaicum.* Pulv. aromatici ℥vj, rad. serpent. Virg. ℥iij, opii ℥ss, syrop. zz. lbj: the opium to be dissolved in Sherry q. s.—*Confectio Paulina, C. Archigenis.* Costi (or zedoar.), cinnam. - pip. longi, - pip. nigri, - styr. col. - galban. col. - opii col. - castor. Russ. ana ℥ij, simple syrop boiled to the consistence of honey ℥xlviii. — *Sir Walter Raleigh's cordial, Confectio Raleighana, C. cardiaca.* Sum. rorism. recen. - bacc. junip. ana 1 lb, sem. card. min. - zedoar. - croci ana lbss, proof spir. cong. jss; make a tincture, strain, evaporate to lbijss, then add pulv. e chel. cancr. comp. ℥xvj, cinnam. - nuc. mosch. ana ℥ij, caryoph. arom. ℥j, sacch. albi lbij. Sir W. R.'s own formula was far more complicated: 5*s.* the oz.—*Conf. aromatica,* P. L. Cinnam. - nuc. mosch. ana ℥ij, caryoph. arom. ℥j, sem. cardam. min. ℥ss, croci ℥ij, test. ostreor. pp. ℥xvj, sacch. alb. lbij, water lbj: 10*s.* the lb.—*2.* Turmeric 6 lb, cass. (parvæ) 3 lb, cardam. min. 1 lb 8 oz, nutmegs 1 lb, cloves 1 lb, chalk ppd. 7 lb; grind together; to each 4 lb of these species add saffron 1 lb 6 oz, S. V. R. 3 pints, chalk ppd. 10 lb, true oil of cloves *2* oz,

tinct. stomach. 8 oz, syrop of saffron 10 lb; the saffron should be the best Spanish, and infused for a week in the spirit of wine; when good, it will bear 14 or 16 lb of chalk, and yet be of a good colour.—3. Rad. zedoar. 2 lb, water 1 gall; evaporate to 6 pints, add sugar 12 lb, and when cold add gum. Seneg. 4 lb, rad. curcum. Chin. 8 lb, nuc. mosch. 4 lb, cassiæ parvæ 8 lb, gran. Parad. 1 lb, sem. cardam. min. 1 lb, starch 6 lb, chalk ppd. 21 lb, corall. rub. ppt. 7 lb, as also S. V. R. 2 pints, aloes, - cassiæ, - sem, cardam. min. ana 4 oz, nuc. mosch. 8 oz, croci in fœno 1 lb, pulv. chel. canc. comp. 4 oz: if the colour is not good, add kali ppd. 1 oz.—*Conf. aromatica*, P. D. Cinnam., nuc. mosch. ana ℥ij, sacch. alb., croci ana ℥j, sem. cardam. min., caryoph. ana ʒij, cretæ præcip. ℥ij, syr. aurant. cort. q. s. — *Elect. aromaticum*. Pulv. aromat. p. j. syr. aurantii p. ij.

Diacassia cum manna, Elect. e cassia, Elect. e casia, Confectio cassiæ. Pulp of cassia fistula lbss, mannæ ℥ij, pulp. tamarind. ℥ij, syr. rosarum lbss: 6*s.* the lb.—*Elect. cassiæ.* Syr. cort. aurant. used for syr. rosarum.—*Elect. cassiæ fistulæ.* Pulp. cass. fist., pulp. tamarind., mannæ ana p. j. syr. rosar. Dam. lbiiij. — *Syrupus sennæ*, P. D. Sennæ ℥ss, boiling water lbj; infuse, strain, add manna, sugar ana lbj.—*Syr. sennæ*, P. L. 1809. Senna ℥j, sem. fœnic. dul. ʒj, aq. ferv. lbj; infuse, strain, add manna, sugar ana lbj. These are of the consistence of soft manna, and not syrops. — *Elect. ex elleboro.* Rad. elleb. albi lbj, aquæ lbxij; boil to lbvj, strain, add honey lbiij, and boil to the consistence of honey; cathartic. — *Lenitive electary, Elect. lenitivum, E. e. senna, Conf. sennæ.* Sennæ ℥viij, figs lbj, pulp. tamarind., pulp. cassiæ., pulp. prun. Gall. ana lbss, sem. coriand. ℥iiij, glycyrrh. ℥iij, sacch. alb. lbijss; laxative, ʒij to ℥ss, or more: 4*s.* 4*d.* the lb. — 2. Senna (parva) 4 lb, coriander seed 2 lb, raisins 10 lb, stick liquorice 1 lb 8 oz, prunes 10 lb, tamarinds 10 lb, treacle 28 lb. —3. Figs 20 lb, prunes 14 lb, tamarinds 14 lb, cass. fistula 20 lb, white sugar 50 lb, stick liquorice 4 lb 8 oz, senna 12 lb, coriander seed 8 lb; produced 124 lb of elect. len. optimum.—4. Figs 49 lb, tamarinds 28 lb, treacle 56 lb, jalap 1 lb, ivory black 2 lb, senna (parva) 10 lb, coriander seed 7 lb; produced 140 lb.—5. Tamarind. rubr., prunes ana 4 lb, treacle 20 lb; boil well together, and add species made of senna 3 lb, coriander seed 2 lb.—*Elect. sennæ.* Senna ℥iij, pulp. prun. Gall. lbj, pulp. tamarind. ℥ij, com-

mon treacle lbjss, ol. carui ʒij.—*Elect. cassiæ sennæ.* Fol. sennæ ℥viij, sem. coriand. ℥iiij, rad. glycyrrh. ℥iij, figs, pulp. prun. ana lbj, pulp. tamarind. lbss, sacch. alb. lbijss.—The pulp of apples is used for the others, and coloured with walnut rinds. — *Contracting apothecaries' lenitive electary, Elect. lenitivum pro pauperibus.* Fol. sennæ, - crem. tart. ana ʒjss, pulp. prun. ℥jss, syr. q. s. M.—*Caryocostinum.* Scamm., hermodact., caryoph. arom., zz. ana ʒvj, ol. carui ʒj, honey lbj : 13*s.* 4*d.* the lb.—*Elect. e scammonio,* P. L. 1745. Scammon. ℥jss, caryoph. arom., zz. ana ʒvj, ol. carui ʒss, honey lbss.—*Elect. e scammonio,* P. L. 1788, *Confectio scammoneæ.* The same, with syrop of roses instead of honey: 1*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* the lb, 2*s.* 4*d.* the oz.—2. Scamm. Alepp., piment., rad. glyc. ana 12 oz. zz. 1 lb 8 oz, ol. carui 1 oz. ʒiv, ol. caryoph. ver. ʒij, honey 12 lb.—3. Rad. jalapæ, zz. ana 1 oz. ʒiiij, scamm. ʒvj, ol. carui ʒij, ol. caryoph. ver. gtt. xvj, honey 1 lb 8 oz : purgative, ʒj to ʒj.—*Elect. scammonii.* Scamm., zz. ana ʒj, ol. caryoph. arom. ʒj, syr. aurant. cort. q. s. — *Confectio amygdalæ, C. amygdalarum.* Sweet almonds, blanched, ℥j, gum Arabic ʒj, white sugar ℥ss ; used to make emulsions when required, by merely rubbing down with distilled water : 5*s.* 4*d.* the lb.—*Ward's paste for fistula, Conf. piperis nigri.* Piper. nigri, rad. enulæ camp. ana 1 lb, sem. fœnic. dulc. 3 lb, honey, white sugar ana 2 lb ; in fistula, dose the size of a nutmeg, three or four times a day. — *Plukenet's ointment for cancer.* Arsenic. alb. - fl. sulph. - fl. ranunculi flammulæ, - fl. cotulæ fœtidæ, made into a paste with white of egg.— *Conf. Japonica, Elect. mimosæ catechu.* Catechu ℥iiij, gum. kino ℥iij, cinnam. - nuc. mosch. ana ℥j, opii ʒj (dissolved in Sherry q. s.), syr. rosar. rubr. boiled to the consistence of honey lbij ℥iij. —*Elect. catechu compositum.* Catechu ℥iv, cinnam. ℥ij, kino ℥iij, opii pur. ℥jss (dissolved in Sherry q. s.), syr. zz, boiled to the consistence of honey lbij ℥iij : 6*s.* 8*d.* the lb.—2. Catechu 1 lb, cassiæ, pulv. nuc. mosch. comm. ana 4 oz, opii ʒiiij, syr. rosæ 7 lb ; astringent.—*Fox lungs, Lohoch e pulmone vulpium.* Sperm. ceti, succ. glycyrrh. ana 8 oz, water q. s. to soften the liquorice and make an electary, add honey 3 lb, ol. anisi q. s. to flavour it rather strongly ; pectoral ; used in coughs, although omitted by the college for more than a century, still retains its place in the public opinion : the druggists have substituted sperma ceti for fox lungs. — *Mel boracis, Mel subboracis.* Borax ʒj, mel de-

spum. ℥j; detergent; used as a gargle in aphthæ: *2s.* 8*d.* the lb.—*Unguentum Ægyptiacum.* Rough verdigris ppd. ℥v, honey ℥xiv, vinegar ℥vij; boil to a proper consistence. —*Mel Ægyptiacum.* Is the thin portion that separates from unguentum Ægyptiacum by keeping.—*Oxymel æruginis, Linimentum æruginis.* Verdigrise ℥j, vinegar ℥vij; dissolve, strain, add honey ℥xiv; boil to a proper consistence; detergent, and used to keep down fungous flesh; diluted, is used in gargles: 4*s.* 8*d.* the lb.—*Smelling ointment for the itch, Tapsimel,* P. L. before 1745. Succ. chelidonii, - succ. tapsi barbati ana lbij, honey lbij; boil down, add vitriol. virid. - alum. ust. q. s. to make an ointment; used to cure the itch, by being exhibited as a suppository, or by merely smelling to the medicine.—*Mel solutivum.* Liquor left on distilling 6 lb of damask roses, cummin seed ℥j, moist sugar lbiiij, honey lbij; boil down.—*Emplastrum ammoniaci.* Gum ammoniac ℥v, distilled vinegar ℥viij; evaporate to a proper thickness; discutient, in scrofula and white swellings. The empl. ex ammon. P. L. 1720, was an unguent, containing ammon. ℥vj in ℥xxvjss: 8*s.* the lb.—*Emp. ex ammoniaco cum Mercurio, E. ammoniaci cum hydrargyro,* P. L. Hydrarg. ℥iij, balsam. sulph. ʒj; rub together, add gum. ammon. lbj: 7*s.* 4*d.* the lb. —*Emp. ammoniaci cum hydrargyro,* P. D. Use tereb. com. ʒj, to kill the quicksilver. —*Elæosaccharum anisi.* Ol. anisi gtt. xvj, sacch. albi, magnesia albæ ana 1 oz; rub together; to make extemporaneous anise seed water, by adding a few grains to a pint of water.—*Elæos. carui;—Elæos. cinnamomi;—Elæos. menthæ piperitæ;—Elæos. pulegii.* Are all made the same way.—*Chelsea pensioner.* G. guaiaci ʒj, rhabarb. ʒij, crem. tart. ℥j, fl. sulph. ℥ij, nuc. mosch. no. j, mellis lbj: dose coch. maj. ij, night and morning, in rheumatism.

Neumann's opium. Opii q. p. soak in water, scumming it carefully, then strain, add a little sugar, and set it in a warm place to ferment; when the fermentation slackens, it may be excited again by stirring up the lees; continue this for some months until the fermentation can no longer be excited, then strain and evaporate to a pilular consistence; but it answers better given in a liquid than in a solid form: hypnotic and anodyne.—*Extractum, seu laudanum cydoniatum.* Opii lbss, succ. cydon. lbvj, digest, filter, evaporate to an extract, adding ol. cinn., ol. caryoph., ol. macis ana gtt. x.—*Langelott's prepared opium.* Opii lbj, succ. cydo-

niorum lbx, kali ppi. ʒj, sacchar. ʒiv; ferment for some time, filter, and evaporate to the consistence of honey, upon which digest S. V. R.; filter, and distil off the spirit.—*Extractum opii, P. Wurtemberg.* Opii ʒiv, aquæ comm. c. succo citri acidulatæ lbiv; boil, filter, and evaporate.—*Ludolph's magistery of opium, Magisterium opii Ludovici.* Dissolve opium in vinegar, strain, and add subcarb. of potash water until the precipitation ceases; filter, and dry the precipitate.—*Quercetan's opium.* Dissolve opium in vinegar, filter and evaporate the liquor to the consistence of an extract. This electary is recommended by Horst, Sylvius, Langley, and others, as milder than crude opium.—*Glaser's prepared opium.* Digest opium in May-dew, filter, and evaporate.—*Opium prepared with vinegar.* Dissolve opium in vinegar; filter, and distil off the acid, repeating this three times.—*Glauber's prepared opium.* Opii ʒiv, spir. salis ʒjss, cremor. tartari ʒj; mix, digest with S. V. R., filter, and distil off the spirit.

Cataplasma aluminis. Alum. ℈j, cons. rosar. ʒjss, white of an egg; in ophthalmia.—*Cat. carbonis ligni.* Farinæ lini lbss, ligni carb, ppæ. ʒij, aq. ferv. q. s.; in gangrene and fetid ulcers.—*Cat. cicutæ.* Cicutæ fol. m. ij, coque in aq. lbj, adde farinæ lini, vel avenæ q. s.; in open cancer.—*Cat. dauci.* Rad. dauci lbss, coque in aquæ q. s. ut sit mollis; in scorbutic ulcers.—*Cat. digitalis.* Fol. digitalis sicc ʒiij (or fol. dig. rec. ʒiv), aquæ lbij. coque ad dimidium; strain, and with the decoction and linseed meal make a poultice for irritable, painful ulcers.—*Cat. effervescens.* Far. tritici lbj, cerev. fermenti lbss; mix, expose to a gentle heat until it begins to ferment: in gangrene.—*Cat. Goulardi.* Extract. Saturni ʒjss, spir. vini rect. ʒij, aquæ ʒxij, micæ panis q. s.; in inflammations.—*Cat. farinæ lini.* Far. lini q. p. aquæ ferv. q. s.; smear the surface with oil before it is applied: to promote suppuration.—*Cat. panis.* Micæ panis, far. lini ana p. æq. lactis ferventis q. s.; for the same purpose.—*Cat. rosæ.* Cons. rosar. ʒij, alum. ʒss to ʒj; for weak eyes, or chronic ophthalmia.—*Cat. salis communis.* Pulv. lini, micæ panis ana p. æq. aquæ sale communi saturatæ q. s.; in enlarged glands or wens.—*Cat. salis Glauberi.* Sal. Glauberi ʒj, aq. ferv. q. s.; dissolve, add micæ panis q. s.; in inflammation of the eyes.—*Cat. emeticum.* Tabaci fol. ʒj, aq. q. s. to beat up into a poultice; to be applied to the epigastric region.—*Electarium*

anthelminticum. Stanni pulv. ℥iij, conf. rosæ Gall. ℥ss, syr. simpl. q. s.; dose a table spoonful every morning for three days; to be succeeded by a cathartic.—*El. cathartícum.* Conf. sennæ ℥jss, lact. sulph. ℥ss, syr. rosæ q. s.; dose ʒj, three or four times a day, in pills.—*El. demulcens.* Sperm. ceti ʒij, pulv. trag. c. ʒj, syr. papav., syr. Tolu. ana ʒij, conf. rosæ ʒvj, sal. nitri ʒss; dose size of a nutmeg frequently.—*El. emmenagogicum.* Myrrhæ ℈j, ferri ammon. gr. vj, syr. zz. q. s.; size of a nutmeg to be taken twice a day.—*El. stimulans.* Gum. ammon. ℥j, aceti scillæ q. s. ut fiat emplastrum; to be applied to the pit of the stomach.—*El. dolichos.* Pods scraped into syrop, till the hairs render it as thick as honey; dose a tea spoonful in the morning fasting, as a vermifuge, a purge being given in a day or two afterwards.—*El. sulphuris.* Fl. sulph. ℥ss, elect. lenit. ℥ij, salis nitri ʒiij, syr. cort. aurant. q. s.; in piles, dose ʒj to ʒij, bis terve die.—*El. terebinthinæ.* Ol. tereb. rect. ʒj, mellis ℥ss; dose, coch. min. j to ij, bis in die, in gonorrhœa.—*Epithema ammoniaci.* Gum. ammon. ℥iij, solve in acetum scillæ q. s. cui adde extr. cicutæ ʒij, extr. Saturni ʒj; for white swellings.—*Ep. Goulardi.* Cons. rosar. ℥j, mellis rosar. extr. Saturni, tinct. opii ana ʒij; for painful and irritable ulcers.—*2.* Cremor. lactis ℥j, extr. Saturni ʒj; for erysipelatous inflammations.—*Ep. terebinthinæ.* Mellis, tereb. vulg. ana ℥j, far. tritici, q. s.; for chilblains.—*2.* Tereb. comm. ℥j, vitellum unius ovi; as a digestive to wounds.—*Causticum commune c. opio.* Potassæ c. calce ʒij, opii pulv. ʒss, sapon. moll. q. s. to fungous ulcers.—*Pasta epispastica.* Canthar., farinæ tritici ana p. æq. acet. q. s.; superior to blistering plaister.—*Linctus demulcens.* Sperm. ceti, pulv. trag. comp. ana ℥ss, syr. papav. q. s. ut f. linctus; dose a teaspoonful occasionally.—*L. expectorans.* Oxym. scillæ, syr. althææ, muc. gum. Arab. ana ℥ss.—*L. stimulans.* Mellis ℥j, ol. terebinth. ʒij; dose a teaspoonful night and morning, with a draught of any weak drink.—*Cathartic suppository.* Sapo dur. ʒj, elaterii gr. ij; used when a powerful action is required.—*Narcotic suppository.* Soap ʒj, opium ℈jss; useful in nephritic pains.—*Suppositorium vermifugum.* Saponis duri ʒj, aloes Socotr. gr. x; to be introduced immediately after a stool.—*Depilatory ointment, Linimentum depilatorium.* Calcis vivæ ℥j, auripigmenti ʒj, albumin. ovorum q. s.; mix.—*Sinapism.* Horse-radish root fresh, flour of mustard, water;

beaten into a mass.—*Electarium ex carbone.* Carb. lign. ℥iij, gum Arab. ʒij; sacch. albi ℥j, aq. q. s.; a table spoonful added to clysters of bran, in dysentery and windy cholic. — *Opiatum antituberculosum of Lepecq de la Cloture.* Sperm. ceti,-ocul. cancr.-sulphur, ana ʒij; conserv. rosar. ℥ss; agarici piperati ʒiij; mellis, sive syr. simpl. q. s.; used in tubercular phthisis, gr. xlviij to ʒjss three or four times a day.

Moschus reductus. Nuc. mosch., macis, cinnam., caryoph. arom., spicæ nardi ana p. æq. blood q. s.; beat it into a paste, dry in the sun, moisten it with musk water, and add 1-4th of pure musk.—2. Toasted bread, goat's blood, of ea. 2 oz, pure musk 1 oz; beat well together, and fill the bags.—3. Styrax, labdanum, lign. aloes pulv. of ea. 4 oz, musk, civette of ea. ʒiiij; mix.—4. Musk, rad. angelicæ, goat's blood of ea. p. æq.—5. Mosch. Chin. 4 oz, chocolate half an oz, ivory black quarter of an oz, sal tartari ʒj.—*Ambra-grisea reducta.* Ben nuts 3 oz, sperm. ceti 3 oz, benjamin, Flor. orrice root, starch of ea. 7 oz, asphaltum 1 oz, musk ʒiv, ambergrise 6 oz, mucilage of gum tragacanth q. s.—*Zibethum reductum.* Civette q. p.; mix it with ox gall and storax.—2. Civette 18 oz, pulp of raisins 8 oz, musk 1 oz; mix, and keep it in a warm place for three weeks or a month.—3. Civette 20 oz, styr. liquid., honey, ox gall, pulp of figs of ea. 2 oz and a half, musk 1 oz.—*Extr. cort. Peruv. reductum.* Cort. fraxini 30 lb, gum. Arab. lbj, cort. Peruv. small and gruffs from tinctures 30 lb.—*Annotto reductum.* Flag annotto 3 lb, gum. trag. 2 lb, dissolve in water q. s. add soap, red bole of ea. 2 oz.

Veterinary medicines.—*Confectio opii for horses.* Opium 1 oz and a half, macerate in warm water till it forms a thin paste, then add ginger powd. 3 oz, carui seeds powd. allspice powd. of ea. 6 oz, treacle 24 oz; mix. This is a good cordial for cattle; the above will make about 20 doses of 2 oz. each, to be given in warm beer or an infusion of peppermint.—*Theriaca Londinensis, Cataplasma e cymino.* Sem. cymini lbss, bacc. lauri.-fol. scord.-rad. serp. Virg. ana ℥iij, caryoph. arom. ℥j, honey ℥xlviij; the old formula had opium in it, and was made up with syrop of poppies.—2. For cloves, put in twice the weight of allspice; at present mostly used by the ferriers as an alexipharmic; formerly given ʒij to ℥ss, the old form being weaker than Venice treacle, but pleasanter to the taste.—

—*Mustard liniment for horses.* Flour of mustard 2 oz, aqua ammoniæ 1 oz, water q. s. to give it the consistence of thin cream; mix, and rub on the belly in inflammation of the bowels.—*Escharotic liniment, for ferriers.* Honey 4 oz, spirit of salt and verdigrise of each 1 oz; mix.

Cleansing poultice. Black soap 1 lb, honey 8 oz, burnt alum 4 oz, verdigrise powdered half an oz, wheat flour q. s.; for the sore heels of horses, which are very foul.—*Discucient poultice.* Root of briony 3 oz, boil in water till soft, add gum ammoniac 4 dr. dissolved in vinegar q. s. sal ammoniac 3 dr, camphire 2 dr, dissolved in S. V. R. q. s.; for hardness of tendons: superior to blue ointment.—*Emollient poultice.* Linseed meal made into a poultice by pouring boiling water on it; when cold add a little lard or oil to prevent it from growing hard.—*Healing poultice.* Beat up 1 or 2 eggs with wheat flour to a proper consistence; for sores.—*Repellent poultice.* Vinegar, rape oil, of ea. p. æq. oatmeal q. s. to form a poultice; for fresh strains or bruises in horses.—2. The same, with a little alum dissolved in the vinegar, about 1 oz. to the pint.—*Resolvent poultice.* Vinegar, beer of ea. æq. sal ammon. 2 oz. dissolve, and add oatmeal q. s.; to resolve coagulated blood in bruises.

Perfumery and cosmetics.—*Coral dentifrice, El. gingivale.* Oxym. e crem. tart. ℥xij, tinct. myrrh. rub. ℥iij, ol. cajep. gtt. x, ol. cinnam. gtt. xx; mix: for scorbutic gums.—2. Laccæ in glob. ʒij, alum. ℈iiij, rad. irid. Flor., rad. bistortæ, flor. rosar. rubr., myrrhæ ana ℈ij, mellis q. s. to make an electary.—*El. dentifricium.* Myrrh. ʒiij, crem. tart., cochin. ana ʒjss, caryoph. arom. ʒj, mellis ℥iiij; mix.—*El. gingivale antiscorbuticum.* Gum. lacc. in baculis, myrrhæ ana ʒj, mellis q. s.—*El. ad stomacacen Spielmanni.* Pulv. rad. ireos. Flor., pulv. sang. drac. of ea. ʒiij, alum. ʒij, myrrhæ, mastichis of ea. ʒj, syr. Tolutanus q. s. to make an electary; in foul gums.—*Almond paste.* Almonds blanched 4 oz, lemon juice 2 oz, oil of almonds 3 oz, water 1 oz, proof spirit 6 oz.—2. Bitter almonds blanched 1 lb, white of 4 eggs, rose water, S. V. R. ana q. s.—*Brown almond paste.* Bitter almonds blanched, pulp of raisins of ea. 1 lb, proof spirit q. s.; cosmetic, softens the skin, and prevents chaps.

For the kitchen and table.—*Almond paste for orgeat.* Boil the almonds in water until the skin parts

easily, strain, throw the almonds into cold water, blanch them, and dry either in the sun or a stove till they are brittle; to each half pound of blanched almonds add as much Italian melon seed, steep in cold water 4 pints for five or six hours, strain off the water except about 4 or 5 oz, reduce them to a fine paste, adding powdered sugar 1 lb ½. This paste may be dried in a stove, that it may be kept for some time.—*Almond paste, Pasta regia, P. amygdalina.* Amygd. dulc. decort. lbj, amygd. amar. decort. ℥ss, sugar lbj, aq. flor. aurant. q. s.; beat to a paste, sufficiently stiff not to stick to the fingers.—*Quince marmelade, Miva vel gelatina cydoniorum.* Juice of quinces lbxij, boil to a half, add white wine lbv; simmer away about 3 or 4 pints, let it settle, strain, add white sugar lbiij, and boil till it fixes when cold.—*Ready made mustard.* Flour of mustard 3 lb, salt 1 lb; make it up with raisin wine, and add 3 or 4 spoonfuls of sugar to each pint. Must, i. e. grape juice, was formerly used, whence its name; used as a sauce.—*2.* Flour of mustard 8 lb, wheat flour, bay salt, of ea. 1 lb and a half, Cayenne pepper 2 oz and a half, water q. s.—*3.* Salt 1 lb and a half, boiling vinegar 2 gall. scraped horse radish 1 lb, cover, and let it stand a day and night; strain, and add flour of mustard q. s.—*Patent mustard.* Black ginger 12 lb, common salt 18 lb, water 15 gall. boil, strain; to each gall. add flour of mustard 5 lb.—*Moutarde a l'estragon.* Black mustard seed, dried until friable, and then finely powdered, 1 lb, salt 2 oz, made up with tarragon vinegar. The French vinaigræres make about twenty-four other different flavoured mustards by mixing up the ground seed with different vinegars, but this is that mostly used; they are dark coloured, as being made from the powder of the whole seed, but in other respects far superior to the mustard made with the mixed powders sold for flour of mustard in England, in which a bright yellow colour is required.—*Solid essence of sprats, Extract of sprats.* Essence of sprats 7 lb, wheat flour, well dried, q. s. to give the consistence of cream, adding a little common bole to colour it, then evaporate in a steam bath to the consistence of butter.—*Bittern.* Extract of cocculus Indicus, extract of quassia, Spanish liquorice, calcined sulphate of iron; sold in large casks to brewers.—*Multum.* Extract of quassia, and liquorice root; used by brewers in lieu of hops and malt.—*Bitter balls, for brewers.* Pulv. rad. gent. 8 lb, extr.

gent. 4 lb, treacle q. s. to roll up in balls.—*Flash.* Extract of capsicum with sugar, but sold as burnt sugar and isinglass; used to colour brandy and rum, and make them appear stronger.

Used in the arts.—*Composition for encaustic painting.* Gum Arabic 9 oz, water a pint; dissolve, add mastich in fine powder 14 oz, boil to a paste, add white wax 10 oz, in small pieces, and whilst hot, add by degrees cold spring water 2 pints, then strain the composition which will be like cream.—2. Mix mastich 24 oz, with the gum water, leaving out the wax, and when sufficiently heated and mixed over the fire, add by degrees cold water 24 oz, and strain.—3. Dissolve gum Arabic 2 oz, in water 24 oz, add 1 lb of white wax, boil over a slow fire, pour it into a cold vessel, beat it well together; when this is mixed with the colours, it will require more water than the others. Used in painting, the colours being mixed with these compositions as with oil, adding water, if necessary; when the painting is finished, melt some white wax, and with a hard brush varnish the painting, and when cold, rub it to make it entirely smooth.—*Blacking paste.* Rape oil 3 oz, oil of vitriol 3 oz, mix; the next day add treacle, ivory black of ea. 3 lb, stone blue 6 oz, vinegar q. s. to form a stiff paste: this will fill 1 doz. tin boxes.—2. Rape oil 3 oz, treacle, brown sugar ana 9 oz; mix, add ivory black 3 lb, flour paste 2 lb; when the paste is quite smooth, thin it to the consistence of honey, with vinegar q. s.: used for making blacking for leather.—*Armenian cement.* Soak isinglass in water until it is soft, then dissolve it in rect. spirit. In 2 oz. of this dissolve gum galbanum or gum ammoniac, of either gr. x, add 5 or 6 large tears of mastich reduced to a liquid state by rectified spirit. The cement must be kept closely stopped, and when wanted for use melted by putting the bottle in some warm water: used to cement stones to watch cases, also broken glass and china; resists moisture very well.

PILLS AND HORSE BALLS.

These differ from the electaries as being solely designed for medicines, which are of a powerful nature, and whose doses must be determined with some accuracy. Although called pills, the greater number of them are kept in the shops in mass, and are only made into pills when wanted for use, or sale by retail. Boluses and the horse-balls,

usually kept in the shops, are also included under this title, as they in fact differ only in magnitude.—Pills are frequently ordered in old prescriptions to be gilt or silvered, which is easily done by placing them, as soon as made, at convenient distances upon a leaf of gold or silver, then cutting off the requisite portion, letting the pills and leaf fall into a very dry gallipot; and after covering it with a slip of paper and the hand, shaking the whole for a moment or two; the leaf will thus adhere to the pills, but this ornament retards their solution in the stomach.—The size of pills varies in different countries: in England they are of the size of small peas, and about gr. v each; the Germans make them very small, ordering 30 or 40 in common for a dose, so that they are nick-named mice-turds, which, in fact, their pills resemble; the French, on the other hand, make them so large that they resemble our boluses.

Horse balls should not exceed the size of a pigeon's egg; they are often rolled in cylinders about 1 inch wide, and 2 inches and a half long; they should be wrapped up in the thinnest paper that can be procured.

For medical use.—*Aromatic pills, Pilulæ diambræ sine odoratis, P. aromaticæ.* Aloes Soc. ℥jss, gum guaiaci ℥j, species aromat., bals. Peruv. ana ℥ss: in small doses diaphoretic; in larger, purgative: 14*s.* 8*d.* the lb: now mostly kept in powder, by the name of pulv. aloes comp. and pulv. aloes cum guaiaco.—*Pil. coccíæ minores, P. ex colocynthide cum aloe.* Al. Soc.,, scammon. ana ℥ij, pulp. colocynth. ℥j, ol. caryoph. arom. ʒij: 1*l.* 16*s.* the lb; 2*s.* 6*d.* the oz.—2. Aloes, pulp. colocynth., pulv. jalapii ana 1 lb, ol. caryoph. 2 oz, syr. spin. cervi q. s.—3. Scammon. Alep., jalapii ana 1 lb, pulp. colocynth., aloes Soc. ana 8 oz, kali vitriolati 2 oz, ol. caryoph. 2nd. 1 oz, syr. spin. cervi 2 lb 12 oz: cathartic, gr. v—x, or more.—*Pil. aloes cum colocynthide.* Aloes Soc., scammon. ana ℥viij, colocynth. ℥iiij, ol. caryoph. arom., sulph. potassæ cum sulphure ana ℥j.—*Pil. colocynthidis compositæ.* Pulp. colocynth. ℥ss, aloes hepat., scammon. ana ℥j, sapo. Cast. ʒij, ol. caryoph. ʒj.—*Aloe pills, Family pills, Antibilious pills, Aloe rosata.* Aloes Socotr. 4 oz, succ. rosar. Damasc. 1lbj; evaporate to a proper consistence.—*Pil. ex aloe.* Aloes Socotr. ℥j, extr. gentian. ℥ss, syr. zz. q. s.—*Pil. aloes compositæ.* Instead of the syr. zz. of the last, use ol. carui min. xl, and syr. simp.: 10*s.* 8*d.* the lb.—*Pil. aloes cum zingibere.*

Aloes hep. ℥j, rad. zingib. ʒj, sapo alb. ʒss, ol. menth. pip. ʒss.—*Pil. aloeticæ.* Al. Socotr., sapon. alb. ana p. æq. syr. simp. q. s.; cathartic, gr. v to xv.—*Coloquintida pills, Pil. e duobus.* Pulp. colocynth., scammonii ana ℥j, ol. caryophyll. arom. ʒss, syr. de spin. cerv. q. s.—*Pil. ex colocynthide simpliciores.* The same, with a double proportion of oil of cloves.—*Female pills, Pil. ecphracticæ.* Pil. aromat. ℥iij, rhabarb., extr. gentian., sal Martis ana ℥j, sal absinth. ℥ss, syr. rosar. solut. q. s.: 11*s.* 8*d.* the lb.—*Pil. benedictæ.* Aloes Soc. 6 oz. galbani, assæ fœtidæ, myrrh. ana 1 oz, ʒiv, macis, croci ana ʒvj, sal Martis 9 oz, fol. sennæ 3 oz, ol. succin. rect. 1 oz. Emmenagogue, gr. v to xv.—*Fetid pills, Pil. fœtidæ, Pil. gummosæ, Pil. e gummi.* Galbani, myrrhæ, opoponacis, sagapeni ana ℥j, assæ fœtidæ ℥ss, syr. croci q. s.—*Pil. galbani compositæ.* Omit the opoponax, and put in an extra ℥ss of myrrh and sagapenum: 16*s.* 4*d.* the lb.—2. Galbani, myrrhæ, sagapeni ana 12 oz, opoponacis 8 oz, gum. fœtidæ 6 oz, syr. croci 1 lb 8 oz; antispasmodic, gr. x—ʒss, bis terve die, in hysterics and nervous complaints.

Pilules de brucine. Brucine gr. x, cons. rosar. ʒss; fiant pil. xxiv, silver them.—*Pil. de strychnine.* Strychnine gr. ij, cons. rosæ canin. ʒss; fiant pil. xxiv, silver them.—*Pil. de veratrine.* Veratrine gr. ss, gum. Arab. or syr. gum. Arab. q. s.; ut fiant pil. vj: dose pil. j to iij in a day.—*Pil. de deuto-iodure de mercure.* Deuto-iodure de mercure gr. j, extr. junip. gr. x, glycyrrh. rad. tritæ q. s.; ut fiant pil. viij; dose pil. 2 to 4 morning and evening.—*Pil. de proto-iodure de mercure.* Proto-iodure of mercury gr. j, extr. junip. gr. x, glycyrrh. rad. tritæ q. s.; ut fiant pil. viij: dose pil. 2 to 4 morning and evening.—*Pil. avec l'oxide d'or.* Oxid. auri per potassam gr. v; extr. cort. mezerei ʒij; fiant pil. lx.—2. Muriat. trip. auri gr. j, extr. cort. mezerei ʒij; fiant pil. lx. In scrofula pil. j to viij in a day.

Pil. assæ fœtida compositæ. Assæ fœtidæ; galbani, myrrhæ ana ℥j, ol. succini rect. ʒj, syr. simpl. q. s.—*Pil. aloes et assæ fœtidæ.* Aloes Socotr., assæ fœtidæ, sapon. alb. ana p. æq. mucilag. gum. Arab. q. s.—*Gambooge pills, Pil. de gutta gamandra.* Resinæ jalap., scammonii, gutt. gam., calomel. ana ℥ss, gum. ammon, ʒiij (dissolved in succ. irid. nostr.), tartar. vitriol. ʒij, mastich. ʒj, croci ℈j, ol. terebinth. gtt. xl, syr. spinæ cervinæ q. s.—*Pil. cambogiæ compositæ.* Gutt. gamb., aloes Socotr.,

pulv. cinnam. comp. ana ʒj, sapon. Cast. ʒij: dose, gr. x to xx: 9*s.* 4*d.* the lb.—*Pil. hydragogæ.* Gum. ammon. ℥ij, aloes Socotr., G. G. G. ana ʒij, elaterii contriti ʒss, tinct. gentianæ q. s. to form pills of gr. ij, each: violently cathartic; used in dropsy.—*Rhubarb pills, Pil. de rhabarbaro.* Rhabarb. ℥j, resin. jalap., tartar vitriol. ana ʒijss, ol. dist. nuc. mosch. ʒss, extr. gentian. liq. q. s.—2. Rhabarb. ℥j, aloes Socotr. ʒvj, myrrhæ ℥ss, ol. menth. pip. ʒss, syr. cort. aurant. q. s.; stomachic, laxative, ϑj, bis in die.—*Rufus's pills, Common pills, Pil. Rufi,* P. L. before 1745, *Pil. communes.* Aloes Socotr. ℥ij, myrrhæ ℥j, croci ℥ss, syr. de absinthio q. s.—*Pil. Rufi,* P. L. 1745. *Pilulæ ex aloe cum myrrha.* Aloes Socotr. ℥ij, myrrh., croci ℥j, syr. croci q. s.—*Pil. aloes cum myrrhæ.* The same, but with simple syrop: 17*s.* 8*d.* the lb; 1*s.* 4*d.* the oz.—2. Aloes 1 lb, myrrhæ 8 oz, croci in fœno 2 oz, syr. croci 1 lb 8 oz.—3. Aloes 1 lb, myrrh. 6 oz, croci, pulv. curcumæ veri ana 3 oz, syr. croci q. s.; stomachic, purgative, gr. x—ϑj.—*Pil. aloes et myrrhæ,* P. D. Aloes hepat. ℥j, myrrh. ℥ss, croci ʒij, ol. carui ʒss, syr. simp. q. s.—*Pil. aloes et myrrhæ.* P. E. Aloes Soc. ℥iiij, myrrh. ℥ij, croci ℥j, syr. simp. q. s.—*Rudius's pills, Pil. Rudii.* Pulp. colocynth. ʒvj, ras. agarici, rad. helleb. nigri, rad. turpethi ana ℥ss, cinnam., macis, caryoph. arom. ana ϑij, S. V. R. ℥x; digest four days, strain with strong pressure, add scammonii ℥ss, aloes Socotr. ʒj; distil off the spirit till the remainder is left of the consistence of honey, and reduce this to a mass by farther evaporation. Cathartic, gr. v—xxx, ter die, till it operates; the original formula, esteemed one of the most certain purges known, and used when evacuation was difficult to be procured, but yet absolutely necessary. —*Extractum catharticum.* Pulp. colocynth. ʒvj, cardam. min. ℥ss, proof spirit lbj; digest, express, and dissolve in the tincture aloes Socotr. ℥jss, scammon. ℥ss, draw off the spirit, and reduce the remainder to a proper consistence.—*Extr. colocynthidis compositum.* P. L. before 1809. Pulp. colocynth. ʒvj, proof spir. lbj; digest, press out the tincture, add aloes Socotr. ℥jss, scammon. ℥ss, distil off the spirit, adding towards the end cardam. min. ʒj.—*Extr. coloc. comp.* P. L. 1809. Pulp. colocynth. ʒvj, water lbij; digest, strain, add aloes Socotr. ℥jss, scammon. ℥ss, sapon. duri ʒiij, evaporate, adding as before, cardam. min. ʒj: 3*l.* 4*s.* the lb; durum 3*l.* 8*s.*—*Extr. col. comp.* P. L. 1815. As the last, omitting the soap.—*Extr. col. comp.* P. L. 1824.

As the formula in 1809, using proof spirit lbj instead of the water.—*Extr. col. comp.* P. D. As the London 1809, using only lbj of water, and adding the soap, reduced to a jelly by water, along with the cardamoms towards the end.—2. Colocynth, 15 oz, aloes Soc. 3 lb, gum. scam. 10 oz, sem. coriand. 2 oz, dr. 4, proof spirit 2 gall.—3. Pulv. coloc. lbjss, card. min. 4 oz. scamm., aloes hepat. ana 6 oz.—*Storax pills, Pil. e styrace,* P. L. before 1745. Styr. calam., olibani, myrrhæ, succ. glycyrrh., opii ana ℥ss, croci ʒj, syr. papav. alb. q. s.—*Pil. e styrace,* P. L. since 1745. Styr. calam. colati ℥ij, croci ℥j, opii colati ʒv : *2l.* 16*s.* the lb ; 4*s.* the oz.—*Pil. e styrace,* P. D. Styr. purif. ʒiij, opii pur. moll., croci ana ʒj ; M. Anodyne, gr. iij—x ; used in the coughs of aged persons as a night pill.—*Common night pills, Anodyne pills, Nepenthes opiatum,* P. L. 1688. Extr. opii (made first with distilled vinegar, and then with proof spirit) ℥j, extr. croci (made with proof spirit) ʒjss, castor. ʒj, tinct. spec. diambræ sine odor. (made of spec. ʒiiij in S. V. R. q. s.) ol. nuc. mosch, gtt. x ; evaporate to a mass for pills.—*Laudanum,* P. L. 1720. The same, omitting the extraction of the opium with distilled vinegar.—*Pil. saponaceæ.* Opii colati (moistened with wine) ℥ss, sapon. alb. ℥iv, ess. limon. ʒj : 18*s.* the lb ; 1*s.* 4*d.* the oz.—*Pil. ex opio, Pil. opii.* Opii purif. duri ʒij, extr. glycyrrh. ℥j : 1*l.* 12*s.* the lb ; 2*s.* the oz.—*Pil. saponis cum opio, Pil. sapon. compositæ.* Opii sicc. pulv. ℥ss, sapon. alb. ℥ij ; twice the strength of the pil. saponaceæ of the older pharmacopœiæ : 5*s.* 4*d.* the lb.—*Pil. opiatæ, Pil. Thebaicæ.* Opii ℥j, extr. glycyrrh. ℥viij, soften with proof spirit, add pip. Jamaic. ℥j. Anodyne, narcotic, gr. v—xx ; but the very different strength of the several formulæ must be considered : dissolve quicker in the stomach than storax pills, and better adapted for occasional exhibition : the omission of the extraction of the opium with vinegar, renders their action not so mild as the original prescription.—*East Indian pills, Tanjore pills.* Arsen. alb. ʒj, pip. nigri ʒvj ; mix : used in confirmed lues and elephantiasis.

Mercurial pill, The blue pill, Pil. mercuriales. Hydrar. ʒv, terebinth. Argent. ʒij ; grind together, add extr. cathart. ʒiij, rhabarb. ʒj.—*Pil. ex hydrargyro.* Hydrarg. pur., extr. glycyrrh. ana ʒij, rad. glycyrrh. ʒj.—*Pil. hydrargyri,* P. L. & D. Hydrarg. pur. ʒij, conserv. rosar. ʒiij, rad. glycyrrh. ʒj : 7*s.* the lb.—*2.* Hydrarg. 12 oz, tereb. comm. q. s. rhabarb. 2 oz. ʒij, pulp. colocynth. 4 oz.

Deobstruent, alterative, gr. v—xx, bis terve die, in syphilis, and most little known complaints.—*Pil. hydrargyri,* P. E. Hydrarg. pur., conserv. rosar. ana ʒj, amyli ʒij, mucil. gum. Arab. q. s. and make the whole into 480 pills.—*Belloste's pills.* Hydrarg, 1 lb, sacch. 4 oz, scammon., rad. jalap. ana 1 lb, vini alb. q. s.: some use cream of tartar instead of sugar.—*Calomel pills, Plummer's pills, The red pill, Pil. hydrargyri submuriatis,* P. L. 1809. Calomel, sulph. antim. præcip. ana ʒj, gum. guaiaci ʒij, bals. Copaibæ q. s.: 18*s.* 4*d.* the lb.—*Pil. hydrar. subm.* P. L. 1815. As the former, substituting mucil. gum. Arab. for balsam Copaibæ.—*Pil. hydrar. subm. compositæ.* Calom., antim. sulph. præc. ana ʒij, gum. guaiaci ℥ss, S. V. R. ʒss. —*James's analeptic pills.* Pil. Rufi 1 lb, calc. antimonii lotæ 8 oz, gum guaiaci 8 oz; M. and make 32 pills from each drachm.—2. Pil. Rufi, pulv. antimonialis, gum. guaiaci ana ʒj; make into 20 pills with tincture of castor.—*Anderson's Scots pills.* Aloes Bbds. 1 lb, rad. helleb. nigr., rad. jalapii, kali ppi. ana 1 oz, ol. anisi ʒiv, syr. simp. q. s.—2. Aloes B. B. 2 lb 8 oz, water 8 oz; soften, add jalap., sem. anisi pulv., ebor. usti ana 8 oz, ol. anisi 1 oz.—3. Aloes (Bermudas) 1 lb, rad. jalap., flor. sulph., ebor. usti, rad. glycyrrh. ana 2 oz, ol. anisi ʒj, G. G. G. ʒij, sap. Castil. 4 oz, syr. sp. cervin. q. s.—*Hooper's pills.* Vitriol. virid., aquæ ana 8 oz: dissolve, add aloes Barb. 2 lb 8 oz, canellæ albæ 6 oz, gum. myrrh. 2 oz, opoponacis ʒiiij.—2. Sal Martis 2 oz, pulv. aloes c. canellæ 1 lb, mucilag. gum. tragacanthæ, tinct. aloes ana q. s.; cut each drachm into 18 pills, put 40 in a box.—*Scott's pills.* Aloes B. 9 lb, pulv. jalap. 3 lb, pulv. zingib. 8 oz, ol. anisi ʒj, treacle 21 oz.—2. Aloes 1 lb, colocynth. 4 oz, scamm. half an oz, helleb. nigr. half an oz, G. G. G. half an oz, syr. q. s.—3. Res. jalap. ℥ss, scamm. ʒij, aloes ʒiiij, ol. anisi gtt. xxx, pills 5 gr. each.—*Matthew's pills, Pil. Matthæi.* Extr. opii,-rad. helleb. nigri-rad. glycyrrh-sapon. tartari ana ʒiiij, croci Anglici ʒviij: beat it up often, and if it becomes dry moisten it with ol. tereb. rect. Anodyne, gr. iij, to gr. x: 16*s.* the lb. —*Starkey's pills, Pil. Starkei.* Extr. opii ʒiiij, nuc. mosch.-bezoard. mineral, ana ʒij, croci-rad. serpent. Virgin. ana ʒj, sapon. tartari lbss, ol. sassafr. ℥ss, tinct. antimonii ʒij. Anodyne, superior to Matthew's pills, but not so much in use.—*Lockyer's pills.* Panacea antimonii gr. x, sacchar. cand. alb. ʒj, fiant pil. 100; one, two, or three taken at a time will work gently by vomit and stool. The formula for pa-

nacea antimonii is omitted in its place, and will be found in the corrections and additions. — *Ward's antimonial pill.* Glass of antimony, finely levigated, 4 oz, dragon's blood 1 oz, mountain wine q. s. make into pills of gr. jss each.— *Dinner pills, Lady Crespigny's pills, Lady Webster's pills, Pil. stomachicæ Mesues,* P. L. 1635, *P. ante cibum.* Aloes ʒvj, mastiches, rosæ rubræ ana ʒij, syr. absinth. q. s.; produce a bulky and copious evacuation.—*Dixon's antibilious pills.* Aloes, scammony, rhubarb, and tartar emetic.—*Fothergill's pills.* Aloes, scammony, coloquintida, and diaphoretic antimony.—*Peter's pills.* Aloes, jalap, scammony, gambooge, ana ℈ij.—2. Pulv. jalapii, aloes Barb., cambogiæ, scamm. ana ʒij, calomel ppti. ℈j, S. V. R. q. s. to form a pill mass.—*Speediman's pills.* Aloes, myrrh, rhubarb, extr. chamæm., ol. chamæm.—*Barclay's antibilious pills.* Extr. coloc. ʒij, resin. jalapæ ʒj, sap. amygd. ʒjss, guaiaci ʒiij, tart. emet. gr. viij, ol. junip. ol. carui, ol. ror. marinæ ana gtt. iv, syr. rhamni q. s. to form 64 pills.— *Barclay's antibilious mass.* Extr. guaiaci ℈xxxvj, sap. amygd. ℈xviij, res. jalapii, scamm. Alepp., pulp. colocynth. ana ℈xij, tart. emet. ℈j, ʒvj, gr. viij, ol. caryoph. ℈j, ʒiij, ol. junip., ol. carui, ol. rorismar. ana ʒvj, ℈j, gr. iiij, syr. e spin. cerv. q. s. to make a mass.—*Pil. arsenici.* Arsen. alb. gr. j, sacch. albi gr. x, micæ panis q. s. fiant pil. x; tonic, in periodical head-aches, agues. — *Pil. arsenici,* P. U. S. Acid. arsenicosi gr. ij, opii gr. viij, saponis gr. xxij.—*Pil. calomelanos.* Calomel. gr. iij, jalapæ gr. ix, muc. gum. Arab. q. s. fiant pil. iij : to be taken at night.— 2. Merc. corros. subl. ℈j, hydrarg. ℈j, gum. tragac. gr. xij, scammonii, jalapæ ana ʒv, syr. simpl. q. s.; make into pills of gr. iv each : usually employed in syphilis, two or four pills every night. The sublimate is changed to calomel.— *Pil. conii.* Calomel. gr. ix, extr. conii ʒj, camphoræ ʒss, spir. rect. gtt. v, fiant pil. xxiv : two to be taken every three or four hours; in spasmodic difficulty of urine.—*Pil. ferri cum myrrha, Pil. ferri compositæ.* Myrrhæ ʒij, natri ppi. sal. Martis, sacch. albi ana ʒj; tonic, emmenagogue, two or four thrice a day : 6*s.* 8*d.* the lb.—*Pil. e scilla, Pil. scillæ compositæ.* Scillæ rec. ʒj, zingib., sapon. duri ana ʒiij, gum. ammon. ʒij, syr. simp. q. s.—*Pil. scilliticæ.* Scillæ sicc. ℈j, gum. ammon., sem. cardam., extr. glycyrrh. ana ʒj, syr. simp. q. s.—*Pil. scillæ cum zingibere.* Scillæ pulv. ʒj, zingib. ʒij, ol. anisi gtt. x, saponis in gelatinam reducti q. s.;

expectorant, two or four thrice a day.—*Pil. terebinthinæ.* Tereb. Chiæ ʒij, rhabarb. ʒj, bals. Copaibæ q. s.—*2.* Tereb. Chiæ, olibani ana ʒj, sal. Martis ℈j, bals. Copaibæ q. s.; tonic, astringent, three or six, bis terve in die, in gonorrhœa.—*Bolus aluminis.* Alum. gr. xv, cons. rosar. ℈j, syr. cort. aurant. q. s. in fluxes.—*Bol. moschi.* Moschi gr. xv, camph. gr. v, syr. q. s.; in convulsive affections in typhoid fevers.—*2.* Moschi, ammoniæ carb. ana ℈ss, cons. rosar. q. s.; every three hours in mortifications accompanied with spasms.—*Bol. vitrioli albi.* Vitr. albi pur. gr. xxv, cons. rosar. q. s.: in camomile or green tea, when poison has been swallowed.

Pilulæ anthelminticæ. G. G. G. gr. viij, calomel, gr. v, muc. gum. Arab. q. s. for one morning dose.—*Pil. astringentes.* Sacch. Saturnii gr. iij, opii gr. j, f. pil. iij; one to be taken twice a day; drinking draughts acidulated with vinegar after it.—*Pil. cathartice.* Extr. coloc. c. ʒj, opii gr. iij, ol. nuc. mosch. gtt. iv, f. pil. xij; dose ij every hour until two stools have been obtained.—*2.* Aloes Soc. ℈j, scammonii gr. xij, extr. rhabarb. ℈ij, capsici gr. vj, ol. caryoph. gtt. v; f. pil. xvj: dose *2* at bedtime, occasionally.—*3.* Pulv. al. c. ʒj, pulv. antim. gr. v, sapon. duri gr. x, decoct. al. comp. q. s. ut f. pil. xx; dose *2*, when costive.—*4.* Pulv. al. c. myrrh. ʒj, extr. coloc. c. gr. xxiv, calomel. gr. xv; f. pil. xx; dose 1 or *2* occasionally.—*5.* Calomel. gr. x, pil. cambog. c., extr. colocynth. c. ana gr. xv, syr. zz. q. s. ut f. pil. xij; dose *2* at night or morning when costive.—*6.* Rad. jalap. gr. xv, calomel. gr. v, cons. cynosb. q. s. for one dose.—*Pil. diaphoreticæ.* Potassæ sulphureti gr. xv, sapon. duri ʒj, bals. Peru. q. s. ut f. pil. xxx; dose iij, every four hours, in juniper-berry tea: useful in eruptions.—*2.* Pulv. antimonialis ʒss, opii ℈jss, calomel. gr. v, confect. opii q. s. ut f. pil. x; dose j, at bed-time.—*3.* Guaiaci gr. x, pulv. ipecac. comp. gr. v, conf. rosæ q. s. for a dose.—*4.* Guaiaci gr. x, tart. emet., opii ana gr. j, syr. simpl. q. s. ut f. bolus.—*5.* Camphoræ, pulv. antim. ana gr. iij, opii gr. j, conf. aromat. q. s. ut f. bolus.—*Pil. diureticæ.* Rad. scillæ sicc. gr. iv, fol. digital. gr. x, calomel. gr. vj, myrrhæ ℈j, assafœt. ʒss, extr. gent. q. s. ut f. pil. xv; dose j, night and morning.—*2.* Pil. scillæ ʒj, calomel. gr. v, f. pil. xv; dose ij, every night.—*3.* Sodæ carbon. sicc. ʒj, sapon. duri ℈iv, ol. juniperi gtt. xv, syr. zz. q. s. ut f. pil. xxx; dose iij, every day, in calculi in the kidneys.—*4.* Scillæ sicc. gr. ij, pil. hydrarg.

gr. v, opii gr. ss, ut f. pil. j, for a night pill, to be taken three or four nights successively.—*Pil. emeticæ.* Vitriol. albi ℈j, cons. ros. caninæ q. s. ut fiat bolus; for one dose, to be taken with camomile tea. — *Pil. emmenagogæ.* Pil. aloes c. myrrhæ, pil. galbani c. ana ʒj, f. pil. xxiv; dose ij twice a day.—2. Pil. aloes c. myrr., pil. ferri c. ana ʒj, sodæ subcarb. ℈j, f. pil. xxx, dose ij twice a day.—*Pil. expectorantes.* Myrrhæ ʒjss, scillæ sicc. ʒss, extr. hyoscyami ℈ij, aq. q. s. ut f. pil. xxx; dose 2, night and morning. — *Pil. narcoticæ.* Extr. hyoscyami gr. xviij, camph. gr. xij, f. pil. xij; dose iij, every night.—2. Extr. conii ʒss, fol. conii q. s. ut f. pil. each weighing gr. ij, to begin with pill j, night and morning, then ij, iij, and as far as the patient can bear in cancer, scrofula, and other obstinate diseases.—3. Opii gr. iv, extr. hyos., extr. conii ana gr. xv, f. pil. vj; dose j every night.—*Pil. stimulantes.* Canthar. gr. j, ammon. subcarb., conf. aromat. ana gr. v, syr. simpl. q. s; for a dose every four or six hours, in horse-radish tea.—2. Myrrhæ ʒjss, vitrioli albi gr. x, conf. rosæ q. s. ut f. pil. xx; dose ij, twice a day. — *Pil. tonicæ.* Ferri ammon. ʒj, extr. gent., aloes Soc. ana ʒss, f. pil. xxx; dose ij, thrice a day. — 2. Ferri carbon. gr. v, rad. valerianæ ʒss, syr. zz. q. s. ut f. bolus.—*Worm pills.* Calomel 1 oz, sugar 2 oz, starch 1 oz, mucil. gum. tragac. q. s. to make 248 pills; dose no. 1, night and morning, for children.—*Keyser's Pills.* Hydrarg. acetat. 4 oz, mannæ 30 oz, starch 2 oz, mucil. gum. tragac. q. s. make into pills of gr. vj each; dose no. 2, nocte maneque, increasing the dose to no. 25 or more; a box of 1000 or 1200 pills is usually sufficient for the cure of a common case of syphilis.

For veterinary medicine.—*Alterative balls.* Emetic tartar 5 oz, powd. ginger 3 oz, opium 1 oz, syrop q. s. to make 16 balls. — *Alt. laxative ball.* Barbad. aloes 1 oz, Castille soap 1 oz, and a half, powd. ginger half an oz, syrop q. s. to make six balls; for grease. — *Alt. ball for strangles.* Barbad. aloes 1 dr. and a half, emetic tartar and Castille soap of each 2 drachms; make a ball. — *Alt. ball for weak horses.* Calomel 1 scr. aloes 1 dr. cascarilla and rhubarb of each in powd. 2 dr, Castille soap 3 dr, syrop q. s. to make a ball.—Alterative powders may be made into balls with flour and treacle.—*Anodyne ball.* Opium half a drachm to 1 dr, Castille soap 2 to 4 dr, ginger powder 1 to 2 dr, anise seed powd. half an oz. to 1 oz, oil of caraway

seeds half a dr, syrop q. s. to form a ball.—*Astringent ball.* Powdered opium half a drachm, natron ppm. 1 dr, powd. cassia or ginger 1 dr. and a half; wheat flour and syrop to form a ball.—*Astringent balls for looseness.* Opium half a drachm to 1 dr, ginger powd. 1 dr. and a half, ppd, chalk 3 dr, flour 2 dr; make into a ball with treacle, syrop, or honey.—2. Gum kino 2 drachms, aromatic powder 1 dr. and a half, Castille soap and flour of each 2 dr, honey q. s. to make a ball.—*Ball for bloody urine.* Powdered catechu half an oz, alum half an oz. to 1 oz, cascarilla bark 1 to 2 drachms, liquorice powder and treacle q. s. to make a ball. —*Camphire balls.* Camph. 2 drachms, liquorice powder and syrop q. s. to make a ball.—2. Camph. 2 dr, nitre 1 oz, liquorice powder and syrop q. s. to make a ball.— *Colick ball.* Powd. opium half a drachm, Castille soap and camphire of each 2 dr, ginger 1 dr. and a half; make into a ball with liquorice powder and treacle: to be kept in a bladder for use on a journey.—*Cordial ball.* Caraway seeds fresh powdered 3 drachms, Winter's bark and ppd. chalk of each 2 dr, opium half a drachm, oil of anise seeds 20 drops, syrop q. s. to form a ball.—2. Ginger 2 dr, liquorice root powd. half an oz, oil of caraway and of anise seeds of each 12 drops, treacle q. s. to make a ball.—*Cordial diuretic balls.* Strained turpentine 8 oz, yellow rosin 4 oz, soap 6 oz, sweet oil 2 oz; melt together, and add oil of anise seed 2 oz, oil of caraway half an oz, previously rubbed with ginger 4 oz: make into 16 balls with linseed powder. —*Cordial diuretic ball.* Hard soap and common turpentine of each 4 drachms, ginger powd. 1 dr, opium powd. half a drachm, caraway seed powd. q. s. to make a ball.— *Cordial balls for journies, Globuli cardiaci.* Cumin seed, anise seed, caraway seed, all powdered, of each 4 oz, ginger 2 oz, treacle q. s. to make into balls; dose 2 oz: 7*s.* the lb. —2. Anise seed, caraway seed, sweet fennel seed, stick liquorice, all powdered, of each 4 oz, ginger and cassia of each 1 oz. and a half, honey q. s. to make into balls; dose 2 oz.—3. Cumin seed, coriander seed, caraway seed, all powdered, of each 4 oz, grains of Paradise 1 oz, cassia half an oz, cardamom seeds and saffron of each 2 drachms, syrop q. s. to form into balls; dose 2 oz.—4. Powd. ginger 4 oz, powd. caraway seed 8 oz, oil of caraway and oil of anise seed of each 2 drachms, liquorice powder 8 oz, treacle q. s. to form into balls; dose 2 oz.—*Cough ball.* Gum ammon.

3 to 4 drachms, soap 2 dr, ginger 1 dr. and a half, powdered squills and camphire of each 1 dr, oil of anise seeds 20 drops, syrop q. s. to make a ball.—2. Gum ammoniac 3 drachms, powdered squills 1 dr, opium half a dram, syrop q. s. to make a ball.—*Diaphoretic alterative balls.* Antimonial powder 2 drachms, camphire 1 dr. and a half, flour 3 dr, syrop q. s. to make a ball.—2. Emetic tartar, camphire, of each 1 to 2 drachms, liquorice powder 3 dr, syrop q. s. to make a ball.—*Diuretic balls, Globuli diuretici.* Castille soap 4 oz, nitre and rosin of each 2 oz, oil of juniper half an oz, linseed meal and syrop of each q. s. to make 6 balls for strong horses, or 8 for delicate: 5*s.* 4*d.* the lb.—2. Castille soap 4 oz, Venice turp. 2 oz, powdered anise seed q. s. to make 6 balls.—3. Castille soap, strained turpentine, of each 3 drachms, liquorice powder q. s. to make a ball.—4. Hard soap and common turpentine of each half an oz, caraway seed powd. q. s. to make a ball.—*Diuretic alterative balls.* Yellow rosin 4 oz, Castille soap 3 oz, Venice turp. 2 oz, caraway seed powd. q. s. to form into balls.—2. Salt peter 4 oz, rosin and flour of each 2 oz, oil of juniper half an oz, treacle q. s. to make into balls.—*Farcy balls.* Corrosive subl. 10 to 20 grains, powd. anise seeds half an oz, syrop q. s. to make a ball; if sickness, much purging, or staling is produced, diminish the dose of sublimate.—2. The same, with half a drachm or a drachm of opium.—3. Blue vitriol 1 drachm, liquorice powder 3 dr, syrop q. s. to form a ball, to be given twice a day.—4. Blue vitriol 1 drachm, corrosive sublimate 10 grains, liquorice powder 3 drachms, syrop q. s. to form a ball.—5. Blue vitriol 1 drachm, white arsenic and corrosive sublimate of each 10 grains, liquorice powder 3 drachms, syrop q. s. to form a ball. If any of these produce a purging, they must be discontinued immediately.—*Fever balls.* Emetic tartar 2 drachms, nitre 1 oz, liquorice powder 3 dr, syrop q. s. to make a ball.—*Balls for epidemic fever.* Powders for epidemic fever, made up into balls with flour and syrop, or treacle.—*Garlick balls.* Garlick 1 to 2 oz, pound into a paste, liquorice powder q. s. to make into a ball; used in chronic coughs.—*Gripe ball.* Cayenne pepper half a drachm, made up into a ball with powd. anise seed, liquorice powder, and syrop.—*Laxative ball.* Barbad. aloes and hard soap of each 3 drachms, syrop q. s. to make a ball.—*Laxative alterative balls.* Barb. aloes 10 to 12 drachms,

Castille soap 12 dr, anise seed powd. 12 to 16 dr, ginger 4 dr, syrop or treacle q. s. to form 4 balls.—2. Barb. aloes 10 to 12 drachms, calomel 2 to 4 dr, caraway seed powd. 12 dr, ginger 4 dr, oil of cloves 40 drops, syrop q. s. to make 4 balls.—3. Flowers of sulphur 6 oz, emetic tartar 6 or 8 dr, corrosive sublimate 10 gr, syrop q. s. to form 6 balls.—*Mange balls.* Corrosive sublimate half an oz, emetic tartar 3 oz, anise seeds powdered 6 oz, ginger 2 oz, syrop q. s. to make 16 balls; one to be given every morning, unless they purge.—*Mercurial ball.* Calomel half a drachm, Barbadoes aloes 2 dr, rhubarb, Castille soap, of each 3 dr, syrop q. s. to make a ball; used in inflammation of the liver.—*Physick ball.* Barbad. aloes 5 to 8 drachms, hard soap 4 dr, ginger 1 dr; melt together in a slight heat: if made for keeping add a little sweet oil. The best ball that can be made.—2. Barbad. aloes 5 drachms, natron ppd. 2 dr, aromatic powd. 1 dr, oil of caraway 10 drops, syrop q. s. to make a ball.—3. Barbadoes aloes 6 drachms, Castille soap half an oz, powdered ginger 1 dr, oil of caraway 10 drops, syrop q. s. to make a ball.—4. Barbad. aloes 7 dr. to 1 oz, natron ppd. 2 dr, aromatic powder 1 dr, oil of anise seeds 10 drops, syrop q. s. to make a ball.—*Stomachic balls.* Gentian powd. 4 drachms, ginger powd. 1 dr. and a half, ppd. natron 1 dr, treacle q. s. to form a ball.—2. Cascarilla powder 2 dr, myrrh powd. 1 dr. and a half, Castille soap 1 dr, treacle q. s. to form a ball.—3. Quassia powd. 2 drachms, aromatic powder 1 dr. and a half, ppd. natron 1 dr, treacle q. s. to form a ball.—4. Columbo powd. half an oz, cassia powd. 1 dr, rhubarb powd. 2 dr. to 4 dr, syrop q. s. to form a ball.—*Stomach laxative ball.* Barbad. aloes 3 to 5 drachms, white soap 3 dr, ginger powdered 2 dr, oil of caraway 20 drops, syrop q. s. to make a ball.—*Stomachic purgative ball for washey horses.* Barbadoes aloes 3 drachms, rhubarb 2 dr, ginger and cascarilla of each 1 dr, oil of cammomile 20 drops, carbonate of soda 2 dr, syrop q. s. to make a ball.—*Stomachic purgative ball for thin ill-conditioned horses.* Barbadoes aloes half an oz, rhubarb 2 dr, calomel 1 dr, ginger 1 dr. and a half, oil of caraway 10 drops, Castille soap 2 dr, syrop q. s. to make a ball.—*Strengthening ball.* Columbo root powd. 2 drachms, cascarilla powd. 1 dr, natron ppm. 2 dr, syrop q. s. to make a ball. The horse to have gruel made of wheat flour or arrow-root; sometimes half a drachm of opium may be added, which

will generally stop the looseness for some time. — *Sulphur ball.* Flower of sulphur 1 to 2 oz, emetic tartar 1 to 2 dr, calomel 1 to 2 scrup; mix, for a dose to be given daily in mange and skin diseases. — *Tonic balls.* White arsenic 5 to 10 gr, anise seed powd. half an oz, opium half a dr, treacle q. s. to form a ball.—2. White arsenic 5 to 10 gr, opium half a dr, white vitriol, or blue, or green, 2 dr, caraway seeds powd. half an oz, treacle q. s. to form a ball.—3. Peruv. bark powd. 1 oz, opium half a dr, ginger 1 dr. and a half, oil of caraway 20 drops, treacle q. s. to form a ball.—4. Cascarilla and gentian root powd. each 2 dr, opium half a dr, oil of caraway 20 drops, treacle q. s. to form a ball.—5. Quassia and canella alba of each 2 dr, opium half a dr, ginger 1 dr, treacle q. s. to form a ball.—6. Gentian root powd. 3 dr, opium half a dr, cascarilla, myrrh, and ppd. natron, of each 1 dr, treacle q. s. to form a ball.—7. Columbo powd. 3 to 4 dr, opium 1 dr, cassia 1 dr, allspice powd. 2 dr, treacle q. s. to form a ball.—8. Yellow bark 6 drachms, cascarilla 1 dr, powd. opium half a dr, salt of tartar 1 scrup, syrop q. s. to make a ball; if the horse is costive, the opium must be omitted.—*Tonic ball for washey horses.* Salt of steel 2 to 4 drachms, colombo root 3 dr, cascarilla bark 2 dr, opium 1 scrup, syrop q. s. to make a ball.—2. Blue vitriol 1 drachm, liquorice powder 3 dr, treacle q. s. to make a ball.—3. Salt of steel 2 to 4 drachms, powdered myrrh 2 dr, ginger 1 dr, syrop or treacle q. s. to make a ball. — *Tonic ball for excessive staling in horses.* Gentian root half an oz, ginger 2 dr, opium half a dr. to 1 dr, oil of caraway 20 to 30 drops, syrop q. s. to make a ball.—*Tonic ball for incontinence of urine in horses.* Blue vitriol 1 dr, Venice turp. 3 to 4 dr, ginger 2 dr, liquorice powder q. s. to make a ball.—*Worm balls.* Aloes 4 to 6 drachms, Castille soap 3 dr, calomel, ginger powd, of each 1 to 2 dr, oil of cloves 10 drops, syrop q. s. to form a ball.—2. Aloes 4 to 6 drachms, powdered tin 3 to 4 dr, Castille soap 3 dr, ginger powd. 1 to 2 dr, oil of cloves 10 to 20 drops, syrop q. s. to form a ball.

Purging bolus for dogs. Jalap and rhubarb of each 10 to 20 gr, ginger 3 or 4 gr, soap 10 gr, water q. s: if this does not open the bowels, add aloes half a drachm, or 3 or 4 gr. of calomel. In the distemper it must be preceded by a copious bleeding, and abstinence from food for a day and night.

HARD CONFECTIONS; OR THOSE DRY COMPOSITIONS WHICH ARE PRINCIPALLY COMPOSED OF SUGAR.

Two methods are generally followed in making hard confections. Some are made with sugar, of which one half in fine powder is dissolved in an infusion or decoction in a brass or iron ladle lipped to the right; and when dissolved the other half of the sugar previously warmed, and any essential oil is added, well stirred in, and the grouty mass dragged out by a wire to form drops on a slab sprinkled with sugar, or starch. In others the sugar is not dissolved, but the mass is made to cohere by a mucilage, generally of gum tragacanth, or by white of eggs.

Ambergris is the only perfume that can be properly used for perfumed lozenges and tablets for the mouth.

For medical use. — *Marsh-mallow lozenges, Troschisci althææ.* Rad. althææ, in powder, 1 lb, white sugar 4 lb, muc. g. tragac. q. s.—*Starch lozenges, Troschisci bechici albi, T. amyli.* Amyli ℥jss, rad. glycyrrh. ʒvj, rad. iridis Flor. ℥ss, sugar lbjss, muc. g. tragac. q. s: 3*s.* 8*d.* the lb. —*T. amyli sine iride.* As the other, but without the orrice. —*Morsuli aromatici.* Sugar lbj, water q. s; dissolve, boil to a full candy height, when half cold add amygdal. dulc. decort., cort. aurant. condit. ℥j, cinnam. ℥ss, zz. ℈j, all cut in small pieces.—*Morsuli aceti.* White sugar 1 lb, dissolve, evaporate, and form into lozenges, which imbibe with acetic acid 2 oz. — *Antimony lozenges, Morsuli stibii Kunkelii.* Sulph. antimon. ppi., - amygd. dulc. excort. ana ℥ss, citri cort. cond. ʒij, syr. simp. q. s; make into 8 cakes; dose one a day: the best mode of exhibiting sulphuret of antimony as an alterative.—*Troch. bechici albi.* P. Belg. Gum Arab. - sacch. alb. ana ℥viij, dissolve in a small quantity of water, evaporate, add white of egg beat up with orange flower water ℥iiij, and make into troches.—*Yellow pectoral lozenges, Tr. bechici flavi.* Rad. irid. Flor. ʒvj, rad. glycyrrh. ʒiij, amyli ℥ss, croci pulv. ℈ij, sugar ℥viij, muc. g. trag. q. s.— *Lozenges for the heartburn, Tab. cardialgicæ.* Cret. ppæ. ℥iv, chel. cancr. ppm. ℥ij, bol. Arm. ℥j, nuc. mosch. ℈j, sugar ℥iij, water q. s: 3*s.* 4*d.* the lb.—*Tro. e creta.* Cret. ppæ. ℥iv, chel. canc. ppm. ℥ij, cinnam. ℥ss, sugar ℥iij, muc. g. Arab. q. s: 4*s.* 10*d.* the lb.—*Tro. carbonatis calcis.* Cret. ppæ. ℥iv, gum. Arab. ℥j, nuc. mosch. ʒj, sugar

℥vj, water q. s.—*Cough lozenges, Tablettes anticatarrhales de Tronchin.* Gum Arab. ℥viij, kermetis miner. - sem. anisi ana ℈iiij, suc. glycyrrh. ℥ij, extr. opii gr. xij, sacch. albi lbij: make into small lozenges.—*Clove lozenges.* Cloves ʒv, sugar 1 lb 8 oz, muc. g. tragac. q. s; make 150 lozenges, containing gr. ij of cloves each; used as restoratives after fatigue, or added to chocolate to render it stomachic.—*2.* Sacch. alb. 7 lb, gum. tragac. 14 drachms, ol. caryophyl. ℥ss.—*Cachou lozenges.* Catechu 3 oz, sugar 12 oz, muc. g. trag. q. s.—*Cachou à l'ambre gris.* The same, with ambr. gris. gr. viij.—*Cachou musqué.* The same, with mosch. gr. viij.—*Cachou à la fleur d'oranges.* The same, with ess. neroli gtt. vj.—*Cachou à la reglisse.* Catechu 2 oz, extr. glycyrr. pur. 1 oz, sugar 10 oz, muc. g. trag. q. s.—*Cachou à la violette.* The same, with rad. ir. Flor. ʒjss.—*Cachou à la canelle.* Catechu 3 oz, cinnamon ʒjss, ol. cassiæ gtt. v, sugar 14 oz, muc. g. trag. q. s. All of these are used to fasten the teeth, and disguise a stinking breath.—*Cinnamon lozenges.* Cinnamon 7 oz, sugar 12 oz, muc. g. trag. q. s: stomachic.—*2.* Sacch. alb. 8 lb, ess. cinnam. 3 oz, mucil. tragac. 18 oz.—*Saffron lozenges.* Hay saffron, dried and powdered, 1 oz, sugar 1 lb, muc. g. trag. q. s; anodyne, pectoral, emmenagogue.—*Black pectoral lozenges, Tro. bechici nigri,* P. L. before 1745. Extr. glycyrrh., sacch. ana ℥x, gum. tragacanth., amygd. dulc. decort. ana ℥vj, muc. sem. cydon. made with rose water q. s.—*Tro. bechici nigri,* P. L. since 1745. Extr. glycyrrh., sacch. ana ℥x, gum. tragac. lbss, water q. s: ℈*s.* the lb.—*Tro. glycyrrhizæ.* Extr. glycyrrh., sacch. ana ℥x, gum. tragac. ℥iij, water q. s: ℈*s.* the lb.—*Tro. glycyrrhizæ glabræ.* Extr. glycyrrh., gum. Arab. ana lbj, sacchari lbij, warm water q. s; dissolve, strain, and evaporate.—*Tro. glycyrrhizæ cum opio.* Opii ʒij, dissolved in tinct. bals. Tolut. ℥ss, syr. simpl. ℥viij, extr. glycyrrh., gum. Arab. ana ℥v, made into troches of gr. x each.—*Ipecacuanha lozenges.* Ipecac. ʒiv, sugar 2 lb, muc. g. trag. q. s; make 480 lozenges, containing each gr. ss of ipecacuanha; expectorant; used in coughs, also stomachic.—*2.* P. Belg. Cort. rad. ipec. ʒj, sacch. albi ℥viij, muc. g. trag. q. s.—*Orrice lozenges, Violet lozenges.* Rad. irid. Flor., gum. Arab. ana ʒij, rad. glycyrrh. ʒvj, sugar 1 lb 8 oz, muc. g. trag. q. s.—*Gum lozenges, Tro. gummosi.* Gum. Arab. 4 oz, starch 1 oz, sugar 12 oz, aq. rosæ q. s.—*Lemon drops.* Sugar 1 lb in very fine powder, dissolve one half

along with salt of sorrel ʒiij, in the smallest quantity of water; as soon as it boils add the other half of the sugar, and ess. limon. gtt. viij, drag it out immediately by a crooked wire in drops upon a slab.—*2.* Use concrete acid of lemons, or acid of tartar, instead of the salt of sorrel.—*3.* Colour with turmeric. — *Lemon sugar.* Concrete acid of lemons 3 oz, sugar 4 lb, essence of lemons ʒij.—*Morsuli citri.* Sugar 16 oz, citron or lemon juice 2 oz. ½, eleosacch. citri 4 oz; dry. — *Steel lozenges.* Sugar 3 lb 8 oz, iron filings, or rust of iron, 8 oz, cinnamon 2 oz, muc. g. trag. q. s; stomachic, tonic. — *Aromatic lozenges of steel.* Are prepared with vitriol. vir. and a little tinct. canthar.—*Candied horehound, Marrubium conditum.* Juice of horehound 1 pint, white sugar 4 lb, brown sugar 6 lb: 1*s.* 4*d.* the lb. —*Magnesia lozenges, Tro. e magnesia.* Magnes. ustæ ʒiiij, zz. ϑj, sugar ʒij, muc. g. Arab. q. s: 8*s.* the lb.—*2.* Magnesia 1 oz, sugar 4 oz, muc. g. trac. made with aq. flor. aurant. q. s.—*Purple tablets.* Magnesiæ 3 lb, sacch. alb. 1 lb and a half, drop lake 1 oz, gum. tragac. 3 oz; mix.—*Nutmeg lozenges.* Sacch. alb. 8 lb, gum. tragac. 2 oz. and a half, ol. nuc. mosch. 1 oz. — *Peppermint drops.* Sugar 2 lb, peppermint water 4 oz, made into drops, as those of lemons: essence of peppermint may be added, if they are required to be very warm.—*Peppermint lozenges.* Sugar 2 lb, starch 2 oz, essence of peppermint q. p. muc. gum. trag. q. s.—*2.* Use plaster of Paris instead of starch, to give a body to these lozenges; stimulant. — 3. Sacch. alb. 4 lb, muc. g. tragac. q. s. ol. menth. pip. ʒvj. —4. White sugar ʒxivss, melt in a ladle, add white sugar ʒjss mixed with oil of peppermint gr. xlv, and drop on a slab rubbed with oil of sweet almonds.—*5.* Manus Christi lbss, imbibe it with ol. menth. pip. ʒss, dissolved in alcohol ʒjss.—6. Ichthyoc. ʒj, water ʒiij, dissolve, add eleosacch. menth. pip. lbj.—7. Sacch. albi ʒvj, ol. menth. pip. gtt. xxxvj, white of 2 eggs; rub together, and form into troches.—*Nitre drops.* Sal. nitri 4 oz, sugar 1 lb, water 2 oz.—*Nitre lozenges, Tro. nitri.* Sal. nitri 4 oz, sugar 1 lb, muc. g. trag. q. s; diuretic internally, held in the mouth to remove incipient sore throats: 3*s.* 6*d.* the lb.—*Pastilles de rose.* Sugar 2 lb, rose water 4 oz, made into drops.—*Manus Christi.* The same, made into a flat cake.—*Pate de rose lozenges, Patirosa lozenges.* Sugar 2 lb, starch 4 oz, ol. rhodii gtt. vj, muc. g. trac. made with rose water coloured with cochineal q. s;

pectoral.—*Troc. spongiæ ustæ.* Sacchar. albi 3 oz, spong. ust. 1 oz, extr. glycyrrh. ʒiij, pulv. amyli ʒij, mucil. g. Arab. q. s.—*Rhubarb lozenges.* Rhabarb. 1 oz, sugar 6 oz, muc. g. trag. made with aq. cinnam. q. s.; cathartic. — *Sulphur lozenges, Tro. sulphuris.* Flor. sulph. 1 oz, sugar 8 oz, muc. g. trag. q. s; pectoral; used in asthma and piles: 3*s.* 4*d.* the lb.—*Pectoral lozenges.* Fl. sulph. ʒvj, fl. benz. ʒss, gum. Arab., rad. irid. Flor. ana ʒiij, balsam. sulph. anis. ʒj, sugar 18 oz, muc. g. trag. q. s. — *Tolu lozenges.* Sugar 2 lb, cream of tartar 3 oz, starch 1 oz, tinct. bals. Tolu ʒiv, mucil. g. tragac. q. s; pectoral.—*Pate de tussilage à l'anis.* Extr. glycyrrh. dissolved in a strong decoction of the flowers of coltsfoot and cudweed, strained and evaporated to a paste, adding a little ol. anisi towards the end; pectoral.—*Vanilla lozenges.* Vanilla in powder 3 oz, sugar 18 oz, muc. g. trag. q. s: each lozenge ought to contain gr. ij of vanilla; odoriferous, stomachic. — *Ginger lozenges.* Zz. 1 oz, sugar 1 lb, muc. g. trag. q. s; stimulant, stomachic.—2. Pulv. zingib. 10 oz, sacch. alb. 8 lb, mucil. tragac. 18 oz.—*Ginger candy.* Zz. 2 oz, boiling water q. s. to strain a pint, white sugar 6 lb, brown sugar 8 lb.—*Ginger drops.* Sugar 2 lb, strong infusion of ginger 4 oz. — *Tablettes de Spitzlait.* Raisins 1 lb, pearl barley 1 lb 8 oz, water q. s.; boil for a short time, dissolve opii ʒss, gum. Arab. 4 oz, Spanish liquorice 1 oz. in water; mix the two liquors, strain, add brown sugar 4 lb, clarify the syrop with white of eggs, evaporate to a paste, adding anise seed, in powder, ʒiij, towards the end, pour it out upon a slab, divide and dry; pectoral in obstinate coughs.—*Worm cakes.* Scamm. Alepp. 2 oz, calomel ppd. 3 oz, res. jalapii 2 oz, crem. tartari 4 oz, white sugar 3 lb, mucil. g. trag. q. s.—2. Calomel 1 oz, res. jalap. 2 oz, white sugar 2 lb, muc. g. tragac. made with rose water q. s.; make 1960 lozenges, weighing gr. viij, and containing calom. gr. 1-4th, res. jalap. gr. ss, each.—3. Scammon. and crem. tart. ana ℥j, calomel ppt. ℥ss, sacchar. alb. ʒj, muc. g. tragac. q. s.; will make 80.—*Storey's worm cakes.* Calomel ℈j, jalap. ʒj, zz. ℈ij, sacch. 1 oz, cinnabar. antim. q. s. to colour them, syr. simp. q. s. to make into cakes. — *Ching's yellow worm lozenges.* Saffron ʒiiij, water 1 pint; boil, strain, add calomel 1 lb, white sugar 28 lb, muc. g. trag. q. s: each lozenge should contain gr. j of calomel. — *Ching's brown worm lozenges.* Calomel 7 oz, extr. jalapii resinos. 3 lb 8 oz, white sugar

9 lb, muc. g. trag. q. s.: each lozenge should contain gr. ss of calomel.—*Lozenges of pure emetine.* Pure emetine gr. vj, sugar ℥iiij; make into 260 lozenges: emetic. — *Emetic lozenges of emetine.* Emetine gr. xxvj, sugar ℥ij; make into 66 lozenges: emetic, no. j for a child, iiij for an adult.— *Pectoral lozenges of emetine.* Emetine gr. xxvj, sugar ℥iiij, carmine q. s. to colour them red; make into 260 lozenges: occasionally in chronic coughs, hooping cough, and chronic diarrhœa; more than one in an hour will excite nausea.

For confectionary. — *Pâte de gomme Arabique.* Very white gum Arabic, white sugar, of each 2 lb 8 oz, boiling water 5 pints; dissolve, strain, evaporate without boiling to the consistence of honey; beat up the whites of 12 eggs with orange flower water 4 oz. measures, which mix gradually with the paste, and evaporate over a slow fire, stirring it continually till it will not stick to the fingers or wooden slice: it should be very light, spongy, and extremely white; pectoral: sold for pâte de guimauve.—2. Add starch towards the end: this is an inferior article.— *Pâte de gomme de Senegal.* White sugar 5 lb, washed gum Senegal 6 lb, water 30 pints, make into a paste, add orange flower water 9 oz. by weight: essence of lemons and citric acid may be added to flavour it: sold for pâte de dattes, and pâte de jujubes.— *Pâte de guimauve, Pasta althææ.* Rad. althææ decort. ℥iiij, water 5 pints; boil to 4 pints, strain, add gum. Arab., sacch. alb., of each lbij, evaporate to an extract, then take from the fire, stir it quickly with the white of 12 eggs, previously beat to a froth, add, while stirring, aq. flor. aurant. fl℥iv. Pâte de gomme Arabique is sold for it.—*Pâte de dattes.* Dates 1 lb ½, white sugar 5 lb, washed gum Senegal 6 lb, water 30 pints, orange flower water 9 oz. by weight; prepare as the pâte de gomme Arabique: produce about 9 lb. Pâte de gomme de Senegal is sold for it. —*Pâte de jujubes.* Raisins stoned 1 lb, currants picked, jujubes opened, of each 4 oz, water q. s; boil, strain with expression, add sugar 2 lb 4 oz, gum. Arab. 2 lb 8 oz, previously made into a mucilage with some water, and strain; evaporate gently, pour into moulds, finish the drying in a stove, and then divide it; expectorant, in coughs. Pâte de gomme Senegal is sold for it. — *Refined juice, Refined liquorice.* Spanish liquorice 4 lb, gum. Arab. 2 lb, water q. s; dissolve, strain, evaporate gently to a soft extract, roll into cylinders, cut into lengths, and polish by

rubbing them together in a box: expectorant, in coughs, &c.—*2.* Spanish liquorice, carpenter's glue, of each lbj, water q. s. — *Pâte de réglisse noire.* Refined liquorice 8 oz, gum Arabic 2 lb, sugar 1 lb, water q. s; dissolve, and evaporate till it forms a very thick syrop, add rad. enulæ camp., rad. irid. Flor. ana ℥ss, ess. de cedrat a few drops, put into tin moulds, and dry in a stove. — *Pâte blanche de reglisse.* From the roots of liquorice, in the same manner as pâte de guimauve; pectoral. — *Barley sugar, Saccharum hordeatum.* Sugar 1 lb, saffron 12 grains, water q. s; boil to a full candy height, pour it out upon an oiled slab, and roll it in cylinders: formerly a decoction of barley was used.—*2.* Use mucilage of gum Arabic, and flavour with lemons. — *White barley sugar, Penides, Alphenic.* Sugar q. p. decoction of barley q. s.; boil to a full candy height, add a few drops of ess. Bergamotte or ess. of lemons, and twist it together, that the air may render it white.—*2.* Add starch to give the whiteness.—*Chocolate, Chocolada, Chocolat de Sante.* Caraccas cacao 8 lb, Island cacao 2 lb, roast them, and while warm, add white sugar 10 lb, make into a paste on a heated slab; produces 22 lb.—*2.* Caraccas cacao 8 lb, sweet almonds q. s. to relieve the dryness of this cacao: some add butter.—*3.* Island cacao 8 lb, starch powder q. s. to absorb the fatness of this cacao.—4. Cacao cake from whence the oil has been pressed, mutton suet, q. s.—*Spanish chocolate.* Use seeds of ground peas for cacao, and add maize flour. — *Chocolat à la vanille.* To 20 lb of the best chocolate paste add cinnamon, Mexican vanilla, of each 3 oz, cloves ʒj: used as a nourishing and restorative food.

POWDERS AND STONES.

For medical use.—*True Gascoigne's powder, Pulvis e chelis cancrorum compositus,* P. L. before 1745. Margarit. ppm., ocul. cancr., corall. rubr., succin. alb., corn. cervi calc., lap. bezoard. Orient. ana ℥j, chel. canc. ℥vj; make into balls: *3s.* 6*d.* the oz. — *Lady Kent's powder, P. bezoarticus, Globuli bezoardicus.* Chel. cancr. ℥viij, marg. pp., coral. rubr. pp. ana ℥ij, lap. bezoar. Orient. ℥j; cordial, in great esteem, although few will go to the price of it: 9*s.* 4*d.* the oz. — *Cephalic snuff, P. cephalicus.* Fol. asari, fol. majoran., fol. lil. convall. ana p. æq.—*P. sternutatorius, P. asari compositus,* P. L. Fol. sicc. asari, fol.

majoranæ, fol. mari Syr., flor. lavand. ana p. æq: 13*s.* the lb.—*P. asari compositus,* P. D. Fol. sicc. asari ℥j, flor. lavand. ʒij.—*P. asari compositus,* P. E. Fol. asari 3 oz, fol. majoran., flor. lavand. ana 1 oz.—*P. Cornachini.* Scammon. ʒx, antim. diaphoret. ʒvj, crem. tart. ℥ijss; cathartic, febrifuge, ℈j: an excellent medicine.—*Diaceltatesson Paracelsi.* Antim. diaph. gr. xviij, res. scamm. gr. xvj, crem. tart. gr. vij. M.—*Earl of Warwick's powder, P. comitis Warwicensis.* Scammonii ℥ij, antimonii diaph. ℥j, crem. tartari ℥ss.—*Species diambræ sine odoratis, Spec. aromaticæ, P. aromaticus,* P. L. et D. Cinnam. ℥ij, sem. card. min., zz., piper. long. ana ℥j: the old receipt was more compounded.—*P. cinnamomi compositus.* Cinnam. ℥ij, sem. cardam. min. ℥jss, zz. ℥j, piper. long. ℥ss: 16*s.* the lb. *P. aromaticus,* P. E. Cinn., zz., piper. long. ana p. æq.; stimulant, carminative, stomachic, gr. v. to x.—*Plummer's alterative powder, Æthiop's Plummeri.* Calomel, sulph. antim. ana ʒij: 1*s.* 6*d.* the oz.—*Spec. diatragacanthi frigidæ, P. e tragacantha compositus,* P. L. before 1788. Gum. tragac., gum. Arab., rad. althææ ana ℥ss, amyli, rad. glycyrrh. ana ℥ss, sacch. albi ℥ss; the old formula had all the cold seeds.—*P. e tragacantha compositus,* P. L. since 1788, *P. tragacanthæ compositus.* Gum. tragac., gum. Arab., amyli ana ℥jss, sacch. alb. ℥iij; demulcent, ʒss to ʒj; used in tickling coughs: 6*s.* 8*d.* the lb.—*Species hieræ picræ.* Cinnam., zedoar., asari, sem. cardam. min., croci ana ʒvj, coccinel. ℈j, aloes Socotr. ℥xij.—*Hiera picra.* Gummi aloes lbj, canel. alb. ℥iij.—*P. aloeticus.* Aloes Socotr. lbj, canel. alb. ℥iij.—*P. aloes cum canella.* Al. hep. lbj, canel. alb. ℥iij: 12*s.* the lb.—2. Aloes Barbad. 7 lb, aloes Cap. 2 lb, canel. alb. 3 lb, pimento 1 lb, turmeric 1 lb 8 oz: cathartic, gr. x to ℈j.—*Mead's powder against the bite of a mad dog, P. antilyssus.* Lichen. ciner. terrestr. ℥ij, piper. nigr. ℥j.—*P. diasenæ.* Fol. senæ, crem. tart. ana ℥ij, caryoph., cinnam., galangæ, sem. ammeos ana ʒij, scammonii ℥ss.—*P. e sena compositus.* Omit the ammi and galanga, and put in zz. ʒij.—*P. e sena compositus, P. sennæ compositus.* Fol. sennæ, crem. tart. ana ℥ij, scammon. ℥ss, zz. ʒij: 1*l.* 1*s.* the lb.—*P. diaturpethi compositus.* Rad. turpethi, rad. jalapii, rad. hermodactyli, tartar vitriol. ana p. æq.—*P. jalapæ compositus.* Rad. jalap. ℥j, crem. tart. ℥ij; purgative, ℈j to ℈ij: 5*s.* 4*d.* the lb.—*Æthiop's mineralis, Hydrargyrus cum sulphure, Hydrargyri sulphuretum nigrum.* Argent.

vivi, fl. sulphuris ana lbj : 6*s.* 8*d.* the lb. — 2. Argent. viv. 7 lb, fl. sulph. 14 lb ; vermifuge, alterative ℈j to ʒj, bis terve in die ; also used by the ferriers and farmers. — *P. e bolo compositus sine opio.* Boli Armen. (or bol. Gall.) lbss, cinnam. ℥iiij, rad. torment. gum. Arab. ana ℥iij, pip. long. ℥ss. —*P. e creta compositus, P. cretæ compositus.* For bole, use ppd. chalk : 8*s.* the lb.—*P. carbonatis calcis compositus, P. cretaceus.* Cret. pp. ℥iiij, nuc. mosch. ʒss, cinnam. ʒjss ; absorbent, stomachic, carminative, ℈j to ℈ij. — *P. e bolo compositus cum opio.* Species for pulv. e bol. comp. s. opio as before, add opii colati ʒiij.—*P. e creta compositus cum opio.* Pulv. e creta comp. ℥viiij, opii purif. duri ʒjss.—*P. cretæ compositus cum opio.* Pulv. cretæ comp. ℥vjss, opii duri ℈iiij ; astringent, stomachic, gr. xv to ℈ij, which last dose contains gr. j of opium : 10*s.* 8*d.* the lb.—*P. e cerussa compositus, P. e cerussa.* Cerussæ ʒv, sarcocol. ℥jss, gum. tragacanth. ℥ss : cooling, astringent ; used externally in excoriations : 7*s.* the lb.—*Common Gascoigne's powder, P. e chelis cancrorum compositus,* P. L. since 1745. Chel. cancr. ppm. lbj, margarit. ppm. (or cret. ppæ. as in P. L. 1788), corall. rubr. pp. ana ℥iij ; absorbent, ʒss to ʒj. — *Contrayerva balls, Lapis contrayervæ, Globuli contrayervæ, P. contrayervæ compositus,* P. L. before 1809. Chel. cancr. ppm. lbj, cretæ ppæ. corall. rubr. ppi. ana ℥iij, rad. contrayervæ ℥v ; the original formula had amber in it : 13*s.* 4*d.* the lb.— *P. contrayervæ compositus,* P. L. since 1809. Test. ppm. lbjss, rad. contrayervæ ℥v ; diaphoretic, ℈j to ℈ij : 5*s.* 4*d.* the lb.—*P. e succino compositus,* vice *Trochisci de carabe.* Succin. pp., gum. Arab. ana ʒx, succ. hypocist., balaust., terræ Japon. ana ʒv, olibani ℥ss, opii colati ʒj. — *P. kino compositus.* Kino ʒxv, cinnam. ʒiiij, opii duri ʒj ; astringent ; dose of the latter ℈ss to ℈j, which last contains opii gr. j : 18*s.* 4*d.* the lb.—*P. e myrrha compositus,* P. L. before 1788. Fol. sicc. rutæ, fol. dict. Cret., myrrhæ ana ℥jss, assafœtidæ, sagapeni, cast. Russ., opopon. ana ℥j.—*P. e myrrha compositus,* P. L. since 1788. Myrrhæ, sabinæ, rutæ, cast. Russ. ana ℥j : 1*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* the lb, 2*s.* 6*d.* the oz.—*Spec. e scordio sine opio.* Boli Arm. (or boli Gall.) ℥iv, scordii ℥ij, cinnam. ℥jss, styr. calam. col., rad. torment., rad. bistort., rad. gentian., fol. dict. Cret., galban. col., gum. Arab., rosar. rubr. ana ℥j, piper. long., zz. ana ℥ss : 6*s.* the lb.— *Spec. e scordio cum opio.* Add to the former, opii col. ʒiij : 18*s.* 8*d.* the lb. —*Euphorbium præparatum.* Euphorbium

2 oz, lemon juice a pint; dissolve, strain, and evaporate to dryness.—*Diagrydium, Diacrydium.* Scamm. lbj, juice of quinces ℥viij; infuse 12 hours, and evaporate to dryness: 9*s.* the oz. — *P. e scammonio compositus, P. scammoneæ compositus.* Scammonii, extr. jalap. duri ana ℥ij, zz. ℥ss; cathartic, gr. x to xv: 4*l.* 10*s.* the lb, 6*s.* the oz.—*P. scammonii compositus.* Scammon., crem. tart. ana 1 oz; cathartic, weaker; dose ʒss to ʒss.—*P. e scammonio cum aloe.* Scammon. ʒvj, extr. jalap. duri, aloes Soc. ana ℥jss, zz. ℥ss. —*P. basilicus.* Scammon., crem. tart., calomel., cerus. antimonii ana p. æq.: 2*l.* 7*s.* the lb.—*P. e scammonio cum calomelane.* Scammonii ℥ss, calomel., sacch. alb. ana ʒij; cathartic, vermifuge, gr. v to x, or more: 4*l.* 10*s.* the lb, 6*s.* the oz.—*P. aloeticus cum guaiaco, P. aloes compositus, P. aloes cum guaiaco.* Aloes ℥jss, guaiaci ℥j, pulv. aromatic. ℥ss: 16*s.* the lb.—*P. aloeticus cum ferro.* Aloes Soc. ℥jss, myrrh. ℥iij, extr. gent. duri, sal. Martis ana ℥j. — *Dover's powder, P. sudorificus Doveri.* Tartar. vitriol., sal. nitri ana ℥iiij; throw into a red hot mortar, stir them with a spoon until they have done flaming, powder very fine, and add opii, rad. ipecac., rad. glycyrrh. ana ℥j; dose gr. xl to lxx in wine whey. The red hot mortar must decompose the nitre and produce a ferruginated alkali, and therefore different from the college formula: 15*s.* the lb.—2. Tart. vitriol., sal. nitri ana 4 oz, opii, ipecac., rad. glycyrrh. ana 1 oz; diaphoretic, sudorific, gr. vj to xx; used in rheumatism.—*P. ipecacuanhæ compositus, P. ipecacuanhæ et opii.* Ipecac., opii ana ʒj, tartar. vitriol. ℥j: 16*s.* the lb.—*P. opiatus,* P. L. Opii ʒj, corn. cerv. usti ʒix.—*P. cornu usti cum opio.* Opii ʒj, corn. cerv. usti ℥j, coccinel. ʒj: 16*s.* 4*d.* the lb.—*P. opiatus,* P. E. Opii ʒj, cret. ppæ. ʒix; absorbent, anodyne, gr. v to x, which last contains opii gr. j. — *Alkalised quick silver, Æthiops alcalisatus, Hydrargyrus cum creta,* P. L. Argent. vivi ℥iij, cretæ ℥v: 5*s.* the lb.—*Hydrargyrus cum creta,* P. D. Argent. vivi, mannæ ana ℥j; rub till the quick silver disappears, then add cretæ ʒj, rub again, wash out the manna with a pint of warm water, add cretæ ʒiij more to the sediment while moist, and dry upon blotting paper.—*Hydrargyrus cum magnesia.* Argent. vivi, mannæ ana ℥j, magnesiæ albæ ℥ss; proceed as in the last. —*Potential cautery, Common caustic, Cauterium potentiale, Lapis septicus, Causticum commune mitius.* Quick lime, soft soap ana p. æq. — *Causticum commune fortius, Calx*

cum kali puro, Potassa cum calce, Kali causticum cum calce. Soap ley made of potash q. v. boil to a third or fourth part, and add lime q. s. to soak up the remaining liquor; caustic, not so liable to spread as pure potash, but much weaker: 3*s.* the lb.—*Lapis medicamentosus.* Alum., lithargyri, boli Arm. ana lbvj, colcoth. vitrioli, aceti, opt. ana lbiij; boil to a stony consistence; astringent, detergent, externally, ℥j, to a pint of water. — *Lapis opthalmicus, L. divinus.* Vitr. cærul., alumin., nitri, ana ℥j; melt together, adding at the end camph. ℥j: used to make an eye water, ʒij to water 4 oz.—*Pierre divine.* Roche alum burnt 3 oz, add liquid ammonia ʒj; mix, and add vermilion ℈j: for toothache, a piece to be put in the tooth.—*P. de tribus.* Scammon., crem. tartari, antimon. diaphor. ana p. æq.; cathartic, gr. xv to ʒj. — *P. stypticus, P. sulphatis aluminæ compositus.* Aluminis ℥iiij, kino ℥j; styptic, gr. x to xv, or externally to bleeding wounds. — *Mercurius saccharatus.* Hydrarg., sacch. albi ana ℥ss, ol. tanaceti gtt. xvj; rub till the quick silver disappears: vermifuge, ʒj in a day.—*Poudre de lupuline.* Lupuline ʒj, white sugar ʒij. — *Pâte arsenicale.* Cinnab. gr. lxx, sang. dracon. gr. xxij, arsen. albi gr. viij: used in cancer, being made into a paste with spittle when used.—*Pulvis emmenagogicus.* Fol. sabinæ sicc., zz. ana ℈ss, potas. sulphatis ʒjss; to be taken twice a day.—*P. balsamicus.* Mastich, myrrhæ, sarcocollæ ana ℥j; mix; to be sprinkled on bared bones, tendons, and ligaments.—*Mochlique des Freres de la Charite.* Vitr. antim. very finely ground, ʒj, sacch. albi ʒij; dose ℈j to ʒss, as a specific in colic from lead. — *Vitrum antimonii ceratum.* Ceræ flavæ ʒj, melt and add vitr. antim. in extremely fine powder ℥j: mix well, and keep in the fire for an hour, or till it acquires the appearance of Spanish snuff; cool, and powder; in diarrhœa and dysentery g. vj twice a day: 12*s.* the lb.—*P. diaphoreticus.* Pulv. antimonialis gr. viij, crem. tartari gr. vj.—2. Pulv. antimonialis gr. vij, salis nitri gr. v; diaphoretic, in fevers.—*P. jalapæ.* Jalapæ ℈j, crem. tartari ʒj.—*P. rhabarbari.* Rhabarb. gr. xxv, crem. tart. ʒj; purging. — *P. sabinæ.* Fol. sabinæ pulv. ℥ij, æruginis, Merc. præcip. rubri ana ℥ss; to stimulate and consume fleshy tumours.—*Duke of Portland's gout powder, P. Ducis Portlandiæ.* Rad. aristol., rad. gentianæ, summ. chamædryos, summ. centaur. min. ana p. æq.; used in gout.—*Herrenschwand's worm specific.* G. G. G. gr. x, sal. tartari ℈j.

—*Tonquin remedy, P. Tunchinensis, P. alexipharmacus Sinensis.* Rad. valer. sylv. pulv. ℈j, moschi gr. xvj, camph. gr. vj; mix; antispasmodic, alexiterial, to gr. xij, in hooping cough; to ℈j, in hydrophobia and exanthemata; to ℈ijss, in mania. — *P. vermifugus.* Sal. comm. ʒij, coccinellæ ℈ij; dose ʒss, every morning. — *2.* Ferri carbon. ℈j, in any vehicle, early every morning.—*P. tonicus.* Cort. Peruv. ℥ss, sal. Epsom. ʒvj; for four doses, one every other hour, in agues.—*2.* Ferri ammon. gr. v, rhabarb. gr. iij; once a day. —*3.* Ferri tartar. gr. x, rad. calumbæ gr. xv; for a dose every four hours.—*Cheltenham salts.* Glauber's salt, Epsom salt, common salt, of each 28 lb; dry in an oven, and powder; purgative, ʒvj to ℥jss.—*2.* Sal. Glaub. ʒij, sal. Epsom. gr. lxvj, sal. comm. gr. x, sal. Martis gr. ss. — *3.* Common salt, Epsom salt, Glauber's salt, of each 1 lb; dissolve, filter, and evaporate to dryness, then add green vitriol ʒss. — *Poudre de muriate d'or-et-de-soude.* Mur. auri-et-sodæ crystal. gr. j, pulv. lycopodic, gr. ij. M.—*2.* Use pulv. rad. iridis flor. deprived of all its soluble parts by alkohol and water, for pulv. lycopodii. — *P. diureticus.* Rad. scillæ sicc. gr. iij, opii gr. ss, cinnam. gr. x; for a dose twice a day.—*2.* Rad. scill. sicc. gr. xij, sal. nitri ʒj, sacch. albi, cinnam. ana ʒj, f. pulv. no. vj; dose one, twice a day. —*3.* Crem. tart. ʒj, rad. scill. sicc. gr. iij, zz. gr. v; for a dose, every six hours. —*P. catharticus.* Rhabarb. gr. xv, scamm., ammoniæ subcarbon. ana gr. v; for a single dose. —*2.* Rad. jalap. gr. xv, rad. ipecac. gr. v, ol. cinnam. gtt. ij; for one dose.—*3.* G. G. G. gr. iij, sacchari ℈j; for a dose, every three hours until a stool is obtained.—*P. antacidus.* Pulv. cretæ c. cum opio ℈j, catechu gr. xv; for a dose, to be taken after each liquid stool, in loosenesses arising from acidity.—*P. refrigerans.* Salis nitri gr. xv, in a tea-cup of water, immediately upon its being dissolved.— *P. expectorans.* Myrrhæ ʒss, sacchari ℥ss; to be taken in divided doses, daily, in any convenient vehicle.—*2.* Scillæ sicc. gr. viij, ipecac. gr. v, camphoræ ℈j, pulv. antim. gr. vj, sacch, pur. ʒj, f. pulv. iiij; dose j, twice a day, in barley water.—*3.* Myrrhæ gr. xij, ipecac. gr. vj, salis nitri ʒss, f. pulv. iiij; dose j, every four hours. — *Mariott's dry vomit.* Tartar. emetic., vitrioli cær. ana p. æq.; to be taken without any liquid.—*Alumen saccharinum.* Common alum made up into small sugar loaves, with white of egg and rose wawater: used by females to make an astringent wash.—*P.*

diaphoreticus. Pulv. ipecac. c. gr. xv, pulv. tragac. comp. ʒij, f. pulv. iiij; dose j, every hour.—2. Pulv. ipecac. c. gr. xv, pulv. antimon. gr. ij, f. pulvis; to be taken at bed-time. —3. Antim. sulphureti præcip., extr. aconiti ana gr. j, magnes. carb. ʒss, f. pulvis.—4. Pulv. antim. gr. iij, potas. subcarbon. gr. v, flor. chamæm. ʒj, f. pulv; dose j, every six hours, for two or three days. — 5. Pulv. ipecac. gr. ij, opii gr. j, sal. nitri gr. xvj, f. pulv. to be taken at bed-time. —*Tartarum solubile extemporaneum.* Crem. tart. 3 lb, kali pp. 1 lb.—*Extempore smelling salts.* Sal. ammon. ʒj, kali pp. ʒj, ess. limon. gtt. v.—*Sal volatile oleosum.* Subcarb. of potash, sal ammoniac ana ℥vj, powder, mix, add leaves of marum Syriacum ℥ss, alkohol, P. L. Ojss, (impregnated with ol. caryoph. ʒss, ol. cinnam. ʒj, ol. nuc. mosch. ʒij, ol. marjoranæ, limon, and aurant. of each ʒj), water Oij; distil with an extremely gentle heat, and as soon as the liquid that rises begins to dissolve the salt that has sublimed, take the vessel from the sand, and collect the salt; extremely fragrant: 8*s.* 6*d.* the lb. — *Smelling salts, Sal ammoniacum volatile cum lavandulâ.* Subcarbonate of ammonia ℥viij, grind with ol. lavand. exot. ℥jss; sublime with a gentle heat: 8*s.* 6*d.* the lb. —*Aerated soda powders.* Sodæ carbonatis ʒss, in each blue paper; acid of tartar gr. xxv, in each white paper; for half a pint of water: pleasant, cooling beverages in summer. — *Seidletz powders.* Soda tartar. ʒij, sodæ carb. ʒij, in one paper; acid tart. gr. xxxv, in the other; for half a pint of water. — Aerated soda powders, in a single bottle, will not keep effervescent more than a month, the acid and alkali uniting. If sugar is added, the same combination takes place: white barley sugar does better, but it will not keep good more than two months.— *Midgeley's sodaic powders.* To each paper of acid add ⅛ gr. of tartarized antimony.—*Vakaka.* Vanilla 1 oz, white sugar 4 oz; grind together: analeptic.—*Species pro confectio opii;* 13*s.* 4*d.* the lb.—*Species pro mist. cretæ;* 5*s.* 8*d.* the lb.—*Pulvis sudorificus.* Sulphuret of antimon. 12 lb, cream of tartar 4 lb.

P. stanni factitius. Polisher's putty 4 lb, ivory black 4 oz. The ill effects sometimes arising from tin as a vermifuge, are owing to the substitution of this powder for the filings.—*P. radix glycyrrhizæ trita reducta.* Rad. glycyrrh., ras. guaiaci, far. tritici ana p. æq.—2. Rad. glycyrrh. 7 lb, brown sugar 14 lb.—3. Box dust 28 lb, fabarum 36 lb, curcumæ 3 lb, succ.

liquiritiæ 14 lb.—4. Far. trit. 56 lb, succin. 2 lb, P. D. 6 lb, sacch. rub. 7 lb.—*Rad. enulæ trita reducta.* Rad. enulæ, barley meal ana p. æq.—2. Fabarum 56 lb, box dust 14 lb, rad. enulæ 28 lb.—3. Fabarum 56 lb, rad. enulæ 56 lb.—4. Pulv. enulæ camp. 40 lb, ivory black 12 lb, cret. ppa. 6 lb, flour 22 lb, yellow ochre 1 lb and a half. — *Semina fœnugræci trita reducta.* Sem. fœnugræc., pea meal ana p. æq.—2. Sem. fœnug. 56 lb, rad. curcumæ 7 lb, fabarum 36 lb, whiting 14 lb, box dust 14 lb. — *Sem. anisi trita reducta.* Sem. anisi, ras. guaiaci ana p. æq.—2. Sem. lini 32 lb, pulv. lini 36 lb, ras. guaiaci 20 lb, ebor. 4 lb, Dutch pink 7 lb.—3. Sem. anisi 21 lb, sem. fœnic. dulc. 7 lb, ras. guaiaci 28 lb, turmeric 1 lb, pale rape oil 4 pints.—4. Sem. anisi 56 lb, ras. guaiaci 70 lb.—5. Stone blue 2 lb, curcumæ 2 lb, sago 4 lb, sem. anisi 65 lb, far. trit. 65 lb.—*Piper nigrum tritum reductum.* P. nig. lbj, hulls of black mustard seed lbvj.—*Rad. circumæ trita reducta.* Rad. curcumæ, ras. guaiaci ana p. æq.—2. Rad. curcumæ 12 lb, fabarum 12lb, lign. rubri 4 lb.—*Cortex Peruvianus tritus factitius.* Rad. bistortæ, calami aromatici ana p. æq.—2. Cort. quercûs, rad. gentianæ, in different proportions.—3. Herb. lycopi Europæi.—4. Rad. gei montani.—5. Cort. fraxini, rad. torment., zz. ground together. — Bugle, ajuga reptans; self-heal, prunella vulgaris; yellow loosestrife, lysimachia vulgaris; the bark of the sloe bush, prunus spinosa; the bark of the horse-chesnut tree, æsculus hippocastanum; the bark of several species of willows and sallows, salix: are all substituted for cort. Peruvianus.— *Cort. Peruv. tritus reductus.* Cort. Peruv., mahogany saw-dust, oak saw-dust, ground together. — *Radix rhœi trita reducta.* Mix the powder with that of the root of meadow rue, or of monks rhubarb: used for tinctures. — *Gum kino factitium.* Lign. Camp. 48 lb, rad. torm. 16 lb, rad. rub. tinct. 12 lb, water q. s.; boil, add catechu 16 lb, strain and evaporate to dryness: it will produce 24 lb. — *Common Smyrna scammony, Scammonium Smyrnense factitium.* Scamm. Alepp. 8 oz, rad. jalap. 4 lb, fol. sennæ, ebor usti ana 1 lb, zz. 2 oz, mannæ comm. 3 lb, G. G. G. 2 lb, syr. spinæ cervi 2 lb.—2. Rad. jalap. 2 lb, fol. sennæ, scamm. Alep. G. G. G. ana 8 oz, eboris usti, zz. ana 4 oz.—3. Scamm. Alep. 1 lb, extr. jalap 5 lb, gum. guaiac. 10 lb, sago 10 lb, ivory black 4 lb. — *Cremor tartari reductus.* Cryst. tartari 3 lb, sal. enixi 1 lb. — *Turpethum minerale*

reductum. Turbith mineral, lowered in price by massicot. —*Lapis bezoar factitius.* Bol. Armen., dried blood ana p. æq. muc. g. tragac. q. s.—*Æthiops mineralis reductus.* Æthiops mineral and antimony of each 1 lb; grind together: used in diseases of the skin, ʒj in the horse's corn.—*Aloe Socotrina trita factitia.* Al. Capens, al. hepat. ana p. æq. —*Rad. iridis trita reducta.* Rad. irid. 84 lb, farinæ 12 lb. —*Rad. jalapæ trita reducta.* Rad. jal. 28 lb, ras. guaiac., rad. bryoniæ ana 14 lb.—*Rad. salop trita reducta.* Pulv. salop. ver. 10 lb, amyli, sago dust ana 2 lb; mix.—*R. salop trita factitia.* Starch and sago dust ana p. æq.—*Rad. zinziberis trita reducta.* Rad. zinz. 56 lb, fabarum 28 lb, box dust 28 lb, capsici 1 lb.—*P. antimonialis factitius.* Antimon. diaphor. 10 oz, tart. emetic. 1 oz; some put only 6 oz. of ant. diaph.—2. Corn. cervi usti 18 oz, tart. emet. 1 oz. —*Ladanum spurium.* G. anime, g. copal, g. lac, g. mastiche ana 2 lb, g. Arabic 3 lb, catechu, Span. liquorice ana 1 lb, syr. Tolut. 8 oz, ess. ambergrise, ess. moschi ana 2 oz; melt together.—*Rad. ipecacuanhæ trita reducta.* Mix the ipecacuanha with the seeds of narrow-leaved wild orache, atriplex patula; those of garden orache, a. hortensis; the root of primrose, primula veris vulgaris; or the root of oxlip, p. veris elatior.—*Pulpa colocynthidis factitia.* Sem. colocynth. 3 lb, rad. bryoniæ 1 lb; sold for the ground pith.—*Battley's green senna powder.* This *nostrum* is supposed to be senna leaves heated until they become yellow, and then reduced to a greenish hue by the addition of powdered charcoal.

For veterinary medicine.—*Horse spice, Species equinus.* Rasur. guaiaci 1 lb, zz. nigri, pimentæ, sem. cymini ana 2 lb, rad. curcumæ, canellæ albæ ana 1 lb.—2. Rad. curcumæ, sem. cymini ana 5 lb, zz. 2 lb 8 oz.—3. Piper. Cayennæ 2 oz. fabarum 45 lb, mustard hulls 45 lb, sem. cumini 15 lb, pulv. carui 15 lb, pulv. curcumæ 9 lb, bacc. lauri 3 lb, ivory black 1 lb.—*Cow spice.* Rad. curcumæ, sem. anisi, rad. glycyrrh., pul. diapente ana p. æq. —*Diapente.* Rad. aristol. longi, myrrhæ, bacc. lauri, ras. eboris, rad. gentianæ ana lbj; used by ferriers as a tonic: 5*s.* 4*d.* the lb.—2. Bacc. lauri 3 lb, rad. gentianæ 2 lb, rad. curcumæ 4 lb, sinapis 3 lb.—*Absorbent powders for horses.* Natron ppd. 2 dr, columbo root powd. 3 to 4 dr, ginger 1 dr; mix for a dose.—2. Ppd. chalk 4 dr, gentian root powd. 2 to 3 dr, pulvis aromaticus 1 to 2 dr; mix for a

dose.—3. Aloes 2 to 3 dr, rhubarb 3 to 4 dr, natron ppd. 2 dr, ginger 1 to 2 dr: mix for a dose.—*Alterative powders for horses.* Prep. antimony 6 oz, flowers of sulphur 8 oz; mix for eight doses.—2. Rosin 4 oz, nitre 3 oz, emetic tartar 1 oz; mix for eight doses.—*Arsenical powder for horses.* White arsenic gr. j, cream of tartar gr. x; rub well together for a dose, to be given three times a day, unless it produces loss of appetite.—*Astringent powder.* Alum 4 oz, bole Armenian 1 oz; mix: for grease and running sores.—2. White vitriol 2 oz, flowers of zinc 1 oz; mix: for external use.—3. White vitriol and bole, of each 2 oz; mix.—4. Sugar of lead 2 oz, bole 1 oz; mix.—*Caustic powder for canker in horses.* Corros. sublim. powd. 1 oz, blue vitriol 2 oz, ppd. chalk 4 oz; mix.—*Cordial diuretic powder for horses.* Nitre, yellow rosin, and carui seeds powdered of each 1 oz; mix, for one dose.—*Diaphoretic alterative powder for horses.* Ppd. antimony 1 oz, caraway seed powd. half an oz; mix.—2. Ppd. antimony 2 dr, precipitated sulphuret of antimony half a dr, caraway seeds powd. half an oz; mix for one dose.—*Diuretic powders for horses.* Rosin and salt petre of each half an oz; mix for a dose, once or twice a day.—*Diuretic alterative powder.* Yellow rosin and salt petre of each 4 oz; mix for six or eight doses, one to be given daily.—*Diuretic alterative powder for grease.* Powdered rosin and nitre of each 4 oz; mix, and divide into eight doses.—*Fever powder for horses.* Nitre half an oz. to 1 oz, camphire and emetic tartar of each 1 to 2 dr; used after their bowels have been opened.—2. Nitre half an oz. to 1 oz, antimonial powder 2 dr, camphire 1 dr. to 2 dr; mix.—3. Powdered rosin 3 dr, emetic tartar 1 dr, nitre half an oz; mix.—*Laxative alterative powders.* Flowers of sulphur 6 oz, emetic tartar 6 to 8 dr, calomel 3 dr; mix for six doses.—*Purging powder for pigs.* Jalap 1 dr, to which may be added scammony 10 or 12 gr, or calomel 10 gr.—*German paste for birds.* Pea meal 2 lb, sweet almonds blanched 1 lb, fresh butter 3 oz; beat all up together, add a little honey and cake saffron shred, pass it through a colander to granulate it. Some put in the yelks of 2 eggs, but this makes it too expensive, and too fattening for the birds: it will keep good six months: used for feeding nightingales, larks, and other insectivorus birds.—*Rat powder.* Rad. ranunculi bulbosi dried and powdered.—*Powder for destroying mice.* Rad. helleb. nigri, sem.

staphisagriæ ana 1 oz, oatmeal 2 lb, ol. carui gtt. xxx.—*Fly powder.* Arsen. alb. 4 oz, white sugar 6 lb, rose pink 1 oz; put ʒvj in each paper.

For the kitchen and table. — *Currie powder.* Coriander 18 oz, black pepper 2 oz, Cayenne pepper 1 oz, turmeric, cumin seed of each 3 oz, fœnugr. seed ʒiv.—2. Sem. coriandri 13 oz, pip. nigri 5 oz, pip. Cayenne 1 oz, sem. fœnugr., sem. cymini ana 3 oz, rad. curcumæ 6 oz.—3. Sem. coriandri 1 lb, rad. curcumæ 8 oz, zz. 6 oz, sem. cumini, pip. Indic. ana 4 oz, pip. nigri 3 oz, cinnam., sem. cardam. min. ana 1 oz, tamarind. nigr. 2 lb.—4. Sem. coriand., rad. curcumæ ana 4 lb, zz., pimentæ, pip. Cayenne, capsici bacc. ana 1 lb, sem. cardam. min. 4 oz, macis, caryoph. arom., cinnam. ana 1 oz.—5. Coriander seed, turmeric of each 3 lb, black pepper, mustard, ginger of each 1 lb, lesser cardamoms 8 oz, Cayenne pepper, cummin seed of each 4 oz; powder and mix: used as a sauce: 4*s.* 8*d.* the lb.—*Red pepper, Cayenne pepper, Piper Cayenne.* Capsicums, salt, of each lbj, grind together, and colour with bole: from the West Indies, 19*s.* the lb.—2. Capsicums dried 1 lb, salt 4 oz; pound or grind in a pepper mill.—3. English chilies 1 lb, salt 4 oz, 100 chilies will make about 2 oz. of Cayenne, the flavour of which is superior to that of capsicum, or the imported.—*Reduced Cayenne pepper.* English chilies, bury in flour, bake for two hours and a half, or till they are dry enough to powder, then cut them in small pieces, to each oz. add flour 1 lb, water q. s. to make them into small biscuits, bake, powder the biscuit and sift it.—*Prepared black pepper.* Black pepper 1 lb, ground and soaked in 3 pints of vinegar for some days, the vinegar strained off, and the pepper dried; milder than raw pepper.—*Prepared Cayenne pepper.* Cayenne pepper ground, soaked in vinegar, the vinegar strained off, and the pepper dried; milder than raw Cayenne pepper.—*Pickling salt.* Brown sugar, foreign bay salt, common salt of each 2 lb, salt petre 8 oz; mix: renders meat or butter salted with it very fine flavoured, and red.—*Kidder's sweet spice.* Cloves, mace, nutmegs, cinnamon, sugar, of each 1 lb; mix: used in pastry.—*Kidder's savoury spice.* Cloves, mace, nutmegs, pepper, salt, of each 1 lb; mix: used in cookery.—*French sausage spice, Epices fines.* Black pepper 5 lb, cloves and nutmegs of each 1 lb and a half, ginger 2 lb and a half, anise seed and coriander seed of each three quarters of a

lb; powder them together: used by the foreign sausage makers.—*Kitchen pepper.* Ginger 1 lb, cinnamon, black pepper, nutmegs, Jamaica pepper, of each 8 oz, cloves 3ij, salt 6 lb; grind together.—*Ragout spice.* Salt 1 lb, flour of mustard, ground black pepper, grated lemon peel, of each half a lb, allspice, ginger, grated nutmegs, of each a quarter of an oz, Cayenne pepper 2 oz; mix, and powder fine.—*English spice.* The roots of cyperus longus, root of calamus aromaticus, leaves of sweet willow, myrica gale, or root of avens, geum urbanum and g. rivale, ground together; for in all cases a mixture of several spices is more agreeable than any one used singly.—*Powder of coriander.* Sem. coriandri, nux vomica, quassia, ground together: used by the ale brewers.—*Sharp whites.* Wheaten flour ground with alum.—*Stuff.* Alum in small crystals lbj, common salt 3 lb, to mix with flour for baking.—*Heading for beer.* Alum, green vitriol ana p. æq.—*Mushroom powder.* Mushrooms, blewits, champignons, or any other wholesome kind, half a peck, 2 onions, cloves and mace of each a quarter of an oz, white pepper 1 oz; expose to a gentle heat till the liquor the mushrooms yield be dried up, then dry on tins in a slow oven till they can be powdered or ground in a mill.—2. The squeezings left in making plain mushroom katchup, mix with dried flour, roll out, dry and powder.—*Oyster powder, Preserved oysters.* Oysters 3 doz, salt three quarters of an oz, pound, press through a hair sieve, add dried wheat flour in suff. quant. to make a paste, about 7 oz. and a half, roll out to the thickness of half-a-crown, dry, pound, sift, put into bottles, and seal the corks: 3 av. drachms will make half a pint of sauce.—*Cockle powder, Muscle powder.* May be made the same way.—*Anchovy powder.* Pound the fish, rub through a sieve, make into a paste with dried flour, roll out thin, dry, and reduce to a fine powder.—*Sprat powder.* Head and gut the sprats, float them over with vinegar, add a little salt and allspice, bake for two hours, rub them through a hair sieve, and proceed as in making anchovy powder.—*Flour of mustard, Durham mustard, Farina sinapis.* The seeds of black mustard dried until they form a powder when bruised, then ground and sifted to separate the hulls or black skin of the seed, which does not form so fine a powder: yellow, and must not be confounded with powdered black mustard seed, sem. sinapis trita, which is very

dark coloured, and used to make the foreign mustard sauces. When flour of mustard is made up into mustard sauce, and taken in too large a dose, it stops the respiration, and draws tears from the eyes; the spasm is relieved by smelling bread.—*Reduced flour of mustard.* Flour of mustard, ground white mustard seed, salt, ana p. æq.—*2.* Flour of mustard 14 lb, ground white mustard seed, turmeric, Cayenne pepper, and common salt, in various proportions: does not affect the breath.—*Ginger beer powders.* White sugar ʒj ϑij, zz. gr. v, natr. pp. gr. xxvj, in each blue paper; acid of tartar ϑjss, in each white paper: these quantities are for half a pint of water.—*Spruce beer powders.* White sugar ʒj ϑij, natr. pp. gr. xxvj, essence of spruce gr. x, in each blue paper; acid of tartar ʒss, in each white paper: for half a pint of water.—*Portable lemonade.* Acid of tartar 1 oz, sugar 6 oz, ess. limon. 10 drops; rub together, divide into 24 papers, for a tumbler of water each. —*2.* Concrete acid of lemons 1 oz, white sugar 4 lb, ess. limons ʒij.—*Whey powder, Petit lait en poudre.* Sugar of milk 2 oz, white sugar 8 oz, gum Arabic half an oz: dose an oz. in 2 pints of water.

Perfumery and cosmetics. — *Rouge, Rouge d' Espagne.* Wash safflower until the water comes off colourless, dry the washed petals, and soak them in subcarb. of soda water; pour the yellow liquor upon fine white carded cotton, add lemon juice, citric acid, or acetic acid, the cotton takes a yellowish red dye; wash the cotton to take away the yellow tinge, then soak the cotton in fresh subcarbonate of soda water, decant the liquid upon some French chalk, levigated very fine, again add the acid to throw down the pure red matter, and grind the coloured chalk with a few drops of olive oil.—*2.* Separate the colour from the cotton by the acids; and then grind the sediment with French chalk and oil.—*Pure rouge, Vert rouge d'Athenes.* Separate the colour from the cotton by the acids, and dry the sediment, which becomes of a copper bronze colour when dry, but reassumes its red colour when wetted.—*Pink saucers.* Safflower, previously washed in water until it no longer gives out any colour, and dried, 8 oz, subcarb. of soda 2 oz, water 2 gall; infuse, strain, add French chalk 4 lb, scraped fine with Dutch rushes, and precipitate the colour upon it with citric acid or tartaric acid.—*Perfumed powder for scent boxes.* Sem. cori-

andri, rad. irid. Flor., fol. rosar., rad. calam. arom. ana 4 oz, fl. lavand. 8 oz, moschi ʒj, lign. rhodii ʒj.—*2.* Sem. coriandri, rad. irid. Flor., fol. rosar. rubr. ana 1 oz, macis, caryoph. arom. ana ʒj, flor. lavand. 1 oz, ʒiiij, rad. calam. arom. 1 oz, moschi gr. iij, if agreeable.—*Spec. odorifera for wash balls.* Amyli 20 oz, rad. irid. Flor. 12 oz, ol. rorism., ol. lavand. Angl. ana ʒj, sem. bamiæ moschatæ 2 oz. — *Pearl powder.* Magistery of bismuth, French chalk scraped fine by Dutch rushes ana p. æq.; cosmetic.—*Plain hair powder.* Starch powdered, and sifted very fine. *Poudre de roses communes.* Starch powder 25 lb, rose leaves 1 lb; stir them with your hand every four hours, to prevent heating: the next day sift them out, and put in fresh leaves; repeat this three times: the box should be open all the time.—*Poudre de roses musquées.* Starch powder 3 lb, musk rose leaves 1 lb; they do not require stirring as they do not heat: the next day sift, and put in fresh for three times; the box should be close.—*Poudre de jonquille.* As poudre de roses musquées, but with jonquilles for roses. — *Poudre de fleurs d'oranges.* Starch powder 25 lb, orange flowers 1 lb; stir up twice a day: repeat this three times, keeping the chest close during the making and after.—*Poudre de jasmine.* Starch powder 20 lb, jasmin flowers no. 10,000, laid in beds together for twenty-four hours; they do not heat: repeat this for three or four days.—*Poudre de violette.* Orrice, powdered and sifted.—*Violet powder.* Starch powder 28 lb, pulv. iridis 15 oz, ess. Bergam. ʒiij, ol. rhod. ver. gtt. xxv.—*Poudre blanche melangée.* Add 2 oz of parfum a parfumer les autres poudres to 1 lb of poudre de jasmin, or de fleurs d'oranges.—*Poudre de chipre.* Wash oak moss for three days in running water, dry it in the sun very well, otherwise it will not powder fine; then perfume it once or twice with jasmine or musk rose flowers, which will make it take other scents better.—*Poudre de chipre de Montpellier.* Poudre de chipre perfumed with flowers as before 2 lb, civette gr. xviij, musk ʒss, ground with a little sugar.—*Poudre fine a la Mareschalle.* Oak moss in powder 2 lb, plain powder 1 lb, cloves 1 oz, calamus arom. in powd. 1 oz, cyperus in powd. 2 oz, rotten wood in powder 2 oz; mix all well together. Rotten oak wood should be used, because it is red and gives a fine colour.—*Mareschale powder.* Pulv. caryoph. arom. 10 oz. and a half, starch powder 28 lb.—*Poudre de frangi-*

pane. Poudre de fleurs d'orange 6 lb, poudre de chipre 6 lb; pour 1 oz. essence of amber into a very hot mortar, cover it with powder, and beat well together; mix this with the whole by sifting, then put half a drachm of civette and a little sugar into the mortar, and proceed as before. The mortar and pestle should be sufficiently hot to make spittle hiss. This powder is ash grey, which agrees well with every coloured hair.—*Poudre de frangipane musquée.* Instead of ʒss civette put in only 18 grains, and add ʒss of musk.—*Poudre de frangipane parfumée.* Mix poudre de chipre with as much plain powder, perfume it with flowers, and then add ambergris and civette of each q. p.—*Poudre d'ambrette.* Poudre de jasmin 5 lb, poudre de roses musquées 5 lb; mix: put some in a sieve and add 2 drachms essence of ambergris; mix, sift, break the clots, mix them with more of the powder, and sift the whole several times to mix them well.—*Musk powder.* Hair powder 28 lb, musk a quarter of an oz.—*Species for scenting hair powder.* Pulv. irid. Flor. 1 lb, ess. Berg. 2 oz, ol. neroli ʒj, moschi ℈j.—*Parfum pour parfumer les autres poudres.* Poudre d'ambrette 12 lb; grind 12 drachms of civette with a little sugar, add to it some of the poudre d'ambrette on the sieve, and sift till you have mixed it with the powder, then get a drachm of musk into the powder by the same means.

Pate perfumée pour chapelets et medailles. Beat up poudre fine a la Mareschalle with muc. of tragac. made with eau de millefleurs, then mould it, rubbing the moulds with an essence or huile antique of some flower: this pâte is coffee coloured.—2. Parfum pour parfumer les autres poudres q. p. beat up with muc. of tragacanth made with orange flower water, adding a thread of ess. of ambergris: this pâte is white, but may be coloured red by vermilion, or yellow by fine yellow ochre.—3. Poudre de chipre parfumée, and poudre de frangipane each an eq. quant. beat up with muc. tragac. made with eau de millefleurs: this is grey.—4. Poudre fine a la Mareschalle and cake of eau d'ange of each an eq. quant. beat up with muc. of tragac. made with eau de millefleurs.—5. Poudre de chipre parfumée, poudre de frangipane, parfum a parfumer les autres poudres of each an equal quantity, beat up with mucil. tragac. made with orange flower water and a thread of essence of ambergrise: this pâte is ash grey.—*French almond powder, Pulvis manualis.* Amygd. amar. blanched 48 oz.

far. oryzæ. 26 oz, pul. rad. Flor., cretæ ppæ. ana 2 oz, far. fabarum 12 oz, sal. tartari, benz., sperm. ceti ana 1 oz, ol. lavand. ol. caryoph. ana guttæ xxx, ol. jasmini per infus. Oj; mix.—*2.* Amygd. amar. blanched ℥xij, benz., irid. Floren., far. oryzæ ana ℥j, sal. tartari ʒij, ol. lavand., ol. rhodii ana gtt. xx; mix. — *Rose pearls, Rose beads.* Beat the petals of the red rose in an iron mortar, for some hours, until they form a black paste, which is to be rolled into beads and dried. They are very hard, susceptible of a fine polish, and retain all the fragrance of the flower.—*Sweet balls, Pomambra.* Rad. iridis Flor. ℥jss, cinnam. ℥ss, caryoph. arom., lign. rhodii, flor. lavand. ana ʒij, ambr. gris., mosch. ana gr. iij, muc. g. tragac. made with rose water q. s.: some cover the ball with spirit varnish, but this keeps in the scent; worn in the pocket as a perfume.—*2.* Plaster of Paris ℥ij, lign. santali citr., rad. cyperi rot., caryoph. arom. ana ʒij, benz., styr. calam. ana ℥ss, ebor. usti ℥jss, mosch., zibethi ana ϑss, bals. Per. ʒij, ol. cinnam. gtt. v, ol. lign. rhod. gtt. xv, ess. de jasmine ʒj, ess. neroli ϑj, muc. g. tragac. made with rose water q. s.: make into beads, and pierce them while yet soft.—*Tooth powder, Pulvis dentifricus.* Rad. irid. Flor. 4 oz, oss. sepiæ 2 oz, crem. tart. 1 oz, ol. caryoph. gtt. xvj, lake 16 drops.—*2.* Catechu 1 oz, cort. Peruv. flav., crem. tart., cassiæ, bol. Armen. ana ʒiiij, sang. dracon., myrrhæ ana ʒij.—*3.* Rose pink 20 oz, bol. Armen., oss. sepiæ, crem. tart. ana 8 oz, myrrh. 4 oz, rad. irid. Flor. 2 oz, ess Bergam. ʒss.—*4.* Oss. sepiæ 4 oz, crem. tart., rad. irid. Flor. ana 2 oz, alum. usti, rose pink ana 1 oz.—*5.* Magnesiæ, rad. irid. Flor., rose pink, cretæ ppæ. ana 2 oz, natr. ppi. ʒvj, ol. rhodii gtt. ij.—*Lardner's prepared charcoal.* Chalk coloured grey with charcoal; used as a tooth powder.—*Green tooth powder.* Fol. salviæ sicc., crustæ panis tostæ, salis comm. ana ℥j, nuc. mosch., caryoph. arom. ana ʒj.—*Grosvenor's tooth powder.* Rose pink 3 lb, pulv. irid. Flor. half a lb, test. ostreor. 3 lb, ol. rhodii gtt. xxv.—*Asiatic dentifrice.* Coral. rub. ppr. 8 lb 4 oz, Venetian red 12 oz. 3 dr, oker and pumice stone of each 1 lb 2 oz 6 dr, moschi Chinæ ʒss; mix. — *Hemet's dentifrice.* Oss. sep. lbjss, crem. tart. 4 oz, irid. Fl. 2 oz.—*Ruspini's dentifrice.* Oss. sep. 8 oz, alum. rup. 1 oz, crem. tart. 2 oz, irid. Fl. 1 oz, c. c. usti 2 oz, ol. rhodii gtt. 6.—*Opiate en poudre.* Brick 8 oz, China ware 4 oz, red coral 1 oz; powder fine, and add

cinnamon and cloves of each 1 drachm. — *Depilatory.* Quicklime 1 oz, orpiment 3 dr, orrice 2 dr, saltpetre 1 dr, sulphur 1 dr, soap lees half a pint; evaporate to a proper consistence.—*Roseate powder.* Lime 12 oz, starch 10 oz, orpiment 1 oz; mix. Both are used to take off hair.

Fumigating pastilles. — In compounding fumigating pastilles, only those ingredients should be used that yield a sweet scent upon being burned, as ambergris, cascarilla, copal of rhus copallinum, calamus aromaticus, yellow sanders, wood aloes, gum ivy, star anise seed: musk, so commonly employed is worse than useless, as it yields a very disagreeable smell when burned, as does also civette. —Benzoin ʒij, cascarillæ ʒj, myrrh. ʒss, ol. nuc. mosch. ol. caryoph. ana gtt. xv, sal. nitri ʒj, carb. lign. ℥jss, muc. g. trag. q. s.—2. Benz., oliban., styracis, gum. thuris, mastic. ana 1 oz, carb. lign. 1 lb 8 oz, gum. tragac. ʒiiij, water q. s; camphire may be added if for a sick chamber.— 3. Benz. ʒiij, mastich., oliban. ana ʒss, cascarillæ, ol. caryoph., bals. Peru. ana ʒj, carb. lign. 2 oz. ʒij, ol. lavand. gtt. x, camph. ℈ij, moschi gr. x, gum. tragac. ʒiv.—4. Benz. 8 oz, styr. calam. ʒxij, labdani, olibani, mastiches, caryoph. arom. ana ʒjss, carb. lign. 2 lb 4 oz, muc. g. trag. q. s.—5. Styracis, benz. ana 4 oz, santal. citr. 1 oz, carb. lign. 24 oz, labdani ʒij, set on fire, and burnt to correct bad smells.—6. Pulv. sandal. 1 oz, pulv. cascar. 1 oz, pulv. caryoph. 1 oz, gum thuris 1 oz, olibani ʒiv, g. benzoin ʒiv, p. carbon. ℥iijss, styr. colat. ʒjss, moschi gr. v, camph. ʒij, fl. benzoin, ℈j, ess. limon gtt. xx, ess. Bergam. gtt. xv, ol. lavand. Angl. gtt. xv.—7. The cake of eau d'ange made without citrons, beat it up with muc. of tragac. made with orange flower water q. s.—8. Benz. 1 lb, storax half a lb, cinnam. half an oz, cloves ʒij, Provins roses 2 oz, calamus a stick; beat up with muc. of tragacanth. made with rose and orange flower water.—*Pastilles de roses a bruler.* Cake of eau d'ange by decoction (taking out the citrons) 1 lb, rose petals fresh gathered a handful, mucilage of g. tragac. made with rose water q. s.; beat all together.—*Pastilles communes a bruler.* Benj. comm. 1 lb, cloves half an oz, cinnam. 2 dr. calamus a stick, mucilage of tragac. q. s.— *Pastilles de Portugal.* Cake of eau d'ange beat up with muc. of tragac. made with orange flower water; then dissolve ambr. gris. gr. xx, in eau de mille fleurs ʒiij, and add this to the former.

Snuff.—While powdering the tobacco sift often, that the tobacco may not be beaten to too fine a powder; soak in three or four waters and strain, the last time with strong expression, then dry in the sun: moisten the snuff again with rose water, orange flower water, or eau d'ange, which are the only waters fit for snuff; then dry, and repeat this perfuming again.—It being necessary that the dried leaves of tobacco should undergo some kind of fermentation to render them agreeable to smokers and snuff-takers, the best kinds are moistened with treacle and water during the process of drying. Tonca beans are put into snuff-boxes to scent the snuff: the leaves of orchis fusca and those of several other species of orchides that have the scent of the Tonca bean, are used to scent snuff. French snuff is scented with the root of calamus aromaticus.

Tabac de cedrat. Is perfumed by dropping the ess. into snuff.—*T. de Bergamotte.* The same.—*T. de neroli.* The same. Scented snuff must be kept in close vessels.—*T. parfume aux fleurs.* Put orange flowers, jasmine, common or musk roses, or tuberoses, with the snuff, for a day and night, and sift them out; repeat this as often as necessary. Snuff does not heat with the flowers.—2. Lay paper, pricked with a large pin, between the flowers and snuff: this is better.—*T. musqué.* Snuff scented to your pleasure 1 lb, musk 20 gr. sugar q. s. to grind the musk; mix.—*T. en odeur de Malthe.* Snuff scented with orange flowers 1 lb, ambergr. 20 gr, civette 10 gr, sugar q. s.—*T. a la pointe d'Espagne.* Scented snuff aux fleurs lbj, musk 20 gr, civette 6 gr, sugar q. s.—*T. ambre.* Scented snuff aux fleurs 1 lb, ambergr. 24 gr.—*T. en odeur de Rome.* Snuff scented aux fleurs, ambergr. 20 gr, musk 6 gr, civette 5 gr, sugar q. s.—*Yellow snuff.* Yellow ochre the size of an egg, add chalk to lower the colour, grind with 4 drachms of oil of almonds till fine, then add water by degrees, and two spoonfuls of mucil. of tragacant. till you have about a quart; mix this with purified snuff q. v. and dry it: then grind some gum tragac. with some scented water, and moisten your snuff with it, and when dry, with a very fine sieve sift out the colour that does not adhere to the snuff. —*Red snuff.* Use red ochre.—*Tabac de Pongibou.* Yellow snuff scented with orange flowers 1 lb, civette 12 gr, sugar q. s. to grind the civette to a powder, ess. of orange flowers 4 drachms. Snuff will not bear more than this

quantity of essence without being greasy; other essences may be used, the snuff being previously scented with the same odour.—*T. fin, façon d'Espagne.* Red snuff perfumed with flowers.

Used in the arts.—*Venetian ceruss, Cerussa Veneta, Plumbum album.* Flake white, cawk ana p. æq.—*Hamburgh white lead.* Flake white 1 cwt, cawk 2 cwt.—*Best Dutch white lead.* Flake white 1 cwt, cawk 3 cwt.—*Common Dutch white lead.* Flake white 1 cwt, cawk 7 cwt.—*English white lead.* Flake white reduced in price by chalk, inferior to the preceding.—*Ink powder.* Green vitriol 1 lb, galls 2 lb, gum. Arab. 8 oz: 2 oz. make a pint of ink.—2. Vitriol. calc. ʒvj, pulv. g. Arab. ʒij, indigo ʒss, gallæ, sacch. albi ana ℥iij; mix.—*Grana sylvestria.* A dry powder, with many small fragments of something that has been made into a dry uniform cake; it has only 1-6th of the colouring power of fine cochineal, and is in general about 1-8th of its price; it is probably composed of the white downy substance left by the wild cocci upon the plants on which they feed, along with fragments and dust of the insects themselves, with perhaps some vegetable substance. Cochineal itself seems formerly to have been made into a paste and dried.—*Indian ink, Indicum, Atramentum Indicum.* The best kind is made of real lamp black, procured by burning oil under shades, mixed up with glue made of an ass's skin, to which is added a little musk; astringent, ʒj—ij, dissolved in water or wine, in hemorrhages, also stomachic.—2. Russian lamp black made up with glue.—3. Honey 1 lb, yelk of eggs no. 2, gum. Arab. half an oz, lamp black q. s.; beat into a mass.—4. Horse beans burnt perfectly black, ground fine, and made up into sticks with gum water; is very inferior to the others.—5. Seed lac ʒj ℈ij, borax ℈j, aquæ ℥iiij: lamp black q. s. to form into cakes.—*Lump archel, Tournesol en pains, Lacca cærulea, Lacmus tinctorius.* Prepared from Canary archel, ground archel, and some other lichens, by reducing them to powder, adding half as much pearl ashes, and moistening the whole with urine or bone spirit; a small proportion of lime is then added, and the archel cut into cubes and dried.—*Litmus, Lacmus tinctorius albo-cæruleus.* Like the former, with a large proportion of whiting at the end, which renders it light blue: some add infusion of Brasil wood.—*Cudbear.* Canary archel soaked with urine or bone spirit,

and ground to powder: *2s.* the lb. All are used in dyeing violet colours, which, however, do not stand well; also as very delicate tests for acids and alkalies, the infusion or tincture being reddened by acids, and rendered green by alkalies.—*Florey black, Florée d'Inde.* The dried scum of the dyer's woad bath, which is prepared by diluting woad with water, adding some slaked lime, and keeping the liquor warm when it ferments and throws up a blue froth. It is remarkable, that although the fermented bath is red, cloth dipped in it comes out of a green colour, which turns, as it dries, to a blue.—*Florence lake, Lacca Florentina.* Pearl ashes 1 oz. ʒiv, water q. s. dissolve; alum. Rom. 2 oz. ʒiv, water q. s. dissolve: filter both solutions, and add the first to the alum solution while warm, strain, mix the sediment upon the strainer with the first coarse residuum obtained in boiling cochineal with alum for making carmine, and dry it. This lake is an excellent glazing colour ground with linseed oil, and used with drying oil; having little body it may be mixed with Indian red: 6*s.* to 10*s.* the oz.—*Drop lake, Lacca in globulis.* Make a magistery of alum, as in making Florence lake; boil Brasil dust 1 oz. ʒiv, in water 3 pints; strain, add the magistery or sediment of alum to the strained liquor, stir it well, let it settle, and dry the sediment in small lumps: 1*s.* to 5*s.* the lb.—*Fine madder lake, Lacca columbina.* Dutch grappe madder, (that is, madder root ground between two millstones a small distance apart, as in grinding pearl or French barley, so that only the bark, which contains the most colour, is reduced to powder, and the central woody part of the root left) 2 oz, tie it up in a cloth, beat it in a pint of water in a stone mortar, repeat with fresh water, in general 5 pints will take out all the colour, boil, add alum 1 oz, dissolved in a pint of water, then add oil of tartar 1 oz and a half, wash the sediment, and dry; produces half an oz.—*Lac lake, Lac colour, East India cochineal.* Fresh stick lac, boil in water impregnated with subcarbonate of soda, and add a solution of alum, which throws down the lake equal to one fifth of the lac. It requires about four times the quantity to produce a dye equal to cochineal: *2l.* 8*s.* the cwt.—*Lac dye.* Preparation unknown, softens in water, and contains less colouring matter than lac lake.—*Orange lake.* Best Spanish annotto 4 oz, pearl ashes 1 lb, boil in 1 gall. of water for half an hour, strain, dissolve,

alum 1 lb and a half in water 1 gall. and a half, strain, and add the coloured liquid as long as any sediment falls, strain, and dry the sediment.

Red and purple lakes may be prepared from red dulse, cochineal, and kermes berries, and yellow lake from turmeric, by boiling them in water, or steeping them in spirit of wine, straining, mixing the liquor with white precipitate of lead, oxide of tin, or Baume's alum white, to furnish a body to the colour, and drying.

Iris green. Juice of the petals of blue flag, iris nostras, ground with quick lime.—*Cork, Corker.* Lichen omphalodes made up into balls; used to dye wool.—*Weld yellow.* Fine whiting 4 lb, water 4 pints, boil together into a smooth paste, add gradually alum half an oz. in fine powder. Boil weld in water for a quarter of an hour, strain, and add the liquor to the pap of whiting and alum until the desired shade of colour is obtained; pour into earthen pans, and dry on chalk: used by the paper-hanging makers.—*Brown pink.* French berries 1 lb, fustick in chips half a lb, pearl ashes 1 lb, water 1 gall. and a half, boil in a tin or pewter caldron, strain through flannel while hot: dissolve alum 1 lb and a half in water 2 gall. and a half, pour it into the strained tincture as long as a sediment falls, wash the sediment, drain on paper or cloth and dry.—2. French berries 2 lb, water 2 gall, boil for two hours, strain through flannel; add levigated soft part of the cuttle fish bone 1 lb and a half, evaporate in a water bath to a stiff consistence, grind on a stone, cut into cakes, and dry on a board. Is a fine glazing colour ground with linseed oil and used with drying oil.—*Dutch pink.* Prepared from French berries in the same manner as brown pink, but turmeric is used instead of fustick, and whiting, starch, or white lead to give the body. It should be of a fine golden yellow and very bright: *2l.* 10*s.* to *2l.* 16*s.* the cwt.—*Schutt gelb.* Prepared from birch leaves.—*English pink, Light pink.* Prepared like Dutch pink, but with more whiting.—*Rose pink.* Whiting coloured with a decoction of Brasil wood and pearl ashes; very fine colour but does not stand: *2l.* 16*s.* the cwt.—*Stone blue, Fig blue, Crown blue, Mecklenberg blue, Queen's blue, Indicum vulgare.* Indigo reduced in price by adding starch.—2. Indigo and whiting.—*Sap green.* Juice of buckthorn berries, black alder, or of evergreen privet, 12 pints, lime water 8 pints, gum Arabic 6 oz;

evaporate till quite thick, then pour into bladders: 4*s.* the lb.—*English verdigrise.* Blue vitriol 24 lb, white vitriol 16 lb, sugar of lead 12 lb, alum 2 lb; all coarsely powdered, put in a pot over the fire, and stirred till they are united into a mass.—*Cake water colours.* Extracts of coloured flowers, or the usual colours made up with gum water and a little isinglass jelly, and put into greased moulds.—*Crayons.* Sperma ceti 3 oz, boiling water 1 pint, add bone ashes finely ground 1 lb, colouring matter, as oker, &c. q. p. roll out the paste, and when half dry cut it in pipes.—2. Pipe clay, coloured with oker, &c. q. p. make it a paste with ale wort.—*Parolic cement, Universal cement.* Curdle skim milk, press the whey out of it, break the curd into small pieces, and dry it until it becomes fit to grind, in a coffee mill, to a coarse powder; 100 oz. of fresh curd by drying is reduced to about 30. Take perfectly dried curd 10 oz, strong quick lime in powder 1 oz, camphire also powdered ℈ij; mix, and fill wide-mouth ounce phials therewith: to be kept carefully stopped. When used, mix with a little water, and apply it quickly.—*Clothes powder.* Pipe clay 1 lb 8 oz, pip. alb., amyli ana 1 oz, rad. irid. Flor. 1 oz. ʒiv, S. V. R. 2 oz.—*Clothes ball.* Pipe clay 2 lb, fullers' earth, whiting ana 4 oz, pip. alb. 2 oz, fel. bovis 4 oz; used for cleaning clothes.—*Breeches ball.* Bath brick 1 lb, pipe clay 2 lb, pumice stone powder 4 oz, ox gall 6 oz; they may be coloured with rose pink, yellow oker, umber, Irish slate, &c. to any desired shade.—*Essential salts of lemons.* Crem. tart. 4 oz, sal. acetosellæ 8 oz; used to take iron moulds out of linen.—*Silver boiling powder.* White argol, common salt, alum, of each 1 lb: plate boiled in water with a little of this powder acquires a brilliant whiteness.—*Plate powder.* Hydrarg. c. cretæ 1 oz. cretæ pp. 4 oz —2. Polisher's putty, corn. cerv. ust. ana 8 oz, whiting 1 lb.—*Silvering powder.* Silver dust gr. xv—xx, cream of tartar, common salt ana ʒij, alum ʒss.—2. Silver dust ℥ss, common salt, sal ammoniac ana ℥ij, corros. sublimate ʒj; make into a paste with water: used to silver copper, which is to be cleaned by boiling with argol and alum, then rub it with either of these powders, and polish with soft leather.

XIII. OILY OR GREASY COMPOUNDS.

COMPOUND OILS.

For medical use.—*Oil of roses by infusion, Oleum rosaceum, Ol. rosæ.* Rose petals, not fully blown, picked, heeled, and beat to a pulp, 4 oz, olive oil 1 pint; expose to the sun for a week, press out the oil, repeat the insolation with fresh roses twice more, then leave the roses in the oil for use: 7*s.* the lb.—*Oil of camomile by infusion, Oleum chamæmelinum.* From the flowers, as that of roses; used in sprains: 8*s.* the lb.—*Oil of St. John's wort, Oleum hyperici, Bals. hyp. simp.* Flor. hyper. ℥iv, ol. olivæ lbij; infuse till the oil is well coloured: 4*s.* 8*d.* the lb.—*B. hyp. fact.* Ol. viride, rendered paler by adding rape oil.—*2.* Ol. oliv. comm. 1 gall. rad. anchusæ 8 oz; vulnerary.—*Oil of white lilies, Oleum liliorum.* As oil of roses; emollient: ol. oliv. is usually sold for it.—*Oil of earth worms, Oleum lumbricorum.* Lumb. terr. lbss, ol. oliv. lbij, vini albi lbss; boil till the wine is consumed, then press.—*Ol. l. fact,* Ol. olivæ com., ol. lini ana lbj.—*Oil of elder flowers, Oleum sambucinum.* Fl. sambuci lbj, ol. oliv. lbij; boil till crisp, press out the oil, and let it settle: emollient.—*Green elder oil, Ol. sambuci viride.* Elder leaves fresh, lbj, olive oil 2 pints, boil till the leaves are crisp, press out the oil, and put it on the fire again until it acquires a fine green colour: 4*s.* the lb.—*Exeter oil, Ol. Excestrense.* Ol. viride lbxvj; euphorb.-sinapeos,-castor,-pyrethri, of each ℥j.—*Oil of mucilages, Ol. e mucilaginibus.* Rad. althææ rec. lbss, sem. lini, sem. fœni Græci ana ℥iij, aquæ lbij; boil for half an hour, add ol. olivæ lbiv, continue boiling till the water is nearly consumed, pour off the oil.—*2.* Rad. althææ rec. 4 lb, sem. fœnugr., sem. lini ana 2 lb, a mixture of common olive oil, sperm oil, and seal oil, in equal parts, 4 gallons.—*3.* Sem. fœnugr. 8 oz, ol. lini 2 pints; infuse for a week, strain: very emollient.—*Green oil, Ol. viride.* Fol. lauri. fol. rutæ, fol. majoran., fol. absinth. mar., fol. chamæmeli, all fresh, ana ℥iij, ol. oliv. lbij; boil till crisp, press out the oil and let it settle; emollient: 4*s.* the lb.—*Oil of scorpions, Ol. scorpionum.* Live scorpions

no. 30, ol. amygd. lbij ; expose to the sun for forty days : centipedes are usually substituted for scorpions, as being more easily procurable : externally emollient, internally diaphoretic, occasioning a prickly heat on the skin.—*Camphorated oil, Linimentum camphoræ, Ol. camphoratum.* Camphoræ ℥ss, ol. olivar. ℥ij ; dissolve : anodyne, discutient ; the only compound oil in the present pharmacopœia, although all the preceding are in esteem with private practitioners : 5*s.* the lb.—*Balsam of sulphur, Balsamum sulphuris simplex, Ol. sulphuratum,* P. L. Fl. sulph. ℥iv, ol. olivæ ℥xvj : 5*s.* the lb.—*Ol. sulphuratum,* P. E. Fl. sulph. ℥ij, ol. olivæ ℥xvj ; dissolve.—*2.* Fl. sulph. 3 lb, ol. lini 4 gall ; dissolve by boiling.—*Balsamum sulphuris Barbadense, Petroleum sulphuratum.* Petrol. Bbd. ℥xvj, fl. sulph. ℥iiij ; detergent to ulcers.—*Bals. sulph. anisatum.* Fl. sulph. 1 oz, ol. anisi 4 oz ; dissolve : 18*s.* 8*d.* the lb.—*2.* Bals. sulph. simpl. scented with ol. anisi ; pectoral, gtt. x to xxx.—*Common Dutch drops, Bals. sulph. terebinthinatum.* Fl. sulph. 4 oz, ol. terebinth. 8 oz ; dissolve : 4*s.* 4*d.* the lb.—*2.* Bals. sulph. simpl. 4 oz, ol. terebinth. 1 pint ; dissolve : diuretic, detergent.—*Guestonian embrocation for rheumatism.* Ol. oliv., ol. terebinth. ana ℥jss, spir. vitrioli ℥iij.—*Huile acoustique.* Olive oil lbss, bullocks' gall, garlick, bay leaves, of each 4 dr ; boil 15 minutes, strain : for ear-ache, a little on cotton to be put into the ear.—*Taylor's remedy for deafness.* Ol. amygd. lbj, rad. allii cont. ℥ij, rad. alcannæ ℥ss ; infuse and strain.—*Lynch's embrocation.* Ol. olivæ scented with essential oils, and coloured with alkanet root.—*Whitehead's essence of mustard.* Ol. terebinth., camph., spir. rosmarini, to which is added flour of mustard.—*Roche's embrocation for the hooping cough.* Ol. olivæ ℥xvj. ol. succ. ℥viij, ol. caryoph. q. p. to scent it strongly.—*Balsamum Saturni.* Sacch. Saturni 8 oz, ol. terebinth. q. s ; dissolve, and pour off.—*Mixed oils for sal volatile drops, Olea mixta.* Ess. Berg., ess. limon. ana ℥j, ol. lavand. exot., ol. piment. ana ℥ss.—*Oleum anisi reductum.* Ol. anisi 1 lb, almond oil 8 oz, sperm. ceti 1 oz, to make it candy in winter.—*2.* Ol. anisi 3 lb, ol. olivæ opt. 1 lb.—*Ol. caryophyllorum reductum.* Ol. caryoph. ol. ricini ana q. p.—*Balsamum Peruvianum reductum.* Bals. Peru. 3 lb, benz. 1 lb, S. V. R. q. s. to give it a proper consistence. — *Bals. Peruv. factitium.* Bals. Tolu 6 lb, gum. benz. 14 lb, S. V. R. 2 gall.—*Butyrum ceræ facti-*

tium. Sperm. ceti, ol. amygd., ol. lateritii ana lbj; mix. —*Balsamum Copaibæ reductum.* Bals. Copaib. 6 lb, pale rape oil 2 lb, resin. fl. 1 lb.—*2.* Res. flav. 7 lb 8 oz, bals. Copaibæ 48 lb, resin 2 lb, rape oil 14 lb.—*3.* Copaib. 12 lb, resin 4 lb, Genoa oil a gallon.—*Copaiba factitia.* Nut oil 7 lb and a half, res. fl. 2 lb and a half, ol. junip. 2 oz, Bals. Canad. 20 oz. ol. sabinæ, ol. aurant. ana 1 oz.—*2.* Bals. Canad. 8 lb, resin. fl. 2 lb, ol. lini 4 lb, tereb. Ven. 2 lb.—*Ol. succini reductum.* Ol. succin. lbj, petrol. Bbd. lbij.—*Ol. ricini reductum.* Ol. ricini 8 lb, ol. amygd. 2 lb. —*Balsamum terebinthinæ vulgare.* Res. nigræ, ol. tereb. ana 1 lb.—*Bals. Gileadense factitium.* Res. fl. 10 lb, melt, and add tinct. benz. 2 lb; evaporate to a proper consistence, add ess. limon. 3 lb, ol. roris. 2 lb, ol. carui 2 lb. —*Ol. lateritium factitium.* Ol. lini 1 lb, ol. tereb. half a lb, ol. corn. cerv. 1 oz, petr. Bbd. 1 oz.—*Ol. menthæ piperitis reductum.* Ol. menth. pip. 3 lb, S. V. R. 1 lb.— *Ol. origani reductum.* Ol. origani 7 lb, ol. terebin. 2 lb, petrol. Bbd. q. s. to colour it.—*Common oil of petre, British oil, Ol. petræ vulgare.* Ol. tereb. 8 oz, petrol. Bbd. 4 oz, ol. rorism. ʒiv.—*2.* Ol. tereb. 5 lb, asphalt. 12 oz, ol. lateritii 8 oz.—*3.* Ol. tereb. 5 lb, ol. laterit. ver. 8 oz.

Veterinary medicines.—*Oil for quitters.* Aqua fortis ʒj, S. V. R., ol. tereb. ana ʒiij, hydr. præc. rubr. ʒij.—*Embrocation for strains.* Soft soap 1 oz, spir. of wine 4 oz, oil of rosemary and camphire of each 2 dr; mix. —*2.* Soft soap, elder flower ointment, spir. of wine, and oil of turpentine of each 4 oz; mix.—*Liquid blister.* Span. flies 1 oz, boiling water half a pint; soak for a day and night, add spir. of wine 4 oz, corrosive sublimate 1 dr, previously dissolved in 3 or 4 dr, of spirit of salt: may be either strained or used as it is.—*2.* Spir. of wine and liquid ammonia of each 2 oz, oil of turp. of origanum, or of rosemary, either of them, 1 oz, Spanish flies powd. 6 dr. to 1 oz; mix.—*3.* Blistering plaister of the College 2 oz, rub it down with half an oz. to an oz. of oil of turp.—*4.* Sweet oil 3 oz, oil of turpentine 1 oz, powdered cantharides half an oz; mix.—*Ointment for spavins.* Euphorb. 1 oz, corros. subl. ʒj, arsenic. alb. ʒij, ol. origan. 1 oz, ol. lauri 4 oz. *Liniment for thrushes and canker.* Tar 4 oz; melt and add spirit of salt 6 dr, verdigris 4 dr; mix.—*Oil for worms in dogs.* Oil of turp. 4 dr, castor oil 1 oz; mix for a dose: in strong dogs the oil of turp. may be given alone first, and

three or four hours afterwards the castor oil.—*Oil of spike.* Ol. tereb. coloured with rad. anchusæ q. s.—*2.* Ol. tereb. 6 pints, petrol. Bbd. 4 oz, rad. anch. 2 oz; used by ferriers as a liniment.—*Mixed oils, Nine oils, Oleum ex omnibus.* Train oil 23 lb, ol. terebinth. 6 lb, ol. lateritii, ol. succini ana 1 lb, spir. vin. camph. 2 lb, petrol. Bbd. 7 lb, ol. vitrioli 2 oz.—*The oils.* Ol. vitrioli, ol. terebinth., ol. olivæ comm. ana p. æq.—*Newmarket oil.* Ol. lini, ol. terebinth., ol. hyperici ana 3 lb, ol. vitrioli 1 oz; used in sprains, as also in lumbago and rheumatism.—*Lord Stamford's mixed oils.* Ol. origani 6 oz, ol. terebinth. 1 lb 8 oz, S. V. R. 1 lb 2 oz, ol. chamæm. or virid. 6 lb, gum. camphor. 3 oz. —*Taylor's mixed oils.* Ol. absinthii 2 lb, spir. vitriol. dulc. 3 lb, ol. origani veri 1 lb.—*Radley's mixed oils.* Petrol. B. B. 8 oz, ol. lini, ol. terebinth. of each 4 pints, ol. vitrioli 4 oz; add, when cold, ol. origani 1 oz.—*Marshall's mixed oils.* Ol. lini, ol. olivæ ana lbj, ol. virid. ol. tereb. ana lbss, ol. vitrioli ʒjss. M.—*Black oil.* Ol. tereb. 4 lb, ol. vitrioli 8 oz. ol. rapæ 1 gall. ol. Brit. 4 oz.—*Darby's oil.* Ol. succini, bals. sulph., petrol. Barb. ana p. æq.—*Mixture for bugs.* Corros. sublimate ʒij, S. V. R. 8 oz; rub together, add ol. terebinth. 8 oz.

Perfumery and cosmetics.—*Huile antique à la rose.—H. ant. à la tuberose.—H. ant. à la fleur d'orange. —H. ant. au jasmin.* Oil of ben nuts, scented with the essences of the different flowers, gtt. xxx to lbj.—*2.* Olive oil scented the same; keeps the hair moist.—*3.* Mix the flowers with ground blanched bitter almonds, and then press for the oil; dries the hair.—*H. ant. à la violette.* Oil of ben, olives, or almonds, scented with orrice, in the same manner as in making essence de jasmin, and then pressed out of the wool or cotton.—*H. ant. au mille fleurs.* Oil of ben or almonds, mixed with different essences to the fancy of the perfumer, but so that none shall predominate.—*H. ant. verté.* Olive oil lbj, gum. guaiacum ʒj; after some time strain, and scent to your pleasure.—*H. ant. rouge à la rose.* Olive oil lbj, alkanet root ʒss; strain, and add attar of roses 15 drops.—*Oil of roses.* Attar of roses ʒss, O. O. O. 8 oz.—*Macassar oil.* Olive oil lbj, oil of origanum ʒj.—*Oil for the tooth-ache.* Ol. terebinth. ℥j, camph. ʒij.—*Pomatum scent.* Ol. lavand. exot. 14 oz, ol. caryoph. ver. 1 oz, ol. origani 2 oz, gum. benzoin 20 oz.—*2.* Ess. Bergam., ess. limon. ana 12 oz, ol. caryoph. ol. origani ana

3 oz, gum. benzoin 20 oz.—3. Ess. Bergam. 1 lb, ess. limon. 8 oz, ol. origan., ol. caryoph. ana 2 oz, ol. aurant. 1 oz. and a half.—*Scent for cowslip pomatum.* Ess. Bergam. 1 lb, ess. limon. half a lb, ol. caryoph. 4 oz.—*Scent for jonquille pomatum.* Ess. Bergam., ess. limon. ana half a lb, ol. caryoph. 2 oz, ol. sassafras, ol. aurant, ana 1 oz.—*Scent for millefleur pomatum.* Ess. limon. 3 oz, ess. ambergris 4 oz, ol. caryoph., ol. lavand. Angl. ana 2 oz.

Used in the arts.—*Drying oil, Boiled oil, Oleum desiccativum.* Nut or linseed oil 8 lb, white lead dried, sacch. Saturni dried, vitrioli albi dried, ana 1 oz, litharg. 12 oz; boil slightly and scum until a pellicle is formed, then cool, and let it settle: 5*s.* the gall.—2. Linseed or nut oil 16 oz, litharge 1 oz. and a half, vitr. alb. ʒiij; boil.—3. Linseed or nut oil 16 oz, litharge 3 or 4 oz; boil.—4. Very old linseed or nut oil 16 oz, litharge 3 or 4 oz; mix, and let it stand for some time, shaking it often, then pour off: 8*s.* the gall.—5. Nut oil 2 lb, water 3 lb, vitr. albi 2 oz; boil till nearly all the water is consumed, then expose to the sun for some time.—6. Oil, mix with snow or powdered ice, and keep it from thawing as long as possible; in two months the oil will have acquired the drying property: used to mix with colours to cause them to dry quickly.—*Painter's cream.* Nut oil 3 oz, mastich half an oz; dissolve, add sacch. Saturni ʒj, and then water gradually to the consistence of cream; used by painters to cover their work which they are obliged to leave for some time: when they begin again it is washed off with a wet sponge.—*Furniture varnish.* White wax 8 oz, ol. terebinth. 1 pint.—*Picture varnish.* Mastich 12 oz, Scio turp. 2 oz. ʒiv, camphire gr. xxx, pounded glass 4 oz, oil of turpentine 3 pints and a half; pour off the clear: used for oil paintings.—2. Japanner's copal varnish 2 lb, heat it, and pour it into a mixture of turpentine 1 lb and a half, and drying oil half a lb: it dries slowly but never chills,—*Gold varnish for leather.* Turmeric, gambooge ana ʒjss, oil of turpentine 2 pints, add seed lac, gum sandarac ana 4 oz. dragon's blood ʒiv, turp. 2 oz, pounded glass 4 oz; pour off the clear.—*Copal varnish.* Oil of turpentine, thickened by keeping, 8 oz, copal 2 oz. and a half.—2. Oil of turpentine 6 oz, oil of lavender 2 oz, copal 1 oz.—*Japanners' copal varnish.* Copal 4 lb, melt in a glass matrass, till the water is evaporated, as will appear by the vapour condensed on

any cold substance dropping quietly to the bottom; pour in boiling hot linseed oil 1 pint; take the matrass from the fire, and mix the varnish while hot with about its own weight of oil of turpentine.—*Transparent japan for tin ware.* Oil of turpentine 8 oz, oil of lavender 6 oz, copal 2 oz, camphire 3j.—*Le Blond's varnish for prints.* Balsam. Copaibæ 4 lb, copal in powder 1 lb; add by single ounces every day to the balsam, keeping it in a warm place, or the sun, stirring it often: when all is dissolved add true Scio turpentine q. p.—*Sheldrake's copal varnish.* Ol. terebinth. rectif. veri 1 pint, spir. sal. ammon. 2 oz; mix, add copal in small pieces 2 oz: stop the vessel with a cork cut in grooves, bring it quickly to boil, so that the bubbles may be counted as they rise, and keep it at that heat till the copal is dissolved: watch it constantly, for if the least stoppage or over-heating takes place, it is in vain to proceed, then leave the vessel till quite cold before you open it, otherwise the varnish will be blown out with violence.—*Varnish for coloured drawings.* Canada balsam 1 oz, oil of turpentine 2 oz: size the drawings first with a jelly of isinglass, and, when dry, apply the varnish, which will make them resemble oil paintings.—*Common turpentine varnish.* Resin. flav. 3 lb 8 oz, ol. tereb. 1 gall.—2. Ol. tereb. ol. spicæ, sang. dracon. ana lbj.—*Italian varnish.* Boil Scio turp. 8 oz, until it is brittle; powder very fine, and dissolve in ol. tereb.—*Mastic varnish.* Gum mastic 4 oz, ol. tereb. 2 pints.—*Oil varnish for common work.* Rosin 3 lb, turpentine 2 lb, drying linseed oil 10 pints; dissolve by heating: if too thick, thin by a little oil of turpentine.—*Gold size.* Ol. lini 16 lb, asphalt. 2 lb, brown umber 1 lb, red lead 1 lb, turp. 8 lb.—2. Gum anime, gum asphaltum, of each 1 oz, litharge, red lead, brown umber of each half an oz, linseed oil 4 oz, drying oil 8 oz; melt together, and strain. —*Japan gold size.* Gum. ammon. 4 oz, linseed oil 1 oz; dissolve by boiling, and thin by adding oil of turpentine.—*Sheldrake's oil for painting.* Nut or poppy oil 1 pint; boil, add ceruss. 2 oz, when dissolved add a pint of his copal varnish, previously warmed, and stir till the oil of turpentine is evaporated: gives more brightness than common drying oil, but less than varnish; loses its drying quality in time, therefore only so much as is sufficient for a month or six weeks' consumption should be made at once.—*Black japan for leather.* Boiled linseed oil 1 gallon, burnt umber

8 oz, asphaltum 3 oz, boil, and add ol. terebinth. q. s.—*2.* Ol. tereb. 2 oz, shell lac 1 oz, S. V. R. ℥iiij, bone black q. s. — *Varnish for grates, Brunswick black.* Asphalt. comm. 4 lb; melt, add ol. lini 2 lb, ol. terebinth. 1 gall.—*Norfolk fluid for preserving leather.* Linseed oil 3 pints, res. flav. 4 oz, fir rosin 2 oz, cer. flav. 12 oz; melt, add neat's foot oil 2 pints, ol. terebinth. 1 pint: to preserve and soften leather.—*Flexible varnish.* Indian rubber dissolved in a sufficient quantity of petroleum, naphtha, or oil of coal tar; used for varnishing balloons.—*Vernis Martin.* Put Scio turpentine 4 oz. into a gallon stone ware pot on a clear fire, when fluid add 8 oz. finely powdered yellow amber, in a quarter of an hour add copal in pieces 1 lb, Scio turp. and warm spirit of turp. of each 4 oz; in half an hour add white rosin 2 oz, keep it on the fire till it is as fluid as water, then take it off, and add of either nut, poppy, or linseed oil, hot, 24 oz, give it a boil up, add hot turpentine 2 lb, boil up and add another lb of hot turpentine, boil up, cool, and strain; if too thick set the pot in warm water, and thin with spirit of turpentine: it grows better by age.—*Meggellup.* Mastich varnish 1 lb, pale drying oil 2 lb: used by painters to apply their glazings with.—*2.* Turpentine, mastich varnish, linseed oil mixed in various proportions.—*Amber varnish.* Scio turpentine 8 oz, melt, add 1 lb of powdered amber, keep on the fire half an hour, take it off, and add 2 oz. of white rosin quite warm, add 1 lb of hot linseed or poppy oil; when cold strain.—*Hard amber varnish.* Melted amber 4 oz, ol. lini 2 pints; boil until dissolved.—*2.* Melted amber 4 oz, ol. lini and ol. tereb. of each 1 pint: the residuum left in distilling amber may be used.—*Oil varnish for buildings.* Wood tar 1 gall, tallow 1 oz, brown rosin 2 oz; melt together.—*2.* Wood tar 1 gall, copperas in powder 2 oz; mix.—*Prepared asphaltum.* Melt Scio turp. 2 oz, add bruised asphaltum 1 oz, take it off the fire, thin with spir. turp.—*Wilson's prepared asphaltum.* Bals. of Copaibæ 2 oz, simmer, add bruised asphaltum 1 oz; take it off the fire and thin with spir. of turp: an excellent glazing colour. — *Scouring drops, Essence vestimentale.* Spir. of turp. and essence of lemons of each 1 oz. by measure: the oil must be fresh and the essence newly made, or the essence of lemons will leave a circle round the spot.—*Oil of spike.* Ol. tereb. 3 pints, ol. lavand. 1 pint; used by enamellers to mix their

colours.—*Furniture oil, Oil stain, Mahogany stain.* Ol. lini 1 gall, alkanet root 12 oz, rose pink 6 oz.—2. Linseed oil lbjss, rosin 4 oz.—*Water proof liquid.* Indian rubber ʒj, ol. tereb. 6 oz, and add ol. lini 8 oz.

SOAPS.

For medical use.—*Almond oil soap, Sapo amygdalinus.* Oil of almonds q. v. lixivii saponarii 3 times as much, simmer together for some hours, until the oil forms a jelly when cooled, add common salt q. s. and continue the boiling until the soap is solid when cooled, skim it off the water and pour it into moulds.—2. Soap ley made of barilha or kelp (at 38 deg. Baume's hydrom. or so strong that a bottle holding 8 oz. water will hold 11 of the ley) 2 lb, oil of almonds 4 lb; rub them together in a mortar, and put the mixture in tin moulds for some weeks.—3. Ol. amygd. 7 pints, soap ley 13 pints, common salt q. s.; produces 11 lb.—*Venice soap, White Castille soap, White Marseilles soap, Alicant soap, Sapo, S. Venetus, Sapo albus Hispanicus, S. Aloensis.* From olive oil and barilha; white: are aperient, diuretic, detergent, gr. x—ʒss, bis in die; also in calculous complaints, ℥ss—ʒj daily; Alicant, 9*l.* 6*s.* the cwt, 1*s.* 10*d.* the lb; Marseilles, 8*l.* the cwt.—*Mottled Castille soap, Sapo Castilliensis marmoreus.* From olive oil and barilha, white, with veins made by adding a solution of green vitriol to the soap; a detergent cosmetic: 12*l.* 4*s.* the cwt, 2*s.* 8*d.* the lb.—*Starkey's soap, Sapo tartari.* Rub warm subcarb. of potash with oil of turpentine, adding a little water.—*Macquer's acid soap, Sapo vitriolicus.* Sapon. Ven. 4 oz, ol. vitrioli q. s; add the acid by degrees to the soap rendered soft by a little water, continually rubbing the mass in a mortar; detergent: used when alkalies would be prejudicial.—*Croton oil soap.* Croton oil ʒj, aq. potassæ ʒss, rub together; dose gr. ij or iij.—*Soft soap, Sapo mollis.* From the coarser oils and a ley of potash; transparent, yellowish, with small seed-like lumps of tallow diffused through it: used externally.

Veterinary medicine.—*Black soap, Sapo niger.* From fish oil and a ley of potash, without any tallow, dark coloured, ill smelling.—2. Soft soap 7 lb, train oil 1 lb, water 7 pints; boil together, add common ivory black q. s. to colour it: used in ointments by cattle doctors.

Perfumery and cosmetics. — *Shaving paste.* White wax, sperm. ceti, almond oil, of each ʒj ; melt, and while warm beat up with rose water q. s. and add a square of Windsor soap.—*Transparent soap.* Dissolve almond soap in spirit of wine, filter, and distil off the spirit.—2. Soft soap 15 lb, dry and dissolve in S. V. R. 2 gall. succ. lim. 18 oz ; scent ad libitum.—*White wash balls.* Sapon. alb. 6 lb, amyli 3 lb, aq. rosæ 8 oz, aq. rorismar. 4 oz, camphoræ ʒiv, species odorifer. 2 oz.—2. Sap. alb. Hisp. 1 lb, aq. rosar. 3 pints, album. ovor. no. ij, aq. kali ppi. 1 oz ; boil till hard again, add ol. lign. rhod. ℈j, ol. caryoph. gtt. x, ess. jasmin. ℥j, ess. neroli ʒss, and form into squares.—3. White soap 5 lb, rad. irid. Flor. 4 oz, amyli 3 oz, styrac. calam. 1 oz, aq. rosar. q. s.—4. Sap. alb. Hisp. 1 lb, almonds blanched, beat up into a paste with rose water and orange flower water 3 oz, oxid. bismuthi ℥j, kali ppi. ʒj, moschi gr. vj, zibethi gr. iij, ol. lign. rhodii ℈j, ess. jasmin. ʒj.—5. White soap, starch, of each 1 lb, ess. limon. ʒiv, aq. rosar. 8 oz ; make into balls of 3 oz and a half each.—*Cream balls.* White curd soap 7 lb, amyli 1 lb, water q. s. ; beat it together, weigh into ounce balls, and roll in pulv. amyli : 4*s.* 9*d.* the doz.—*Red mottled wash balls.* Cut white soap into small square pieces, roll them in powdered common bole, and squeeze the pieces together into balls, without mixing them more than is necessary : 3*s.* 6*d.* the doz.—*Blue mottled wash balls.* In like manner, rolling the pieces in powder blue : 4*s.* the doz.—*Windsor soap.* Hard curd soap, melted and scented with ol. carui and ess. Bergamotte : 6*l.* 6*s.* the cwt. — 2. Hard curd soap scented with ol. carui only.—3. Soap half a cwt, ol. carui 1 lb 8 oz, tinct. moschi 12 oz, ol. lavand. Angl. 1 oz, ol. origani ʒiiij.—*Purified soap.* Cut a cake of soap small, add 5 or 6 quarts of water ; heat, stir, pour into pans, and leave it to grow hard, cut it very small, let it dry as hard as wood ; pour on it brandy, adding a little salt, and turn the pieces over and over to moisten them equally ; then dry it again.—*Les meilleurs savonettes de Bologne.* Sav. de Bol. 3 packets, soften with eau d'ange, add French milk of roses 8 pints ; divide it into two, to each of which add 2 oz of bals. of Peru. a thread of neroli, a good handful of a powder composed of 1-3d poudre fine a la Mareschalle, 1-3d of elecampane root powdered, 1-3d labdanum, and a gallon of musked eau d'ange.

If savonnettes de la pâte de Bologne cannot be procured, use 4 lb of purified soap in the place of each packet; and for the poudre composée, you may use the cake of eau d'ange ground very fine. The musked eau de d'ange is made of eau d'ange 4 pints, rose water the same quantity, musk ʒij.

Savonettes fin de Bologne. Three packets of savon. com. de Bologne, soften with eau d'ange for 2 or 3 days; beat it well to get out the lumps, then part it in two. To one part of your soap add a good handful of powd. labdanum, sifted very fine, balsam of Peru half an oz, a thread of ess. of neroli, 8 pints of musked eau d'ange; mix well together: do the same with the other parcel of soap; after a couple of days roll them.—*2.* Savonettes communes de Bologne 3 packets, soften as before, and part in two: to each half add a handful of powd. labdanum, a handful of the cake from eau d'ange, bals. Peru 1 oz, neroli half an oz, a gallon of eau de millefleurs; mix.—*Savonettes de Neroli.* Dry purified soap 8 lb, moisten with orange flower or rose water; stir it twice a day till quite smooth, leave it till sufficiently dry to beat, then add powder of fine labdanum 1 lb, essence of neroli 2 oz; beat well: if it grows too hard soften with orange flower water.—*Sav. communes.* Soap 5 lb, starch 2 lb, essence of orange or citron 1 oz, eau pour faire la barbe a gallon; beat together, and make it into balls.—*2.* Soap 5 lb, starch 2 lb, eau pour faire la barbe 1 gall. oil of spike a spoonful, oil of orange (Bergamot) or citron half an oz, liquid storax 2 spoonfuls.—*3.* Soap cut small 5 lb, eau de citron 2 pints, force it through a coarse cloth, add starch 2 lb, essence of orange or citron 1 oz, ceruss. 2 oz, diluted with half a pint of water; beat it well together.—*Sav. bien parfumées.* Sav. de Bol. 3 packets, soften with eau d'ange and French milk of roses; then divide in two, and perfume each part thus:—grind ʒss civette with bals. Peru. 2 oz, add ess. of ambergris ʒij, a thread of oil of cinnamon, as much oil of cloves, and keep for use. To each half of soap add 2 handfuls of poudre composée as above in 3-3rds; also, half your oils, a gallon of eau de millefleurs, and half an oz. of neroli.

For use in the arts.—*Furniture cream.* Pearl ash 2 oz, water half a gallon, dissolve and filter; add white wax 5 oz, cut into shavings, dissolve with heat; to be diluted with water, spread upon the wood with a painter's

brush, then polished with a hard brush or cloth. It may be applied to statues and the like. — 2. River water 10 pints, soap a quarter of a lb, bees' wax 1 lb, boil together, add 2 oz. of pearl ash; shake well: used for varnishing wood work.—*Blacking balls.* Adip. porc., ceræ fl. ana 1 oz, bone black, fulig. lamp., sacch. rubr. ana 8 oz, double glue size 4 oz, water 4 oz.—2. Bone black 8 oz, gum. tragac. 1 oz, sacchar. candi 2 oz, water 8 oz; used for blacking leather.—*Scouring balls for taking grease out of cloth.* Curd soap ½ lb, ol. tereb. 1 oz, ox gall 4 spoonfuls, lemon juice q. s. to moisten the mass, starch q. s. to make it into balls.

OINTMENTS.

In neighbourhoods where customers require cheap rather than good articles, cera flava factitia is used for bees' wax, lard for oil or spermaceti, and tallow for mutton suet.

For medical use.—*White ointment, Unguentum album,* P. L. before 1745. Ol. rosacei ℥ix, cerussæ ℥iij, cer. albæ ℥ij. —*Ung. cerussæ, Ung. subacetatis plumbi, Ung. album cum cerussâ.* Unguent. ceræ albæ lbj, cerussæ ℥ij: 7*s.* 4*d.* the lb. —*Ung. oxidi plumbi albi.* Ung. simpl. ℥v, cerussæ ℥j: cooling, in excoriations.—*Ung. album camphoratum,* P. L. before 1745. Species for unguent. alb. as before, camphoræ ʒij, ground with a little ol. amygd.—*Linimentum Arcæi.* Gum. elemi, ter. Argent. ana ℥jss, sevi ppi. ℥ij, adipis porc. ℥j. —*Ung. e gummi elemi.* Sevi ovilli lbij, gum. elemi lbj, tereb. comm. ℥x. — *Ung. elemi,* P. L. *Ung. elemi compositum.* To the preceding add ol. oliv. ℥ij: 5*s.* the lb.—*Ung. elemi,* P. D. Elemi lbj, ceræ albæ lbss, adipis ppi. lbiiij. —2. Sevi 7 lb, gum. elemi 3 lb, tereb. comm. 2 lb, ol. oliv. Genoa 1 lb: stimulant. — *Black basilicon, Ung. basilicon nigrum, Ung. tetrapharmacum, Ung. resinæ nigræ.* Ceræ flavæ, res. flavæ, picis aridæ i. e. resinæ nigræ, ana ℥ix, ol. olivar. lbj.—*Yellow basilicon, Ung. basilicon flavum.* Ol. olivar. lbj, ceræ fl. resinæ fl., pic. Burgund. ana lbj, tereb. comm. ℥iij.—*Ung. resinæ flavæ.* Res. fl., ceræ fl., ol. oliv. ana lbj.—*Ceratum citrinum,* P. L. before 1745. Res. fl. lbss, sevi ovin. ℥iv, tereb. Arg. ℥ij.—*Cer. citrinum,* P. L. 1745. Ung. basil. fl. lbss, cer. fl. ℥j.—*Cer. resinæ flavæ.* Ung. res. fl. lbss, ceræ fl. ℥j.—*Cer. resinæ.* Res. fl., ceræ flavæ, ol. oliv. ana lbj: 2*s.* 8*d.* the lb.—*Ung. resinosum.* Axung. porc. lbviij, resinæ albæ lbij, cer. fl. lbij.—*Ung.*

resinæ albæ. Axung. lbiiij, resinæ albæ lbij, cer. fl. lbj.—*Blue ointment, Unction, Ung. cæruleum.* Argent. vivi lbj, tereb. Venetæ ℥j, axung. porc. lbiv.—*Ung. cæruleum fortius.* Axung. porc. lbij, argent. vivi lbj, balsami sulph. simpl. ℥ss.—*Ung. cæruleum mitius.* Axung. porc. lbiij, arg. vivi lbj, tereb. comm. ℥j.—*Ceratum mercuriale.* Ceræ fl., axung. porc. ana lbss, argent. vivi ℥iij, balsam. sulph. simp. ʒj : 5*s.* 4*d.* the lb.—*Ung. hydrargyri fortius.* Hydrarg. lbij, adip. suill. ℥xxiij, sevi ovilli ℥j : 5*s.* 4*d.* the lb.—*Ung. hydrargyri mitius.* Ung. hydr. fort. lbj, adip. suill. lbij : 2*s.* 10*d.* the lb.—*Ung. hydrargyri,* P. E. Argent. vivi, sevi ovilli ana lbj, adip. porc. lbiij.—*Ung. hydrargyri,* P. D. Argent. vivi, adip. porc. ana lbj.—*Strong mercurial ointment.* Argent. vivi 6 lb, axungiæ 12 lb.—*Weak mercurial ointment.* Argent. vivi 2 lb, axungiæ 14 lb: alterative, ℈j to ʒj of the strong, rubbed into the inside of the thighs, omni nocte, in syphilis; the weak used to kill vermin on the body.—*Donovan's mercurial ointment.* Rub calomel with aq. potassæ, or dissolve quick silver in nitric acid, and precipitate by adding aq. potassæ, to obtain the protoxide of quick silver. To each dram of this oxide add lard ℥ijss, rub them together, and then heat them to about 300° or 350° Fahr. and keep stirring them for two hours. Each ounce of lard takes up about gr. xxj of the oxide, and becomes of a grey colour. The exact degree of heat is of consequence, at 212° the ingredients do not unite, at 400° or above that heat the oxide is decomposed and red oxide or even metallic quick silver separates. If the lard contains common salt, calomel will be formed, and the operation will not succeed. Much more powerful than the common mercurial ointment; it being sufficient to rub in only ʒj.—2. By melting common mercurial ointment in a water bath, letting it cool slowly, and separating the upper grey stratum. By rubbing the heavy residue with magnesia alba, the greater part of the quick silver in the blue ointment will be recovered, as it was never chemically united.—3. By exposing ung. oxid. hydr. cinerei to a heat of about 300° for some hours.—*Marshmallow ointment, Ung. ex althæa.* Ol. e mucilaginibus lbiij, ceræ fl. lbss, resinæ fl. lbss, tereb. comm. ℥ij : 4*s.* 4*d.* the lb.—*Ung. nutritum.* Litharg. lbss, rub it by degrees, and alternately, with aceti ℥v, ol. rosati lbj, by small portions of each until it is quite white.—*Ung. tripharmacum.* Empl. comm. ℥iv, ol. oliv. ℥ij,

aceti ℥j; boil together. — *Linim. tripharmacum.* Empl. comm. ℥iv, ol. oliv. ℥ij, aceti ℥j; boil together: cooling, desiccative.—*Eye salve, Ung. ophthalmicum.* Lap. tutiæ, lap. calamin. ana ʒvj, plumbi usti, camph. ana ʒij, myrrhæ, sarcocol., aloes, vitriol. albi ana ʒj, butyri recentis ℥xij, ceræ albæ ℥ij.—*Ung. tutiæ,* P. L. before 1745. Tutiæ, ppæ. ʒij, lap. calam. ℥j, unguenti rosacei lbjss.—*Ung. tutiæ,* P. L. 1745. Tutiæ ppæ. q. p. axung. viper. q. s.—*Ung. tutiæ,* P. L. 1788. Tutiæ ppæ. q. p. linim. ceræ alb. q. s.: *3s.* 6*d.* the lb.—*Ung. zinci.* Flor. zinci ℥j, adip. pp. ℥vj: *5s.* 4*d.* the lb.—*Ung. tutiæ,* P. D. Tutiæ ppæ. ℥ij, ung. ceræ albæ ℥x.—*Ung. oxidi zinci impuri.* Tutiæ ppæ. ℥j, linim. simp. ℥v.—*Ung. oxidi zinci,* P. D. Flor. zinc. ℥jss, ung. ceræ albæ lbj.—*Ung. oxidi zinci,* P. E. Flor. zinci ℥j, linim. simp. ℥vj: used in ophthalmia.—*Ung. simplex.* Axung. porc. lbij, aq. rosar. ℥iij; beat up together, then melt, let it settle, separate the water, beat up again into a light mass, adding ess. limon. q. p.—*Ung. adipis suillæ.* The same without the ess. limon.—*Ung. rubrum desiccativum.* Ol. comm. lbij, ceræ fl. ℥xij, boli Arm., colcoth. ana ℥vj, lap. calamin. ℥iv, litharg., cerussæ ana ℥vjss, camphoræ ℥ss; desiccative, cicatrizing.—*White elder ointment, Ung. sambucinum, Ung. sambuci,* P. L. before 1809. Flor. sambuci lbiv, sevi ovill. lbiij, ol. olivæ lbj.—*Ung. sambuci florum.* Fl. samb., adip. ppa. ana lbij: *2s.* 8*d.* the lb.—*2.* Fl. sambuci 28 lb, axung. porc. 84 lb, sevi 28 lb; produced when strained 98 lb.—*3.* Ung. sambuci comm. 1 lb, ceræ albæ 1 oz, ol. lavand. exot. ʒij, for retail sale; emollient.—*Ung. sambuci,* P. D. Fl. samb. lbiij, adip. pp. lbiv, sevi ppi. lbij.—*Balsamum Locatelli.* Ol. olivæ lbj, tereb. Ven. lbss; boil to an ointment, add santali rubri ʒvj; pectoral; used internally in coughs, with an equal quantity of cons. rosar; *2s.* 8*d.* the lb.—*2.* Use sang. drac. for sant. rub., this has a hot taste.—*Bals. viride.* Ol. lini lbss, elemi ℥ij, ærug. ʒij.—*Ung. detergens.* Resinæ fl., axung. porc., sevi ovilli ana lbj, ceræ flavæ. olibani ana lbjss, euphorbii, ærug. ana ℥ij, tereb. Argent. ℥iij.—*Ung. basilicum viride.* Ung. basil. fl. ℥viij, ol. oliv. ℥iij, æruginis ℥j.—*Ung. æruginis.* Ung. ceræ albæ lbj, æruginis ℥ss.—*Ung. subacetitis cupri.* Ung. resinosi ℥xv, ærug. ℥j; detergent, and to keep down fungous flesh.—*The green ointment, Ung. sambuci viride.* Ol. viridis lbiij, ceræ fl. ℥x: *2s.* 10*d.* the lb.—*2.* Axung. porc. 1 cwt. fol. sambuci 56 lb, sevi 14 lb; boil together till

the leaves are crisp, strain, put it again on a slow fire, and gently stir it till it is of a beautiful green colour; this is much better than adding ærugo to colour it, as is done by some.—*Ung. nervinum.* Ol. laurini 3 lb, ung. sambuci virid. 1 lb, axungiæ 2 lb, ol. succini 4 oz: the original ointment had a number of herbs, boiled in ol. nervini lbv, sevi lbij, and was scented with ol. spicæ ℥jss.—*Ung. populneum.* This is another compound ointment of a number of herbs, boiled in lard, for which green elder ointment is now sold; emollient.—*Spermaceti ointment, Ceratum album.* Ol. oliv., ceræ albæ ana ℥iv, sperm. ceti ℥ss.—*Ung. album,* P. L. 1745. *Ung. ceræ.* Ol. oliv. lbj, ceræ albæ ℥iv, sperm. ceti ℥iij: 3*s.* 6*d.* the lb.—*Linim. album, Ung. spermatis ceti, Ung. cetacei.* Ol. oliv. ℥iij, ceræ alb. ʒij, sperm. ceti ʒvj: 3*s.* 8*d.* the lb.—*Ceratum spermatis ceti, Cer. cetacei.* Ol. oliv. ℥iv, ceræ albæ ℥ij, sperm. ceti ℥ss: 4*s.* 4*d.* the lb.—*Cer. simplex,* P. E. Ol. oliv. ℥vj, ceræ albæ ℥iij, sperm. ceti ℥j; emollient, in excoriations.—*White precipitate ointment, Ung. e mercurio præcipitato.* Ung. simplicis ℥jss, sulph. præcip. ʒij, merc. præc. albi ℈ij, aq. kali ppi. q. s.—*Ung. calcis hydrargyri albæ.* Ung. adipis suillæ ℥jss, calc. hydrar. albæ ʒj.—*Ung. hydrargyri præcipitati albi.* Adip. ppæ. ℥jss, hydr. præc. albi ʒj: 4*s.* 4*d.* the lb.—*Ung. submuriatis hydrargyri ammoniati.* Ung. ceræ albæ lbj, submur. hydrarg. ammon. ℥jss.—*Tar ointment, Ung. e pice, Ung. picis,* P. L. *Ung. picis liquidæ.* Picis liquidæ, sevi ppi. ana p. æq.: 1*s.* 4*d.* the lb.—*Ung. picis,* P. E. Picis liq. lbv, ceræ fl. lbij; are detergent: used in cutaneous foulness.—*Ointment of sugar of lead, Ung. Saturninum,* P. L. Ol. oliv. lbss, ceræ albæ ℥jss, sacch. Saturni ʒij.—*Ung. cerussæ acetatæ, Ung. plumbi superacetatis.* The same, with ceræ albæ ℥ij.—*Ung. acetitis plumbi, Ung. Saturninum,* P. E. Ung. simp. ℥xx, sacch. Saturni ℥j.—*Ung. acetatis plumbi.* Ung. ceræ albæ lbjss, sacch. Saturni ℥j; cooling, desiccative.—*Brimstone ointment, Ung. e sulphure.* Ung. simp. lbss, flor. sulph. ℥ij, ess. limon. ℈j.—*Ung. sulphuris,* P. L. before 1809. Ung. adip. suil. lbss, fl. sulph. ℥iv.—*Ung. sulphuris,* P. L. since 1809. Adip. ppæ. lbss, fl. sulph. ℥iij: 1*s.* 4*d.* the lb.—*Ung. sulphuris,* P. D. Adip. ppæ. lbiv, fl. sulph. lbj.—*Ung. sulphuris,* P. E. Axung. porc. lbiv, fl. sulph. lbj, scent with ess. limon, or ol. lavand. ʒss.—*Itch ointment, Ung. sulphuris compositum.* Adip. ppæ. lbjss, fl. sulph. lbss, rad. helleb. albi ℥ij, salis nitri ʒj,

sapon. mollis lbss: are used in psora; the compound ointment is the most efficacious, but irritates: 2*s.* the lb.—*Jackson's itch ointment.* Adip. ppæ., ol. palmæ, sulph. vivi, rad. helleb. albi ana p. æq.—*Blister ointment, Ointment of Spanish flies, Ung. ad vesicatoria.* Axung. porc., empl. vesicatorii ana p. æq.—*Ung. cantharidis,* P. L. *Ung. lyttæ.* Canthar. ʒij, aquæ ʒviij; boil to one half, strain, add ung. resinæ fl. ʒviij; boil to an ointment: 9*s.* 4*d.* the lb.—*Ceratum cantharidis, Cer. lyttæ.* Cerat. sperm. ceti ʒvj, canth. ʒj: 6*s.* 8*d.* the lb.—*Ung. cantharidis,* P. D. Ung. ceræ fl. lbss, canth. ʒj.—*Ung. pulveris meloes vesicatorii, Ung. epispasticum fortius.* Ung. resinosi ʒvij, canth. ʒj.—*Ung. infusi meloes vesicatorii, Ung. epispasticum mitius.* Canth. ʒj, aquæ ferv. ʒiv; infuse for a night, strain with expression, add axung. porc., tereb. Ven. ana ʒij, resinæ, ceræ fl. ana ʒj: used to keep blisters open.—*Ung. album camphoratum,* P. L. 1745. Ol. oliv. lbj, ceræ albæ ʒiv, sperm. ceti ʒiij, camph. (ground with a little ol. amygd.) ʒjss; cooling, in excoriations: 5*s.* the lb.—*Pile ointment, Ung. linariæ.* Herb. linariæ c. flor., axung. porc. ana 1 lb; beat up, and boil together till the moisture is consumed.—*Turner's cerate, Healing salve, Ceratum epuloticum, Cer. lapidis calaminaris,* P. L. *Cer. calaminæ.* Ol. oliv. lbj, ceræ fl. lbss; melt, cool, and when it begins to set, add lap. calamin. lbss: 2*s.* 8*d.* the lb.—*Ung. calaminare.* Ung. ceræ fl. lbv, lap. calam. lbj.—*Ceratum carbonatis zinci impuri, Cer. lapidis calaminaris,* P. E. Cerat. simpl. lbv, lap. calam. lbj: drying, cicatrizing.—*Ung. hellebori albi,* P. L. *Ung. veratri.* Rad. helleb. albi ʒij, adip. ppæ ʒviij, ess. limon. ʒj.—*Ung. hellebori albi,* P. D. Rad. helleb. albi ʒiij, adip. ppæ. lbj: used in itch for the upper ranks of society, who object to sulphur.—*Ung. hydrargyri nitrati.* Argent. vivi ʒj, acid. nitrosi ʒij; dissolve, and while warm add adip. suillæ lbj, previously melted.—*Ung. hydrargyri nitratis,* P. L. 1809. Instead of lard only, use adip. suillæ ʒvi, ol. oliv. ʒiv, previously melted together.—*Ung. hydr. nitr.* P. L. 1815. Instead of acid. nitrici ʒij, use only ʒxj: 3*s.* 4*d.* the lb.—*Ung. supernitratis hydrargyri.* Instead of lard only, use adip. suillæ ʒiv, ol. oliv. lbj, previously melted together. *Ung. nitratis hydrargyri fortius.* Arg. vivi ʒj, acid. nitr. ʒij, ol. oliv. ʒix, adip. ppæ. ʒiij.—*Ung. nitr. hydr. mitius.* As the ung. n. h. fort. but with three times as much oil and lard: stimulant, de-

tergent, in psora, herpetic eruptions, and in ulcerations of the tarsi. Only a small quantity should be made at a time, as it grows too hard for use by keeping.—*Goulard's ointment, Ceratum lithargyri acetati, Cer. plumbi compositum.* Liq. plumbi acet. ℥ijss, cera fl. ℥iv, ol. oliv. ℥ix, camphoræ ʒss: *2s. 8d.* the lb.—*Cer. saponis.* Litharg. lbj, aceti lbviij; boil till they unite, add sapon. Venet. ℥viij, ceræ fl. ℥x, ol. oliv. lbj: cooling, defensive: *4s. 4d.* the lb, durum *4s. 8d.*—*Oil-and-bees' wax, Ceratum, Cer. simplex,* P. L. Ceræ fl. ℥iv, ol. oliv. ℥iv: *4s. 4d.* the lb.—*Ung. ceræ flavæ.* Ceræ fl. lbj, adip. ppæ. lbiv.—*Ung. ceræ albæ.* Ceræ albæ lbj, adip. ppæ. lbiv.—*Ung. simplex.* Ceræ albæ ℥ij, ol. oliv. ℥v.—*Linimentum simplex.* Ceræ albæ ℥j, ol. oliv. ℥iv: emollient.—*Ung. conii.* Fol. conii rec., adipis ana ℥iv; well beat together, then melted and strained; in ophthalmia tarsi.—*Weak ung. conii.* To ℥j of the former, add sperm. ceti ʒj, ceræ albæ ʒjss; for painful and irritable ulcers.—*Ung. ophthalmicum.* Merc. præc. rubri, lap. calam. ppi. ana ʒjss, litharg. ʒj, tutiæ ppæ. ʒss, cinnabaris ℈j, adipis suill. ℥ij, bals. Peruv. gtt. xv; in specks on the eyes, arising from small ulcers which have healed up.—*Ung. plumbi compositum.* Camph. ʒss, ol. olivæ ℥ix, ceræ fl. ℥iv, extr. Saturni ℥ss; in ulcers of difficult cure.—*2.* Ung. ceræ ℥j, Merc. præc. rubri ʒj, extr. Saturni ʒj, extr. opii ʒij; for ulcers that slough.—*Smellome's eye ointment.* Ærug. ʒss, ol. oliv. gtt. xxx, ung. basilic. ℥j.—*Marshall's cerate.* Ol. palmæ ʒv, calomel. ℥j, sacch. Sat. ℥ss, ung. nitr. hydrargyri ℥ij.—*Kirkland's neutral cerate.* Diach. ℥viij, ol. oliv. ℥iv, cretæ ppæ ℥iv; when nearly cool, add acet. dist. ℥iv, sacch. Sat. ʒiij.—*Ung. hæmorrhoidale.* Ol. olivæ comm. 6 pints, ceræ albæ 2 lb 12 oz, sperm. ceti 1 lb 8 oz, pulv. gallæ 9 oz, pulv. opii 4 oz, extr. Saturni 2 lb 8 oz.—*Blue cerate, Cer. defensivum cæruleum,* P. Belg. Ceræ fl., ung. nutriti ana ℥iiij, ol. oliv. lbss, smalti pulv. ℥iij; M.—*Edinburgh itch ointment.* Picis nig. 1 lb, lac. sulph., adeps suil. ana 2 lb.—*Le Mort's ointment.* Axung. porc. 7 lb, tereb. Ven. 1 lb, litharg. 1 lb, cerus. 1 lb, alum. 6 oz, corros. subl. 1 lb, vermilion 1 oz.—*Singleton's golden ointment.* Auripigmentum, lard ana q. s.; used as an eye salve.—*Astringent ointments.* Hogs lard 6 oz, Venice turp. 4 oz; melt, and while liquid add sugar of lead powd. 2 oz.—*2.* Hogs lard 4 oz, oil of rosemary 2 drachms, flake white powd. 1 dr. and a half; mix.—*3.* Hogs lard 4 oz, oil of turp. 2 drachms, ex-

tract of lead half an oz; mix.—4. Strained turpentine 1 oz, hogs lard 4 oz, alum fine powdered 1 oz; mix.—5. Treacle 4 oz, powdered alum 1 oz; mix.—6. Honey 8 oz, sugar of lead 1 oz. and a half, blue vitriol 1 oz. — *Red precipitate ointment, Ung. hydrargyri nitrico-oxydi.* Præcip. rubri ℥j, ceræ albæ ℥ij, adip. ppæ. ℥vj : 4*s.* 8*d.* the lb.—*Ung. subnitratis hydrargyri.* Præcip. rubri ℥ss, ung. ceræ albæ lbss.— *Ung. oxidi hydrargyri rubri.* Præcip. rubri ℥j, adipis ℥viiij ; stimulant ; used to ill-conditioned ulcers, also weakened with lard as an eye-salve.—*Linimentum hydrargyri.* Camph. ℥j, S. V. R. gtt. xv; grind, add adip. ppæ., ung. hydr. fort. ana ℥iv, liquor ammoniæ ℥iv ; as the blue ointment ; but quicker in its operation : 5*s.* 4*d.* the lb.— *Lin. terebinthinæ.* Ol. tereb. ℥viij, cer. resinæ lbj ; stimulant in burns : 2*s.* 8*d.* the lb. — *Ung. acidi nitrosi*, P. D. Ol. oliv. lbj, adip. ppæ. ℥iv, acid. nitrosi ℥j.—*Oxygenised lard, Ung. acidi nitrosi*, P. E. Adip. ppæ. lbj, ac. nitr. ℥vj : stimulant, to foul ulcers ; frequently sold for the ung. hydr. nitrati. — *Ung. oxidi hydrargyri cinerei.* Oxyd. hydr. ciner. ℥j, adip. ppæ. ℥iij ; substituted for the blue ointment, being made with less labour, but seems inferior in operation. If exposed to a heat of about 300° for some hours, it will be changed into Donovan's mercurial ointment, and thus augmented in power.—*Pepper salve, Ung. piperis nigri.* Adip. ppæ. lbj, pip. nigri ℥iv ; stimulant, irritative. — *Common itch ointment.* Adip. suillæ 16 lb, tereb. Ven. 1 lb 12 oz, Merc. corros. sublim., sacch. Saturni ana 2 lb, sal. ammon. 1 lb, alum. comm. 1 lb, cinnab. q. s. to colour it, scent with ess. limon.—2. Adip. ppæ. 5 lb, ol. palmæ 1 lb, cerussæ 6 oz, alum rupei, Merc. corros. subl., lithargyri ana 4 oz. — *Bailey's itch ointment.* Ol. olivæ, axung. porc., with sal nitri, alum, vitriol. alb. and cinnabar, scented with ol. anisi, ol. origani, and ol. spicæ verum, and coloured with rad. anchusæ. — *Dr. Bateman's itch ointment.* — Kali ppi. ℥ss, aq. rosæ ℥j cinnab. ʒj, ess. Bergam. ʒss, fl. sulph., axung. porc. ana ℥xj.—*Savine ointment, Ceratum sabinæ.* Fol. sabinæ rec. lbj, ceræ fl. lbss, adip. ppæ. lbij : 3*s.* 8*d.* the lb.—*Ung. sabinæ.* Fol. sabinæ, ceræ fl. ana lbss, adip. ppæ. lbij : used to keep open ulcers. — *Ung. ammoniæ.* Ammoniæ carbon. ʒss, cerati simpl. ℥ss ; for scrofulous ulcers. — *Ung. lapidis calaminaris Saturninum.* Cer. calam. ℥j, extr. Saturni ʒj ; for burns.— *Ung. catechu.* Catechu ℥iv, alum. ʒix, res. fl. ℥iv, ol.

oliv. ℥x, water q. s.: a good application to ulcers in warm climates, as the fat and resinous ointments of the colder countries have a bad effect.—*Pommade de veratrine.* Veratrine gr. iiij, prepared lard ℥j: used in rheumatism and gout.—*Pom. avec l'hydriodate de potasse.* Hydriodate of potash ʒss, ppd. lard ℥jss: used in scrophula and swelled glands.—*Pom. d'hydriodate ioduré de potasse.* Pom. d'hydriod. de potasse ℥jss, iodine gr. iij to xiij: stronger than the plain pommade.—*Pom. avec l'iodate de zinc.* Iodate of zinc ʒj, ppd. lard ℥j: used also in scrophula.—*Pom. de proto-iodure de mercure.* Proto-iodure of quick silver gr. xvj, ppd. lard ℥jss.—*Pom. de deuto-iodure de mercure.* Deuto-iodure of quick silver gr. xvj, ppd. lard ℥jss.—*Pom. d'or.* Gold divided by quick silver gr. j, ppd. lard ʒss.—*Pom. de muriate d'or-et-de-soude.* Soda-muriate of gold $\frac{1}{10}$th of a grain, ppd. lard ʒss: used in venereal ulcers.

Common oil of mace, Unguent. macis. Macis, ol. palmæ ana 1 lb; beat to a paste, add beef marrow melted 3 lb.—*Styrax colata factitia.* Bals. Tolu 6 lb, bals. Peruv. 1 lb 8 oz.—2. Gum. benzoin. 8 lb, styr. liquidæ 6 lb, bals. Tolu 3 lb, bals. Peruv. 2 lb, gum. flavi N. S. W. 7 lb, S. V. R. 6 gall.; let them stand for a fortnight, strain, distil to a proper consistence: about 12 pints of the spirit is consumed, what comes over will serve for the same purpose another time: produces about 24 lb.—3. Gum. styr. 3 lb, gum. benzoin. 6 lb, bals. Tolu 2 lb 4 oz, aloes Socotr. 12 oz, S. V. R. 6 gall.; digest three or four days, and add bals. Peruv. 6 oz, ol. olivæ opt. 4 oz.—*Galbanum colatum reductum.* Galbani col. veri 7 lb, picis Burgund. 3 lb, tereb. Venetæ 2 lb.—2. Gum. galb. 2nd 14 lb, sagap. 7 lb, ol. tereb. 10lb, tereb. Venet. 4 oz.—3. Galban., tereb. Ven. ana 12 oz, ass. fœtid. 5 oz, resin. nigr. 2 lb, aquæ q. s.—4. Galban. 50 lb, tereb. Venet. 5 lb, resin. nigr. 1 lb; produces 49 lb.—*Terebinthina Chia factitia.* Balsami Canad., resinæ flavæ ana p. æq.—2. Tereb. Ven., res. fl. ana lbij, bals. Can. 12 oz.—3. Res. fl. 56 lb, rape oil 1 gall, water 2 gall, ol. tereb. 2 gall.—*Styrax liquida reducta.* Styrac. liquidæ 1 oz, bals. Tolu 2 lb, S. V. R. q. s.—*Styrax calamita factitia.* Ras. guaiac. 2 lb, gum. benz. pulv. 6 oz, sang. drac. ʒij, fine bone black ℥jss, bals. Per., S. V. R. ana q. s.—*Poix jaune, Poix de Bourgogne.* Melt perrosin, take it from the fire, and add spir. of turp. to reduce it to the proper consistence.

For veterinary medicine. — *Blistering ointment for horses, Ung. epispasticum equinum.* Ung. laurini, ung. samb., vir. ana 1 lb, canthar., euphorbii, ol. origani ana 8 oz, Merc. corr. subl. ʒj : 10*s.* the lb.—*2.* Pic Burgund. 12 oz, tereb. comm. 5 oz, canthar. 10 oz, euphorbii 1 oz, axung. porc. 1 lb 8 oz, aceti comm. 8 oz.—*3.* Ung. laurini 4 oz, ol. origani 1 oz, canthar., euphorbii ana ʒij.—*4.* Ung. viridis 1 lb 8 oz, euphorb. ʒij, ol. origani 1 oz, canthar. 2 oz, tereb. comm. 1 oz and a half.—*5.* Cantharides half an oz, oil of turpentine 1 oz, hogs lard 4 oz; mix.—*6.* Oil of turpentine 1 oz, add gradually oil of vitriol 2 drachms, hogs lard 4 oz, cantharides 1 oz; mix.—*7.* Tar 4 oz, oil of vitriol 2 drachms, hogs lard 2 oz, oil of origanum half an oz, cantharides 2 oz; mix very carefully.—*8.* Hogs lard 4 oz, oil of turp. and Spanish flies powd. of each 1 oz; mix.—*9.* Hogs lard 6 oz, oil of rosemary 4 dr, oil of origanum 2 dr, corrosive sublimate 1 dr, (dissolved in spirit of salt 2 dr,) Spanish flies powd. 6 dr.; mix.—*10.* Hogs lard 6 oz, Venice turp. 4 oz, bees' wax 2 oz, yellow rosin 1 oz; melt together, and when cooling add oil of origanum half an oz, cantharides 3 oz: if it grow too hard in winter, soften with oil of turpentine on a slab. — *Mild dressing for canker in horses.* Tar 8 oz, oil of vitriol 1 oz; mix.—*2.* Tar 8 oz, verdigris 1 oz; mix.—*3.* Honey 3 oz, dist. verdigris 1 oz, alum and bole of each half an oz, vinegar 4 oz; mix in a gentle heat. —*Digestive ointment.* Hogs lard and strained turpentine of each 4 oz, verdigris or blue vitriol 1 oz; mix.—*2.* Yellow basilicon 4 oz, oil of turp. and red precipitate finely powdered of each 1 oz; mix. — *3.* Ointment of nitrated quick silver 4 oz, oil of turp. 1 oz; mix.—*4.* Hogs lard and common turp. of each 1 lb; melt, and add verdigris 2 oz: stir till cold. — *Ointment for fistulas in horses.* Ointment of nitrated quick silver 4 oz, oil of turpentine 1 oz; mix.—*2.* Yellow basilicon 4 oz, oil of turpentine 1 oz, verdigris half an oz; mix.—*3.* Oil of vitriol 1 oz, add cautiously oil of turpentine 2 oz; when mixed, add turpentine and hogs lard of each 3 oz.—*Ointment for grease.* Hogs lard 4 oz, white lead 1 oz; mix.—*2.* Hogs lard 4 oz, palm oil 2 oz, olive oil 1 oz; melt together, and when cold add extract of lead 1 oz and a half. — *Ointment to grow hair on broken knees.* Wax ointment 2 oz, camphire 2 drachms, oil of rosemary 1 dr.; colour with ivory black or common bole.— *Hoof ointment.* Tar, tallow, of each 1 lb; melt together,

for cracked heels.—*2.* Pitch, tar, hogs lard, of each 1 lb; melt together.—*Heel ointment.* Axungiæ 3 lb, mellis 2 lb, tereb. comm. 1 lb, vitriol. cærul., ærug. æris, alum. comm. ana 8 oz, train oil 8 oz; used by ferriers and grooms.—*Ointment for low, or foot rot, in cows.* Hogs lard, common turp. of each 4 oz; melt, and add blue vitriol 1 oz.—*Ointment for mallenders and sallenders.* Wax ointment 2 oz, olive oil 1 oz, camphire and oil of rosemary of each 1 dr, extract of lead 2 dr; mix.—*2.* Ointment of nitrated quick silver and olive oil of each 1 oz; mix.—*3.* Hogs lard 1 oz, red precipitate 2 drachms; mix.—*Ointment for the mange in horses.* Hogs lard 6 oz, sulph. vivum. 4 oz, oil of turpentine 3 oz; mix.—*2.* Oil of tar 8 oz, oil of turpentine 4 oz, sulphur vivum 2 oz; mix.—*Ointment for sitfasts.* Camphire 2 drachms, oil of origanum 1 dr; dissolve.—*2.* Mercurial ointment 9 oz, calomel half a drachm, oil of turpentine 9 dr; mix.—*Stimulating ointment for horses* Yellow basilicon 4 oz, sweet oil and red precipitate of each half an oz; mix.—*Liniment for suppurating inflamed glands in horses.* Sperma ceti ointment 2 oz, camphire 2 dr, oil of origanum 1 dr; mix,—*Charge for windgalls, or lameness.* Burgundy pitch 4 oz, bees' wax 3 oz, Barbadoes tar 2 oz; melt, and add red lead 4 oz: if too hard, soften with sweet oil or lard.—*Stopping for the feet.* Tallow 2 lb, tar and common turpentine of each 1 lb; melt together.—*2.* Clay and cow dung mixed.—*Ointment for mange.* Train oil 12 oz, oil of turp. 4 oz; mix, and add sulphur vivum 4 oz.—*Sevum meliloti.* Suet 8 lb, melilot leaves 2 lb; boil till crisp: used in making melilot plaster.—*Ointment of stavesacre.* Stavesacre seed powdered, made into an ointment with lard and train oil; useful to kill lice in cattle.—*Common oil of bays, Ung. laurinum vulgare.* Fol. lauri lbj, bacc. lauri lbss, fol. brassicæ ℥iv, neats foot oil lbv, beef suet lbij; boil and express.

For the kitchen.—*Salted butter, Butyrum salitum.* Fresh butter 16 lb, salt 1 lb, well beat together; used to keep the butter fresh: the salt may at any time be washed out, and the butter sold for fresh, or used in its salted state.—*Fine salted butter.* Butter 16 lb, salt 14 oz, saltpetre 1 oz, brown sugar or honey 1 oz; well beat together, and kept in a cool place for one or two months before it is used: eaten in its salted state, rich like marrow.—*Honey butter.* Rich butter 15 lb, honey 1 lb, beat up together; as a delicacy for sick or aged persons.

For perfumery and cosmetics. — *Cold cream, Ceratum Galeni.* Ol. amygd. 1 lb, ceræ albæ 4 oz; melt, pour into a warm mortar, add by degrees aq. rosar. lbj: it should be very light and white.—*2.* Trotter oil 1 pint, aq. rosæ 2 pints, sperm. ceti melted 1 lb 8 oz, ceræ albæ melted 1 oz, ol. amygd. 2 oz, ess. Berg. 1 oz; beat it up together, and keep it floating upon some rose water.—*3.* Lard 1 lb, sperma ceti 4 oz. — *Hudson's cold cream.* Ol. amygd. ℥ij, cer. alb., sperm. ceti ana ʒj; melt, while warm add aq. rosæ ℥ij, aq. fl. aurant. ℥ss.—*Red lip salve, Ceratum labiale rubrum.* Ceræ alb. 4 oz, ol. oliv. 5 oz, sperm. ceti ʒiv, ol. lavand. gtt. xx, rad. anchusæ 2 oz.—*2.* Ol. oliv. opt. 2 oz, ceræ alb., sperm. ceti ana 3 oz, rad. anchusæ ʒvj; melt, strain, add ol. lign. rhod. gtt. iij. — *3.* Ol. amygd. 6 oz, sperm. ceti 3 oz, ceræ alb. 2 oz, rad. anchusæ 1 oz, bals. Peruv. ʒij.—*White lip salve, Ceratum labiale album.* Ol. amygd., sperm. ceti, ceræ albæ, sacch. candi albi ana p. æq. —*Pommade de la jeunesse.* Pomatum mixed with pearl white, or magistery of bismuth; turns the hair black.—*Pommade d'orange.* Axung. porc. 1 lb, ol. palmæ 8 oz, ess. neroli 1 oz.—*2.* White wax 2 lb, bees' wax 4 lb, lard 3 lb and a half, suet 6 lb 4 oz; makes 3 doz. pots French orange pomatum.—*Pommade divine.* Beef marrow 1 lb 8 oz, cinnam. 1 oz and a half, stor. calam., benzoini, rad. irid. Flor. ana 1 oz, caryoph., nuc. myrist. ana ʒj.—*2.* Sevi ovilli 1 lb 8 oz, stor. calam., benz., rad. irid. Flor., rad. cyperi, cinnam., caryoph. arom., nuc. mosch. ana ʒix; keep melted in a gentle heat for some time, then strain.—*3.* Sevi ovilli 4 lb, ceræ alb. 1 lb, ess. bergam., ess. limon. ana 1 oz and a half, ol. lavand., ol. origani ana ʒiv. This last oil, by its stimulating power, promotes the growth of the hair.—*4.* Marrow 2 lb and a half, bals. Gilead. 3 oz, ol. caryoph. arom. 1 oz.—*Pommade a la rose.* Lard lbj, suet 4 oz, rose water 1 oz, spirit of roses 1 oz: mix.—*French rose pommade divine.* Beef suet 4 lb, yellow wax 6 oz, thick honey 1 oz, rose leaves 1 peck, rose water 1 pint; melt, when chill, add extr. roses 1 oz, and mould it. — *Common pomatum.* Lard 12 lb, suet 4 lb, ess. lim. 8 lb.—*East India pomatum.* Suet 9 lb, lard 8 lb, bees' wax 1 lb, ess. lim. 8 oz, gum. benz, 10 oz, musk ℈iiij.—*Pommade a la jasmine.* Same as p. a la rose, but using spirit of jasmine. — *Millefleur pomatum.* Same as East Indian, but made with white wax instead of yellow.—*Rose pomatum.* White wax 2 lb 14 oz, bees' wax

2 lb, lard 6 lb 12 oz, suet 9 lb, rose water 2 pints; makes 45 pots French rose pomatum.—*Soft pomatum.* Suet 9 lb 8 oz, lard 9 lb 4 oz, bees' wax, benjamin powdered, scent, of each 8 oz.—*Soft Mareschal pomatum.* Lard 11 lb 8 oz, suet 12 lb, bees' wax 6 lb, scent 10 oz, Mareschal powder 12 oz. — *French pommade.* Wash pigs' flare in water, changed every three hours for four days, the two last days squeeze it with a spoon when you change the water; drain it well, melt it in a water bath, pour it into a basin of water, stir it together till cold, then beat it up to separate the water.—2. Pommade 4 oz, white wax, sperma ceti, of each half an oz, oil of almonds 2 oz. — *Pommade aux fleurs.* Spread pommade as thick as a finger on two pewter plates, cover one with flowers, and then turn the other plate upon it, that the flowers may not be squeezed; leave them 12 or 24 hours, adding fresh flowers until your pommade is sufficiently scented. It is only pommade de jasmin, fleurs d'orange, and tubereuse, that can be made in this manner, other flowers are not sufficiently strong to scent the pommade. — *Pommade pour rafraicher le teint et oter les rongeurs du visage.* Pommade lbss, rennett apples no. 2, cut in pieces without peeling, four cold seeds 1 oz; melt, add oil of almonds 1 oz, strain into spring water, when cold beat out the water.

Used in the arts. — *Colours in bottles.* Prepared with the spermaceti mixture like oil colour cakes, but the proportion of oil is larger. — *Fish-oil paints.* The oil for grinding white is made by putting litharge and white vitriol of each 12 lb, into vinegar 32 gallons, adding, after some time, a ton of whale, seal, or cod oil; the next day the clear part is poured off, and linseed oil 12 gallons, oil of turpentine 2 gallons are added. — The sediment, left when the clear oil is poured off, mixed with half its quantity of lime water, is also used under the name of *prepared residue oil* for common colours. — *Pale green.* Lime water 6 gall, whiting and road dust, of each 1 cwt, blue black 30 lb, yellow oker 24 lb, wet blue previously ground in prepared residue oil 20 lb; thin with ppd. residue oil 1 quart to each 8 lb, and the same quantity of linseed oil. — *Bright green.* Yellow oker 1 cwt, road dust 1 cwt. and a half, wet blue 1 cwt, blue black 10 lb, lime water 6 gall, ppd. fish oil 4 gall, ppd. residue oil and linseed oil, of each 7 gall. and a half. — *Lead colour.* Whiting 1 cwt, blue black 5 lb,

white lead ground in oil 28 lb, road dust 56 lb, lime water 5 gall, ppd. residue oil 2 gall. and a half. — *Brown red.* Lime water 8 gall, Spanish brown 1 cwt, road dust 2 cwt, ppd. fish oil 4 gall, ppd. residue oil and linseed oil, of each 4 gall.— *Yellow.* Put in yellow oker instead of Spanish brown, as in the last.—*Black.* Put in lamp black or blue black. — *Stone colour.* Lime water 4 gall, whiting 1 cwt, white lead ground in oil 28 lb, road dust 56 lb, ppd. fish oil 2 gall, ppd. residue oil and linseed oil, of each 3 gall. and a half. The cheapness of these paints, and the hardness and durability given to them by the road dust (i. e. ground gravel) has brought them into great use for common out-door painting.—*Flexible paint.* To each cwt. of oil paint is to be added yellow soap lbj, dissolved in water lbvj, and mixed while still hot; used for painting canvas.—*Glazier's putty.* Whiting and drying oil. — *Anti-attrition.* Hogs' lard lbx, camph. 4 oz, black lead q. s. to colour it; used to rub on iron to prevent rust, and diminish friction. —*Dressing for leather to render it water proof.* Ol. lini 1 lb, ceræ fl., tereb. comm. ana 2 oz, picis Burg. 1 oz.—*2.* Ol. lini 1 lb, sevi 8 oz, ceræ fl. 6 oz, resinæ fl. 1 oz.—*Callot's soft varnish for etching.* Oil of linseed 4 oz, gum benzoin, white wax, of each half an oz; melt, and keep it on the fire till it is reduced to two-thirds: keep in a pot.

PLASTERS.

For medical use. — *Adhesive plaster, Emplastrum adhæsivum, E. commune adhæsivum, E. lithargyri cum resina,* P. L. *E. resinæ.* Diachyl. simpl. lbiij, resinæ fl. lbss: *2s. 4d.* the lb.—*2.* Ol. oliv. 79 lb, litharg. 46 lb 8 oz, resinæ fl. 16 lb; used to bring together the edges of wounds, or confine other dressings. — *Empl. lithargyri cum resina,* P. D. Diachyl. simp. lbiij, resinæ fl. lbss.—*Empl. resinosum.* Diachyl. simp. lbv, resinæ fl. lbj.—*Baynton's adhesive plaster.* Diachyl. simp. 1 lb, resinæ fl. ʒvj; used to roll up limbs with old ulcers.—*Cephalic plaster, Empl. cephalicum, E. picis Burgundicæ.* Picis Burgund. lbij, labdani lbj, resinæ fl., ceræ fl. ana ℥iv, ol. ℥j. — *Empl. picis compositum.* Picis aridæ, P. L. 1809, lbij, thuris lbj, resinæ fl., ceræ fl. ana ℥iv, ol. nuc. mosch. expr. ℥j. — *Empl. p. comp.* P. L. 1824. To the preceding add ol. oliv. - aq. ana ℥ij: *4s. 4d.* the lb.—*2.* Pic. Burg. 6 lb, ceræ fl. 3 lb, resinæ fl. 8 lb, axung. porc. 7 lb, tereb. comm., ol. palmæ, ol. lini

ana 1 lb; rubefacient, stimulant; used in head-ache, applied to the temples or forehead. — *Empl. e cymino, E. cumini,* P. L. 1809. Pic. Burg. lbiij, sem. cymini, sem. carui, bacc. lauri, ceræ fl. ana ℥iij. — *Empl. cumini,* P. L. 1824. To the preceding add ol. olivæ, aquæ ana ℥jss; discutient, to the stomach and belly in flatulence, also to indolent tumours: 2*s.* 8*d.* the lb.—*White diachylon, Diachylon simplex, Empl. commune, E. lithargyri,* P. L. *E. plumbi.* Litharg. lbv, ol. oliv. lbviij, water q. s. about 2 pints: 2*s.* 4*d.* the lb.—*Empl. lithargyri,* P. D. Litharg. lbv, ol. oliv. lbix, aquæ lbij.—*Empl. oxidi plumbi semivitrei.* Litharg. lbv, ol. oliv. lbx by weight; defensive, to keep the air from ulcers; also to repel milk in women weaning their children: has usually too little oil, and will not stick. — *Yellow diachylon, Gum diachylon, Diachylon cum gummi, Empl. commune cum gummi.* Diachyl. simpl. lbiij, galbani col. ℥viij, tereb. comm., thuris ana ℥iij. —*Empl. lithargyri cum gummi, E. galbani compositum.* As the former, but with only tereb. comm. ℥x: 5*s.* the lb. — *Empl. galbani.* Diachyl. simpl. lbij, galbani lbss, ceræ fl. ℥iv.—*Empl. gummosum.* Diachyl. simpl. lbviij, gum. ammon., galbani, ceræ fl. ana lbj; stimulant; used in pains and weakness of the limbs. — *Blistering plaster, Empl. epispasticum primum.* Empl. de melilot. lbjss, canthar. ℥xij, sem. ammeos ℥jss, aceti lbss. — *Empl. epispasticum secundum.* Pic. Burgund. ℥xij, tereb. Ven. ℥iv, canthar ℥vj.—*Empl. vesicatorium.* Empl. attrah. lbij, cantharid. lbj, aceti lbss. — *Empl. cantharidis,* P. L. 1809. Empl. ceræ lbij, cantharid. lbj, adip. suillæ lbss. — *Empl. lyttæ.* Empl. ceræ lbjss, cantharid., adip. ppæ. ana lbj: 7*s.* 8*d.* the lb.—*Empl. cantharidis,* P. L. Empl. ceræ lbjss; adip. ppæ. lbss, canthar. lbj. — *Empl. cantharidis,* P. D. Ceræ fl., sevi ovilli, cantharid. ana lbj, resinæ fl. ℥iv.—*Empl. meloes vesicatorii.* Sevi ovill. ceræ fl., resinæ, cantharid. ana lbj. — *Empl. meloes vesicatorii compositum.* Tereb. Venetæ ℥xviij, picis Burgund., cantharid. ana ℥xij, ceræ fl. ℥iv, æruginis ℥ij, sem. sinapeos alb., piper. nigri ana ℥j.—The resins and fats are first melted, and when nearly cold, the powdered flies are stirred in; ought to be softer than the other plasters, that it may be spread by the thumb; used to raise blisters; but as only the flies next the surface can act, it is generally necessary to sprinkle powdered flies on the face of it to secure its action, so that the plaster itself is a mere waste of flies, as they may be spread

with equal effect upon basilicon, or warmed melilot plaster. —*Empl. euphorbii.* Empl. picis comp. ℥iv, euphorbii ʒss; to bring encysted tumours to suppuration. — *Empl. salis ammoniaci.* Diachyl. simpl. ℥ij, sapon albi ℥j, sal. ammón. ℥ss; for white swellings.—*Diachylon compositum, Empl. e mucilaginibus.* Gum. ammon. lbss, tereb. comm. ℥ij; melt, add ceræ fl. ℥xl, previously melted with ol. mucilaginum ℥viij, and still fluid: 6*s.* 8*d.* the lb. — *Flower of ointments, Empl. flos unguentorum dictum.* Resinæ fl., tereb. comm., ceræ fl., sevi ovilli ana lbss, olibani ℥iv, tereb. Chiæ ℥ijss, myrrhæ, mastiches ana ℥j, camphoræ ʒij, vini albi lbjss; boil altogether to a plaster.—2. Resinæ fl. 16 lb, ceræ fl., sevi ana 6 lb, picis Burgund. 2 lb; suppurative, warm.— *Strengthening plaster, Empl. roborans,* P. L. *E. thuris,* P. L. Diachyl. simpl. lbij, gum. thuris lbss, sang. draconis ℥iij: 3*s.* 8*d.* the lb.—2. Diachyl. simp. 28 lb, gum. thuris 8 lb, boli comm. ppæ. 1 lb; astringent, strengthening; used as a mechanical support to the muscles, by public dancers.— *Empl. thuris,* P. D. For sang. drac. use crocus Martis.— *Empl. oxidi ferri rubri, E. roborans,* P. E. Diachyl. simpl. ℥xxvj, resinæ fl. ℥vj, ceræ fl., ol. oliv. ana ℥iij. colcotharis ℥viij.—*Mercurial plaster, Empl. mercuriale.* Argent. vivi ℥viij, styr. liquidæ ℥jss, tereb. Venet. ℥j; grind together, melt diachyl. simpl. lbj, with gum. ammoniac lbjss and vitrioli albi ℥ss: pour this into the mortar, and mix all together. — *Empl. commune cum mercurio, E. lithargyri cum hydrargyro, E. hydrargyri,* P. L. Diachl. simpl. lbj, argent. vivi ℥iij, balsami sulph. simpl. ʒj, or q. s.; 3*s.* 6*d.* the lb.—2. Diachyl. simpl. 24 lb, argent. vivi 3 lb, ung. mercur. fortioris q. s. to divide the quick silver; discutient; used to indolent tumours. — *Empl. hydrargyri,* P. E. Diachyl. simpl. lbiv, argent. vivi lbiij, ol. oliv., resinæ fl. ana lbj.— *Empl. de minio.* Minii ℥ix, ol. rosat. lbjss, aceti ℥vj.— *Empl. e minio.* Minii lbijss, ol. oliv. lbiiij: 2*s.* 8*d.* the lb. —*Empl. e minio fuscum.* Ol. oliv. 2ndi. 24 lb, minii 14 lb, resinæ nig. 2 lb: 2*s.* 8*d.* the lb. —2. Boil the red kind until it becomes brown.—*Oxycroceum, Empl. oxycroceum.* Picis nigræ, resinæ nig., ceræ fl. ana ℥iv, tereb. Chiæ, galbani, gum. ammon., myrrhæ, olibani, mastiches ana ℥j ʒiij, croci ℥ijss: 13*s.* the lb.—2. Picis Burg. comm. 4 lb, picis nig. 7 lb, resinæ fl. 6 lb, tereb. Venet. 3 lb, tereb. comm. 2 lb, sang. dracon. 8 oz; warm, discutient.—*Soap plaster, Empl. de sapone.* Ol. comm. lbij, minii lbj, sapon.

Venet. lbss. — *Empl. e sapone, E. saponis*, P. L. et D. Diachyl. simpl. lbiij, sap. Ven. lbss: *2s.* 6*d.* the lb.—*2.* Diachyl. simpl. 12 lb, sapon. alb. 1 lb: discutient, to indolent tumours, also to defend the skin from the contact of air, clothes, or bandages. — *Empl. saponis*, P. E. Empl. gummosi lbij, diachyl. simpl. lbiiij, sap. Ven. lbj. — *Paracelsus's plaster, Empl. sticticum.* Ol. oliv. ℥vj, ceræ fl. ℥jss, litharg. ℥ivss, gum. ammon., bdellii ana ℥ss, galbani ℥vj, opoponacis, ol. laurini, lap. calamin., aristol. longæ, aristol. rot., myrrhæ, thuris ana ʒij, tereb. Chiæ ℥j: 4*s.* the lb.—*2.* Diachyl. simpl. 28 lb, diachyl. c. gum. 2 lb, canel. albæ, gum. thuris ana 1 lb 8 oz. — *Stomach plaster, Empl. stomachicum, E. ladani.* Labdani ℥iij, thuris ℥j, cinnam., ol. macis ana ℥ss, ol. menthæ ʒj: 1*l.* 1*s.* the lb.—*2.* Labdani 1 lb, ceræ fl. 10 lb, ol. palmæ 8 lb, resinæ nig. 5 lb, picis Burg. 4 lb, ol. macis per. expr. 2 oz, ol. carui ʒiv, ol. menthæ vulg. ℥jss. — *Empl. opii*, P. L. 1809. Diachyl. simpl. lbj, thuris ℥iij, opii duri ℥ss.—*Empl. opii*, P. L. 1824. To the preceding add aq. ℥viij; anodyne, in rheumatism, and local pains: 6*s.* 4*d.* the lb.—*Empl. aromaticum.* Thuris ℥iij, ceræ fl. ℥ss, cinnam. ʒvj, ol. pimentæ, ess. limon. ana ʒij; applied to the stomach in indigestion. — *Empl. assæ fœtidæ.* Diach. simpl., assæ fœtidæ ana lbij, galbani, ceræ fl. ana lbj; applied to the navel in flatulence and hysterics. —*Empl. calefaciens.* Empl. cantharidis, P. D. lbj, picis Burgund. lbvij; stimulant, more active than Burgundy pitch alone, and yet seldom raises a blister. — *Issue peas, Pisa pro fonticulis.* Ceræ fl. 1 lb, rad. curcumæ 8 oz, rad. irid. Flor. 4 oz, tereb. Ven. q. s.; make into peas.—*2.* Ceræ fl. 6 oz, rad. irid. Flor. 2 oz, vermilion 4 oz, tereb. Ven. q. s. form into peas.—*3.* Ceræ fl. 6 oz, ærug. æris, rad. helleb. albi ana 2 oz, cantharidum 1 oz, rad. irid. Flor. 1 oz and a half, tereb. Ven. q. s.; this last is caustic, and will open issues itself; the others are used to put into issues that begin to close up, to keep them open longer.—*Factitious bees' wax, Cera flava factitia.* Res. flav. 8 lb, sevi ovill. 4 lb, pulv. curcumæ 8 oz; melt and strain; when cold rub the cake with a little hair powder.—*Sanguis draconis factitius.* Resinæ flav. 4 lb, ol. olivæ 8 oz; melt, add Venetian red and ground red sanders, of each 1 lb.—*Labdanum factitium.* Ceræ flav., adip. suil. ana ℥vj, eboris usti nigri ℥iv.—*Resine.* Perrosin, or galipot, 1 cwt, brown rosin 3 cwt, melt together, strain through straw, and pour it while hot into cold

water.—*Brai gras.* Tar, brown rosin, poix grasse melted together.—*Resine de boutique.* Perrosin, or galipot, melt with only a small quantity of brown rosin, strain into cold water: a finer article than the common resine.

For veterinary medicine.—*Melilot plaster, Empl. de meliloto simplex.* Resinæ fl. lbviij, ceræ fl. lbiv, sevi ovilli lbij, meliloti viridis, cut very small, lbv; melt, keep on the fire till the herb is crisp, strain: *3s. 4d.* the lb.—*2.* Resinæ fl. 28 lb, ceræ fl. 4 lb, sevi meliloti 10 lb: stimulant; used in dressing blisters, but irritates more than basilicon: the strong smell of the melilot is disliked by most, but is required by ferriers and some private practitioners.—*Empl. attrahens.* Resinæ fl., ceræ fl. ana lbiij, sevi ovilli lbj.—*Empl. ceræ.* Ceræ fl., sevi ovilli ana lbiij, resinæ fl. lbj: *3s. 4d.* the lb.—*Empl. simplex, E. cereum.* Ceræ fl. lbiij, sevi ovilli, resinæ fl. ana lbij.

Perfumery.—*Roll pomatum.* Suet 5 lb, white wax 8 oz, sperm. ceti 2 oz, ol. lavand., ess. Bergam. ana ʒiv.—*2.* Mutton suet 3 lb, white wax 8 oz, ess. limon. q. p.—*3.* Suet 14 lb, wax 4 lb, scent 8 oz, benjamin powdered half an oz.—*Hard Mareschal pomatum.* White wax 2 lb, suet 6 lb ¾, scent 4 oz and a half, Mareschal powder 6 oz.

Used in the arts.—*Oil-colour cakes.* Grind the colours first with oil of turpentine, and a varnish made of gum mastich in powder 4 oz, dissolved without heat in a pint of oil of turpentine; let them dry, then heat a grinding stone, by putting a charcoal fire under it, grind the colours upon it, and add an ointment made by adding melted spermaceti 3 lb to a pint of poppy oil, take a piece of the proper size, make it into a ball, put this into a mould and press it. When these cakes are used, rub them down with poppy oil, oil of turpentine, or any other convenient vehicle.—*Furniture balls.* Ol. lini 1 pint, rad. anchusæ 2 oz, heat together, strain, add ceræ fl. 18 oz, resinæ fl. 2 oz.—*Red sealing wax.* Gum lac 2 lb, vermilion 4 oz, ol. tereb., ol. oliv. ana 3 oz; roll in cakes, and polish with a rag till quite cold.—*2.* Resinæ fl. 6 lb, shell lac 2 lb, tereb. Venet. 2 lb, bole 8 oz.—*Black sealing wax.* As the red, using lamp black instead of vermilion, the coarsest lac and rough turpentine.—*French sealing wax.* Shell lac 2 lb, Ven. turp. 1 lb, Chinese vermilion 3 lb, melt, and form into sticks 12 or 24 to the lb.—*Gold sealing wax.* To sealing wax melted, and beginning to grow solid, stir in gold colour talc.—*Marbled*

sealing wax. Melt each colour in a separate vessel, and just as they begin to grow solid mix together.—*Common sealing wax.*—Brown rosin 19 oz, bees' wax 1 oz, melt together.—*Soft sealing wax.* Bees' wax 4 lb, Venice turpentine 1 lb, levig. bole suff. to give the requisite colour.—*Green soft wax.* Colour with ppd. verdigris instead of bole: both are used for sealing official papers, and as a cement.—*Wax lute.* Bees wax lbj, melt and add linseed oil sufficient to render it pliable: used as a cement which can be easily removed.—*Seal engraver's cement.* Common rosin and brick dust; it grows harder every time it is melted, but always remains inferior to Botany Bay cement.—*Botany Bay cement.* Yellow gum and brick dust of each p. æq.: used to cement china ware.—*Gilder's wax.* Ceræ fl. 1 lb 8 oz, ærug. æris, vitrioli albi ana 8 oz, colcothar. 2 lb 12 oz; the dry species must be powdered very fine: borac. 4 oz. may be added.—2. Ceræ fl. 15 lb, colcothar. 7 lb, ærug. æris, vitrioli albi ana 3 lb 8 oz, borac. 8 oz.—3. Ceræ fl., colcothar. ana 4 lb, ærug. æris 2 lb, borac. alum. usti ana 2 oz.—4. Colcothar. 18 lb, ceræ fl. 10 lb 8 oz, ærug. æris, vitrioli albi ana 3 lb 8 oz.—*Mummy, Mumia Ægyptiaca.* The mixed resinous mass with which the Egyptian corpses have been preserved: used as a good glazing colour, but it is long in drying.—*Callot's hard varnish for etching.* Add to the soft varnish more wax, so as to form a solid ball.—*Engraver's stopping out varnish, Petit vernis.* Lamp black reduced to a thick consistence with spirit of turpentine.—*Black ball.* Bees' wax 8 oz, tallow 1 oz, gum Arab. 1 oz, lamp black q. s.; used for blacking leather.

XIV. APPARATUS AND CHESTS.

Issue plasters, Sparadrapum pro fonticulis. Ceræ fl. lbss, minii, tereb. Chiæ ana ℥iv, cinnab., rad. irid. Flor. ana ℥j, mosch. gr. iv; melted, spread upon linen, polished with a moistened calendering glass rubber, and lastly cut in small squares: loose 5*s.* 4*d.* the 1000; in sheets 2*s.* the

doz.—2. Diachyl. simpl. lbj, rad. irid. Flor. ℥j; spread, and polished.—3. Diachyl. simpl. 2 lb, pic. Burg., sarcocollæ ana 4 oz, tereb. comm. 1 oz; spread and polished.—*Corn plasters, Spar. viride.* Ceræ fl. 2 lb, pic. Burgund. 12 oz, tereb. comm. 6 oz, ærug. ppæ. 3 oz; spread on cloth, cut and polished.—2. Bees' wax 1 oz, rosin 2 dr, Venice turpentine, blue vitriol, of each 4 dr, arsenic ʒss; mix.—*Kennedy's corn plaster.* Ceræ fl. lbj, tereb. Ven. ℥ij, ærug. æris ℥j; put 12 bits in each box: 6*s.* 6*d.* the doz.—*Defensive plasters, Spar. seu Tela Gualteri.* Ol. oliv. lbss, sevi ovill. ℥iv, ceræ ℥x, litharg., tereb. comm., thuris, mastiches ana ℥ij, boli Armen. ppæ. farinæ tritici ana ℥j: pour it, while liquid, upon cloth, and spread it: used for issues, and to keep on dressings: 6*s.* the yard.—*Adhesive plasters, Strapping, Spar. adhæsivum.* Diachyl. 1 lb, resinæ fl. 4 oz, tereb. comm. half an oz, or in summer time only ʒij; melt, pour upon cloth, and spread it rather thick: much used by surgeons to close the lips of wounds, and retain dressings.—*Spread diachylon plaster, Spar. diachyli:* 6*s.* the yard.—*Bougies, Candelæ probatoriæ, Cereoli simplices.* Catgut, of different thicknesses, dipped in emplastr. hydrargyri, and rolled up smooth upon a slab: 7*s.* the doz.—2. Pieces of old linen about a foot long, wide at one end, and tapering to the other, dipped in emplastr. hydrargyri, emplastr. saponis, or diachyl. simpl. and rolled up while the plaster is yet warm, upon a heated slab.—*Elastic gum bougies.* Catgut dipped repeatedly in a solution of elastic gum or Indian rubber, in ether or naphtha, until a sufficient thickness of gum is deposited upon the catgut: 1*l.* the doz.—*White bougies.* Ceræ fl. lbj, sperm. ceti ʒiij, cerussæ acetat. ʒv, spread upon cloth, cut in slips, and roll the spread side outwards.—*Bell's bougies.* Empl. litharg. ℥iv, cer. fl. ℥jss, ol. olivæ ʒiij.—*Elastic gum catheters.* A bougie, made of fine catgut, very thickly coated with wax, bent to the proper curve, is dipped repeatedly in the ethereal solution of elastic gum, until a sufficient thickness of gum is deposited upon the bougie; it is then dried perfectly in a warm room or stove; and finally boiled in water to melt out the wax and allow the catgut to be withdrawn.—2. A wire bent to the proper curve is wrapped round spirally, the turns overlapping each other, with a thin riband of elastic gum, whose surface has been softened by dipping in boiling water, or still better in ether,

or in a solution of camphire in spirit of nitre to which some spirit of wine has been added; over this is wound a silk riband, and over that another worm of packthread to bind down the whole: when the gum is judged to be dry enough, the packthread and riband are removed, the catheter dipped for a moment in boiling water to expand it, and allow the wire to be withdrawn, and one or two holes are then made at the close end.—3. A fine tissue of silk is wove upon a wire properly bent; and the wire thus clothed is dipped in the ethereal solution of elastic gum, and treated as in the first method; when properly covered and dried the wire is withdrawn, and the apertures at the closed end made: 1*l.* 16*s.* the doz.—*Emetic cups, Antimonial cups.* Cast from regulus of antimony in a mould.—2. Cast from regulus Jovis; is easier made and less brittle: used to prepare emetic wine, by leaving wine in it for 12 hours.—*Chinese purging cup.* Made of risigallum, or red arsenic; wine is left in them all night, and drank in the morning as a purge.—*Anodyne necklaces.* Are formed of the roots of hyoscyamus, Job's tears, allspice steeped in brandy, jumble beads, or elk's hoof, to suit the fancies of the prescribers; used to procure easy dentition in children, and sleep in fevers.—*Appensa.* Root of vervain hung round the neck by a yard of white satin riband for scrofula; but the usual medicines must be exhibited during the same period.—2. A root of the peony, suspended to the neck in epilepsy: its use is to be accompanied with that of the most active cathartics.—3. Magnes arsenicalis, or camphire, hung to the neck so as to reach the pit of the stomach, to guard against contagion, act probably by inspiring courage.—*Sponge tents, Turundæ intumescentes.* Soft sponge is dipped in melted wax, and squeezed in a press while warm, when cold it is taken out, and cut into the required form; used to dilate fistulous ulcers by its expanding force when softened by warmth and moisture.—*Vaccine matter.* Collected either upon lancets, or by opening the pustule, and applying a small glass ball and tube (like those called by the boys in London candle pops, or fire pops,) to the opening, expelling part of the air in the ball by bringing a lighted taper near it, then withdrawing the taper the matter is drawn into the ball, in which it may be sealed up hermetically or cemented, and thus kept for a length of time; used lately for an absolute preventive of the small pox, but

now with a view of diminishing the susceptibility of acquiring that disease, and to render it milder if acquired.—*Small pox matter.* Collected from the pustules upon lancets, or the scales of the pustules are preserved; used to communicate the disease under favourable circumstances, instead of hazarding its being acquired when circumstances are unfavourable.—*Court plaister, Sticking plaister.* Black silk is strained and brushed over with a solution of isinglass 1 oz, in proof spirit 12 oz, to which tinct. benz. 2 oz. is added; when dry this is repeated five times more, after which, two coats are given it of a solution of tereb. Chia 4 oz, in tinct. benz. 6 oz, which renders it less liable to crack; but some finish it with a simple tincture of black balsam of Peru: large 1*l.* 8*s.* the groce, small 14*s.*; on black silk 7*s.* the yard, retail 7*s.* the doz. 8*d.* the sheet.—2. Isinglass 4 oz, tinct. benz. comp. 1 oz, water 2 oz.—3. Ichthyoc. finely shred, benzoin, styr. bals. ana ℥j, S. V. R. ℥viij; dissolve, and while warm spread over the strained silk three or four times: if it becomes too thick add a little S. V. R.—4. Mucil. g. tragac. ℥ij, Bals. Peruv. ʒj; mix, and spread as before.—5. Instead of black silk, spread the composition upon gold beaters' skins.—*Bleached sponge, Spongia dealbata.* Soak the sponge in very dilute muriatic acid to get rid of any chalky matter it may contain, then in cold water for 5 or 6 days, changing the water frequently, and squeezing the sponge well each time. Soak it in sulphurous acid for a week, changing the acid frequently, wash it well, and scent it with rose water or orange flower water.—*Spanish wool, Bezetta rubra, B. di Levante.* Separate the colouring matter from safflower, as in making rouge; using white crape to take the colour from the second solution in subcarbonate of soda water: used to colour the cheeks by rubbing the wool upon them.

For the kitchen.—*Claret rags, Tournesol en drapeaux, Bezetta cœrulea.* Linen coloured with Auvergne archel: used to colour jellies and confectionary.—*Common claret rags.* Linen dipped in juice of blood red grapes, or in juice of mulberries, or in lees of red and claret wine; exported from France: used to colour the rind of Dutch cheeses.

For use in the arts.—*Litmus paper;*—*Turmeric paper;*—*Reddened litmus paper;*—*Perfumed cherry juice paper;*—*Mallow flower paper;*—*Elder berry paper;*—

Elder berry paper altered by ammonia; — Blue litmus paper;—Brazil wood paper;—Brazil wood paper altered by alkalies; — Juice of buckthorn paper. Are all made by staining paper with the infusion of the several substances. — *Paper stained with alkoholic extract of the yellow powder at the bottom of dahlia petals; — Acetate of lead paper;—Subacetate of lead paper;—Proto-sulphate of iron paper.* Are made by staining paper with the solutions of the several substances in water. All of these are used as tests for discovering acids, alkalies, sulphur and other ingredients in compounds, or for ascertaining the point of neutralization in compounding acids with alkalies or other bases: those of litmus, litmus reddened, and turmeric are the most in use.—*Tracing paper.* Nut oil, oil of turpentine, of each half a pint; rub the paper with this oil, and dry it immediately by rubbing it with wheat flour; this may be used to copy drawings or writings as soon as made; if washed over with ox gall it will bear being written upon with ink: 9*d.* and 1*s.* the sheet.—*Storm glass.* Camphire ʒij, salt petre ʒjss, sal ammoniac ʒss, S. V. R. ℥ij; dissolve, keep in a bottle or tube covered with a bladder: used to foretell changes of weather.—*Lead tree.* Sugar of lead ʒvj, distilled or rain water 2 pints; dissolve, and hang in it, by a thread, a small piece of zinc.—*Tin tree.* Muriate of tin ʒiij, nitric acid 10 drops, distilled water about 2 pints; mix, and hang in it a small piece of zinc. — *Phosphorus bottles.* Phosphorus ʒij, lime ʒj, mixed together, put into a loosely stopped phial, and heat it before the fire, or in a ladle of sand, for about half an hour.—2. Phosphorus ʒj, cera alba gr. xv, put it into a bottle under water, and melt them together, let the water cool, and as it begins to grow solid turn the bottle round, that the sides may be coated, then pour out the water, and dry it in a cool place.—*Matches for instantaneous light.* Oxymuriate of potash, flowers of sulphur, of each ℈ss, vermilion gr. ij, oil of turpentine q. s. to make a paste, with which coat the ends of slips of wood, previously dipped in oil of turpentine and dried; when these matches are plunged into oil of vitriol and immediately withdrawn, they take fire instantaneously. To prevent the oil of vitriol from spilling, if the bottle should accidentally fall on one side, pounded asbestos or sand is put into the bottle to soak up the acid.—2. Oxymuriate of potash gr. ix, sugar

gr. iij, flowers of sulphur gr. ij, vermilion gr. j, wheat flour gr. ij, spirit of wine q. s.; the wood to be previously primed with camphire dissolved in spirit of wine: best 4*s.* the 1000; sulphurized 2*s.* 9*d*; French boxes of matches 1*l.* 4*s*, the groce.—*Glue wafers, Medallion wafers.* Colour Salisbury glue by means of Brasil wood, turmeric, or the like: fill up the hollow part of a seal with gum water mixed with any coloured powder, leaving the flat part clear; then pour as much of the melted coloured glue on the seal as will lie upon it, and let it dry in a gentle heat: when used, wet the paper where the wafer is to be applied, and place the back of the wafer upon the wet paper.—*Waxed paper.* Cartridge paper placed on a hot plate, and rubbed with bees' wax: used to form steam pipes, gas pipes, or to close the joining of vessels by merely wrapping a slip of it round them, and tying it down with twine.

Medicine chests.—*Medicine chests for ships that carry a surgeon.* Some idea of what ought to be shipped for a voyage may be formed from the following lists, which the physician of Greenwich Hospital, Dr. Blane, judges necessary for the service of 100 men for 12 months; and by which the navy chests are fitted proportionally.—1. *Pharmaceutic articles.* Cort. Peruv. 10 lb, if for a warm climate 20 lb—Glauber's or Epsom salt 10 lb—senna 2 lb—ipecac. 4 oz—tartar emetic 1 oz and a half—calomel 2 oz and a half—opium 1 oz—aloes half an oz—gum ammoniac 2 oz—bals. copaibæ 3 oz—cantharides 1 oz—capsicum 3 oz—tinct. benz. comp. 4 oz—camphire 3 oz—castor 1 oz and a half—camomile fl. or hops 2 lb—cinnamon 1 oz—chalk ppd. or oyster shells 6 oz—conserve of roses 8 oz—confectio cardiaca 2 oz—extract. cathart. half an oz—extr. conii 3 oz—extr. hæmatoxyli 1 oz—gentian root 5 oz—ginger 3 oz—gum Arabic 4 oz—gum guaiacum 3 oz—jalap 1 oz and a half—laudanum (tinct. op.) 4 oz—linseed 1 lb—magnesia (subcarbonate) 6 oz—manna 8 oz—mustard seed whole 8 oz—myrrh 4 oz—quick silver 2 oz—corrosive sublimate 1 oz—sal nitri 8 oz—almond oil 1 pint—castor oil 8 oz—linseed oil 3 pints—oleum menthæ 1 oz—Jamaica pepper 4 oz—quassia 8 oz—volatile salts 2 oz—sal Martis half an oz—kali ppi. 10 oz—Venice soap 8 oz—sarsaparilla 3 lb—Virginia snake root 4 oz—spermaceti 4 oz—spirit of wine 1 pint—spirit of vitriol 8 oz—ammoniæ acetas, or materials for preparing it, 2 pints—oil of turpentine 4 oz—

dried squills half an oz—flowers of sulphur 1 oz—golden sulphur of antimony half an oz—cream of tartar 1 lb—vinegar 6 pints—white vitriol 1 oz—wormwood 1 lb—flowers of zinc ʒij.—*2. Surgical applications.* Simple cerate 6 lb spermaceti ointment 6 lb—red precipitate 1 lb—blue vitriol 8 oz—blister plaster 6 lb—extr. Saturni 4 lb—sugar of lead 4lb—cantharides in powder 1 lb—strapping, lint, tow, rags, at discretion.—*3. Dietetic articles.* Barley 3 cwt—eggs greased and packed in salt 20 doz—extract of spruce 12 lb—lemon juice clarified and rum added to make it keep 5 gall—raisins 50 lb—rice 2 cwt—coarse sugar 2 cwt—sago 20 lb—salep powder 10 lb—portable soup 50 lb—tamarinds 10 lb—white wine 300 gall—red wine 100 gallons.

Medicine chests for plantation service. Dancer, in his Medical Assistant, gives the following list of medicines as necessary, along with indigenous remedies, for 100 negroes for a year. Aloes 8 oz—alum 8 oz—Peruvian bark 4 lb—balsam Copaibæ 8 oz—cantharides 8 oz—calomel 1 oz—camphire 3 oz—catechu 1 lb—camomile flowers 1 lb—elixir of vitriol 8 oz—paregoric elixir 8 oz—extr. cathart. half an oz—flowers of sulphur 1 lb—flowers of zinc 1 oz—gamboge 1 oz—gum ammoniac 4 oz—gum Arabic 8 oz—ipecacuanha 4 oz—iron filings ppd. 2 lb—jalap 4 oz—linseed 2 lb—liquorice 8 oz—magnesia alba 4 oz—mezereon 4 oz—myrrh 4 oz—sal nitri 4 oz—spirit of nitre ʒiv—opium ʒiv—oil of anise seed ʒij—olive oil 4 pints—oil of peppermint 1 oz—oil of turpentine 1 lb—yellow basilicon 1 lb—simple cerate 1 lb—mercurial ointment 4 oz—gum plaister 8 oz—mercurial plaster 4 oz—sumach 2 oz—sal ammoniac 4 oz—Glauber's salt 10 lb—kali ppd. 8 oz—sal Martis 2 oz—senna 4 oz—snake root 4 oz—spirit of sal ammoniac 6 oz—ammoniæ acetas 2 pints—double distilled lavander water 4 oz—Hoffman's anodyne liquor 4 oz—sweet spirit of nitre 4 oz—emetic tartar half an oz—rhubarb 4 oz—Strasburgh turpentine 4 oz—vinegar 2 gall—extractum Saturni 8 oz—white vitriol 2 oz—blue vitriol 4 oz—verdigris 8 oz—red precipitate 4 oz—corrosive sublimate half an oz.—*2. Necessaries.* 1 large clyster syringe, 1 small ditto, 6 for injections, 4 lancets, 1 tooth instrument, 3 or 4 eye cups, 1 doz. bougies in sorts, 3 doz. phials with corks, 3 doz. pill boxes, 1 set of scales and weights, lint and tow.

Medicine chests for small ships, or families in the coun-

try. These are usually made up to some book of directions, of which three are in general use in London, viz.—1. A Companion to the Medicine Chest, published by Tindal, and now by Highley, which, being well written, is adapted for chests ordered by persons of education, for whose diseases also the medicines are selected. It were to be wished that the medicine-cabinet-makers would adapt the bottles, &c. to this book. By a singular error, the words laudanum and opium are throughout used as synonymous to each other, while at the same time the tincture of opium is probably meant by both.—2. Directions for the Use, &c. published by Shaw, the druggist's printer. These directions and medicines are principally intended for the diseases of the lower classes, hence this is the book by which druggists generally make up medicine chests for small ships which do not carry a surgeon, unless they have books of their own, as is the case with most of the druggists in sea ports, or the eastern part of London, because Shaw's Directions require the generality of the medicines ordered to be made up when wanted from the different simple articles contained in the chest, whereas sea commanders prefer a chest of medicines ready prepared for use, and which at most require only to be weighed or measured, and even that operation not to require great accuracy, previous to their exhibition.—Among the many books of this kind I have found in the chests brought to me to refit, most of which are copies, with some slight variations of each other, one appeared far superior to the rest. It was written by Lot Trip, and published by Hull and Bowne, No. 145, Pearl Street, of what town or city is not mentioned; but I understand they are store-keepers at New York, and belong to the Society of Friends. It had this striking advantage, that there was given at the end the composition of the several compound medicines used in it, so that it could be refitted, as at first, at any port; and if a medical man happened to be a passenger on board, he could use the medicines with more confidence than if he had to guess at their composition from their appearance, and the directions given for their use.—3. The Family Medicine Chest Book, published by Cox, mostly used by country druggists, as her situation, close to the two most frequented hospitals in London, generally introduces it to the notice of the young medical men from the country.

Besides these three books, which contain what may be called sets of medicines for ordinary cases until regular assistance can be obtained, there is a fourth, called An Index to the Portable Dispensary, published by Phillips, which describes the uses and doses of the most common medicines, and is adapted for small cabinets, containing only a few articles, for which purpose it may in some cases be cut up, and used as descriptive labels.

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CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS.

Page 42, line 2, *after* peeled, *add Spring fruit.*

Page 47, line 13 from bottom, *after* sausages, *add* and is used to flavour the soup made from the starved, dying turtle, usually sold in England.

Page 116, the last line, *after officinale, add* dust, 10*s.* the cwt.

Page 119, line 2 from bottom, *for* raw, *read* ground.

Page 120, line 18, *after Funis felleus, add Menispermum crispum—M. tuberculatum.*

Page 124, line 13 from bottom, Autour bark. Is it not the macer Græcorum of the old physicians?

Page 132, line 2 from bottom, *after* shavings, *add* 1*s.* 8*d.* the lb.

Page 134, line 2 from bottom, *after* them, *add* —Bone shavings 10*d.* the lb; bone dust 12*s.* the cwt.

Page 136, line 4 from bottom, *after C. gazella, add Antelope gazella.*

Page 137, line 9, *after Buck, add Doe.*

line 10 and 14, transpose the whole of the sentences relating to the horns, from one species to the other.

line 13, *after Hart, add Hind, Red deer.*

line 16, *strike out* ordered by the College to be used in medicine for the former.

line 17, *after* former, *add* The sprouting horns that are shed by the young deer in the spring, *velvet head, typhæ cervinæ,* were the horns formerly used.

Page 138, line 22, *add* ivory dust 2*l.* 16*s.* the cwt.

Page 143, line 1, *for* pressed, *read* boiled.

Page 159, line 5, *for* crab apple, *read* unripe grapes, the juice of crab apples, and

Page 170, line the last, Alcohol P. L. *add Spir. vini tartarisatus, Alcohol alcalisatum, grad.* 42.

Page 171, line 5, *after* 0·815, *add —Alcoh. alcalisatum, gr.* 46. Alcoh. alcal. gr. 42. lbv, muriate of lime lbj, mix, and distil to dryness.

line 6, *after* varnish, *add Spir. vini depuratus,* gr. 40. P. Bat. and Belg.

Page 183, line 12 from bottom, *after olive oil, add baum oehl.*

Page 191, line 12, *for rhodiola rosea, read rhodiolæ roseæ.*

line 18, *after guhl. add Otto of roses.*

Page 193, par. 2, line 4, Dryobalanus camphire. Very little of this camphire comes to Europe, it being carried to China, where it sells for about thirty times the price of their own laurel camphire.

Page 195, end of ethers, *add Pyrolignous ether.* From wood very copiously, more volatile than alkohol, has a peculiar odour, but burns well in lamps: 16*s.* the gallon.

Page 211, line 26, *for* pressing, *read* boiling.

Page 219, line 5 from bottom, *dele* 2.

Page 236, line 8, *after* the lb. *add —Panacea antimonii.* Sulphuret of antimony ℥vj, nitre ℥x, common salt ℥jss, charcoal dust ℥j; mix in fine powder, throw into a red hot crucible, and keep it in the fire for a quarter of an hour, take the crucible out and let it cool, break it carefully, separate the uppermost spongy scoria powder and wash it: when washed it should be of a fine golden colour. This panacea is the basis of Lockyer's pills: 5*s.* the oz.

CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS.

Page 240, line 25, *for Verditer blue, read Refiner's verditer, Sanders blue, Cendres blues.*

line 32, *for Sanders blue, read Verditer blue.*

Page 241, line 29, *for* verditer blue, *read* refiner's verditer.

line 30, *after* blue, *add* 2. In the same manner as verditer blue, but with less lime.

line 9 from bottom, *after verdigris, add Vert de Greece.*

Page 264, line 26, *after Potasse de New York, add Potasse rouge d'Amerique.*

Page 275, line 12, *for arsenate, read arseniate.*

Page 275, line 23, *for oxmuriate, read oxymuriate.*

Page 278, line 16 from bottom, *for sal gemmæ, should probably be read, sal gemma,* it appearing to be the two substantives in apposition.

Page 290, line 5, *after* septic, *add* 27*s.* 4*d.* the lb; 2*s.* the oz.

Page 302, line 26, *for Aquæ fontanæ, read Aquæ seleniticæ.*

Page 309, line 7, *add Rape wine, before Piquette.*

Page 325, line 5 from bottom, *after* glue, *add colle forte.*

Page 328, line 22, *for* aluminis, *read* aluminosa.

Page 355, line 23, *for* alexiteria, *read* alexiterius.

Page 362, end of the first paragraph, *add —Essentia anethi.* Spir. anethi ℥xij, ol. anethi ℥ij, extr. anethi, sal anethi, ana ℥ss; digest and strain: 12*s.* the lb.

Page 408, line 14, *for myrrhæ, read myrrha.*

Page 418, lines 15 and 17, *for troschisci, read trochisci.*

Page 424, line 2 from bottom, *for Æthiop's, read Æthiops.*

Page 427, line 8, *for opthalmicus, read ophthalmicus.*

Page 429, line 4 from bottom, *for P. radix, read Radix.*

Page 452, line 3 from bottom, refer soft soap to Veterinary medicines; and *after Soft soap, add Green soap, Sapo viridis.*

line 2, *for* coarser oils, *read* rape, linseed, and other seed oils.

Page 460, line 15, *for* opthalmia, *read* ophthalmia.

line 18, *for opthalmicum, read ophthalmicum.*

Page 466, par. 2, line 1, *for colours in bottles, read oil colours in bottles.*

*** *The serious illness of the Author, during the whole time of printing this Edition, must plead his excuse for the unusual number of these corrections and additions, and the delay that has taken place in its publication.*

THE END.

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